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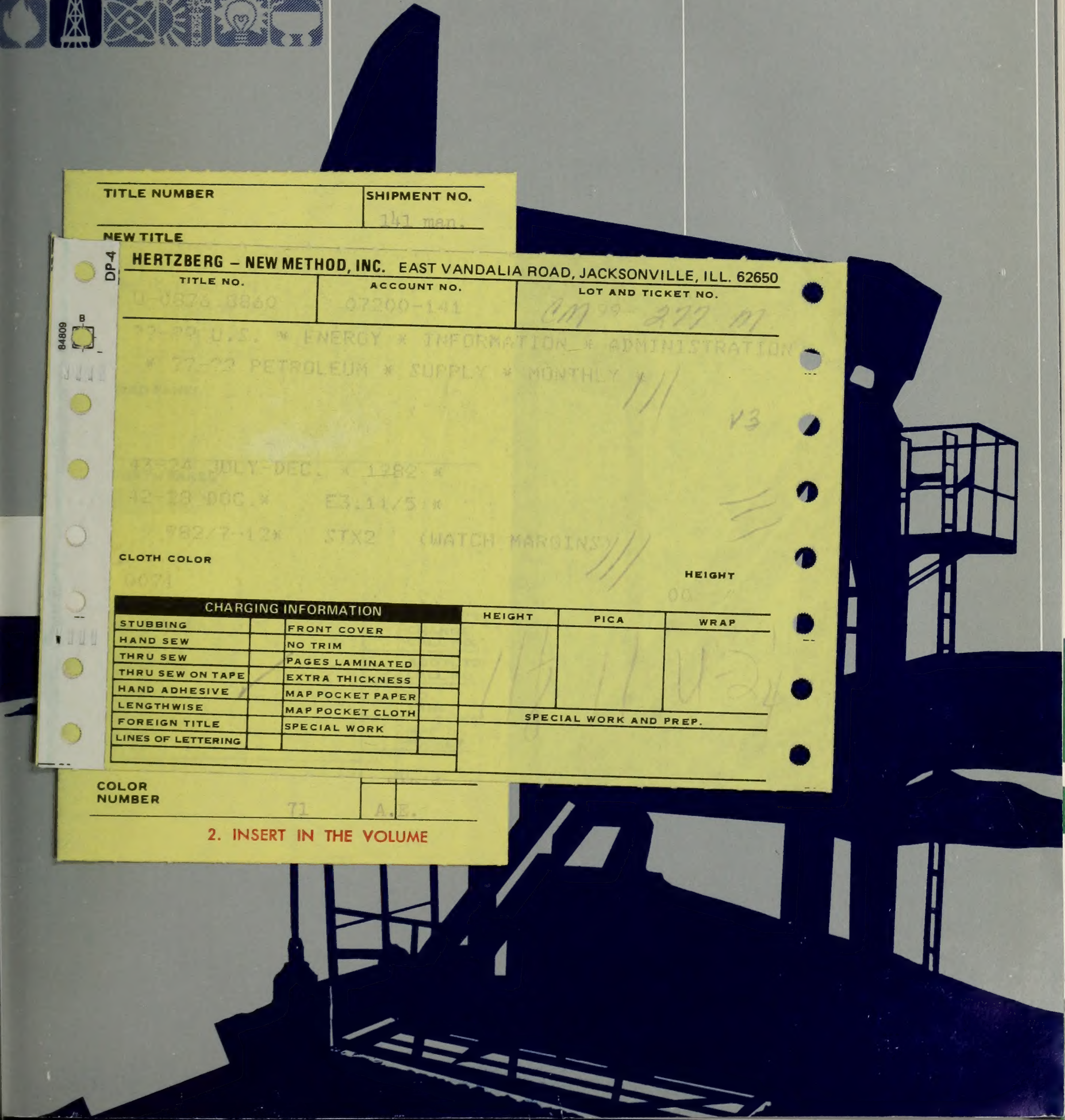

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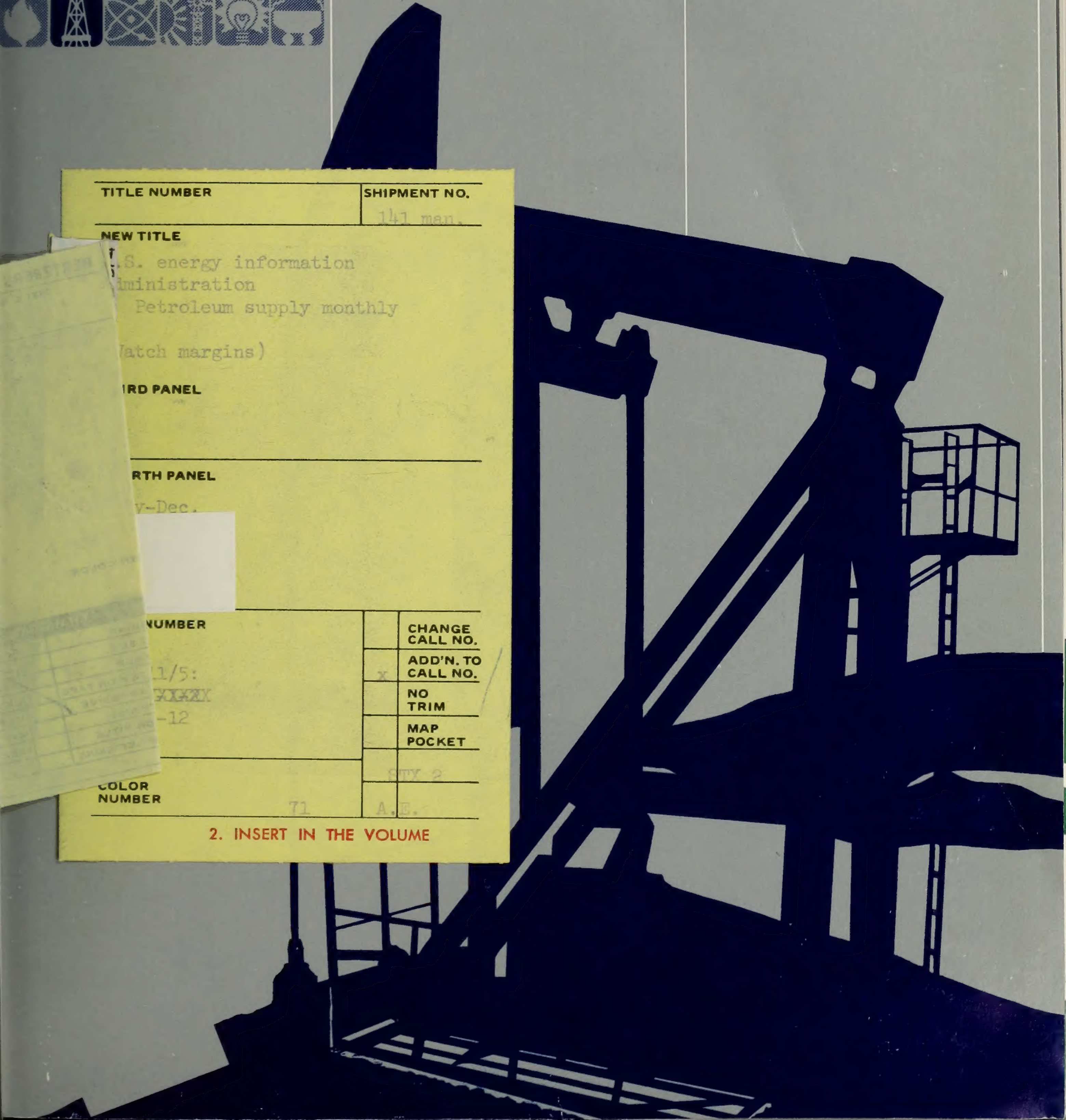

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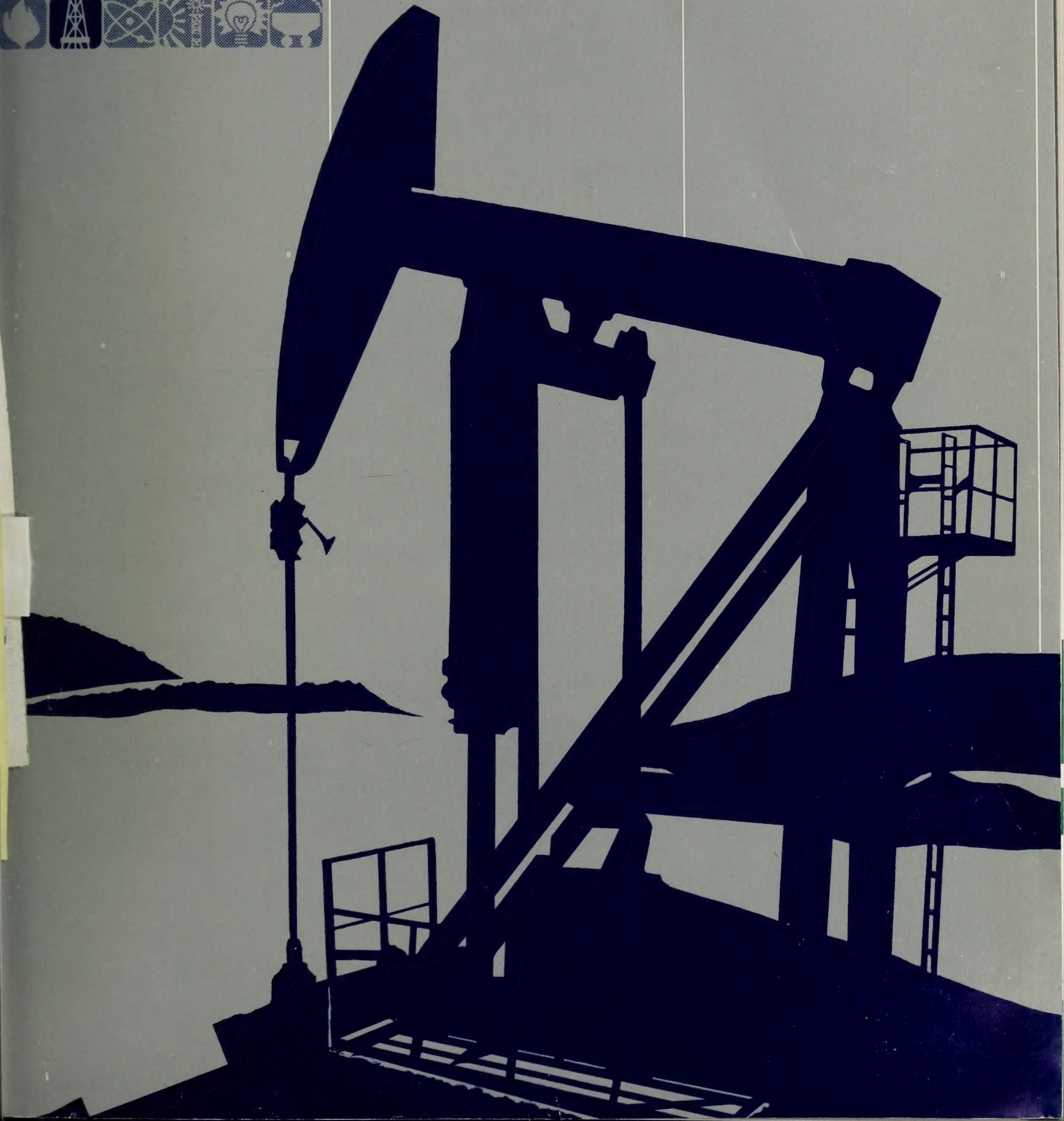

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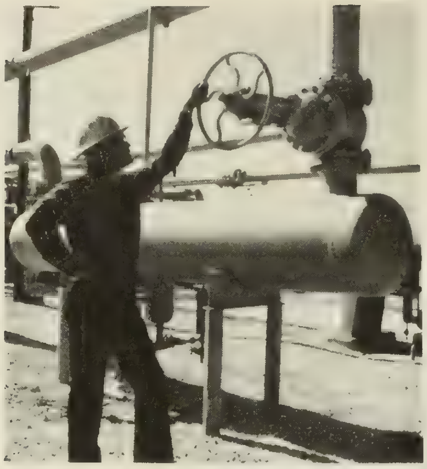

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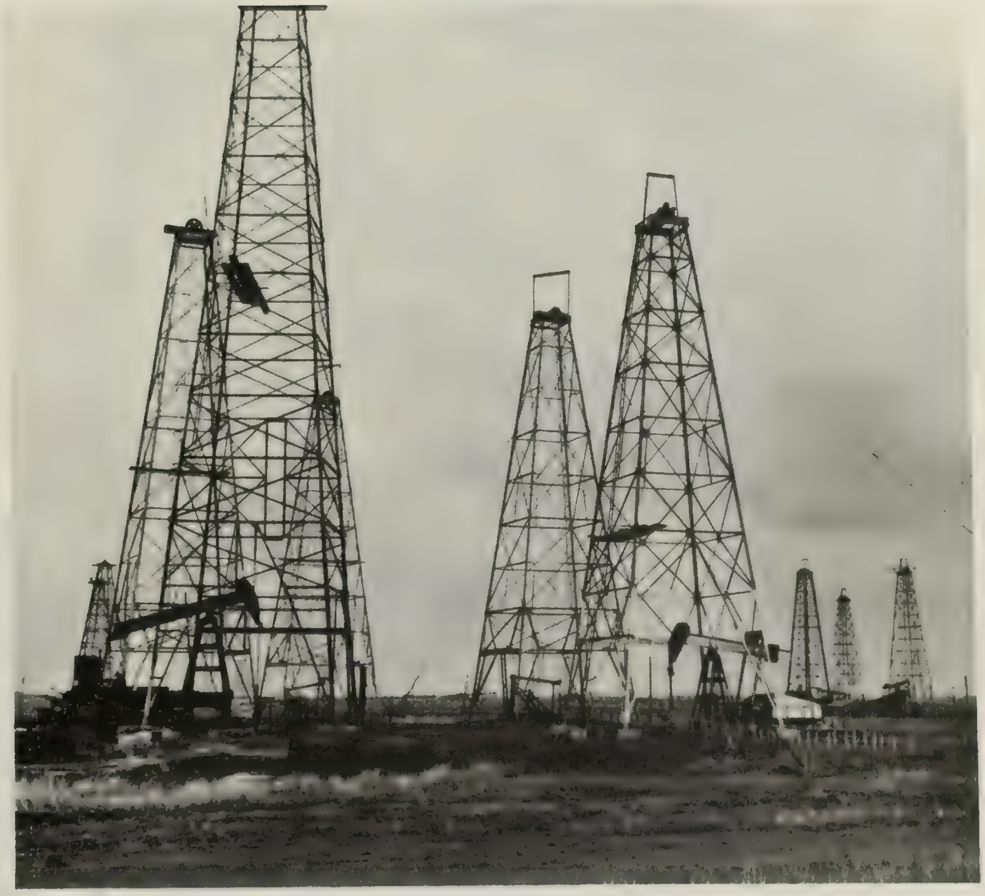


Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Focus

Midyear Petroleum Supply Review

Synopsis

The petroleum situation during the first 6 months of 1982 reflected contrasts in trends of supply, demand and prices. The first quarter of 1982 was characterized by unusually low petroleum product demand for that time of year, extremely low imports of crude oil and petroleum products, low levels of refinery utilization, more rapid than normal stock drawdowns, and declining product prices. In contrast, the second quarter has shown product demand levels slightly lower than those at the same time last year. Also, imports and refinery utilization increased from the low levels of the first quarter and product prices increased. Petroleum product stock levels stopped falling, or "bottomed out" in April, and began rising in June. Increased imports and higher refinery utilization rates are expected to boost available supplies to meet summer gasoline demand increases. Although total product demand is projected to increase as the economy recovers, and in the fourth quarter of this year, to surpass corresponding 1981 levels, total demand for the full year is expected to remain about 0.5 million barrels per day (MMB/D) below the 1981 level, 1.5 MMB/D lower than during 1980, and similar to the level experienced in 1971.[1]

---

[1] May 1982, Short-Term Energy Outlook, pp. 5, 6.

Table 1. Petroleum Summary

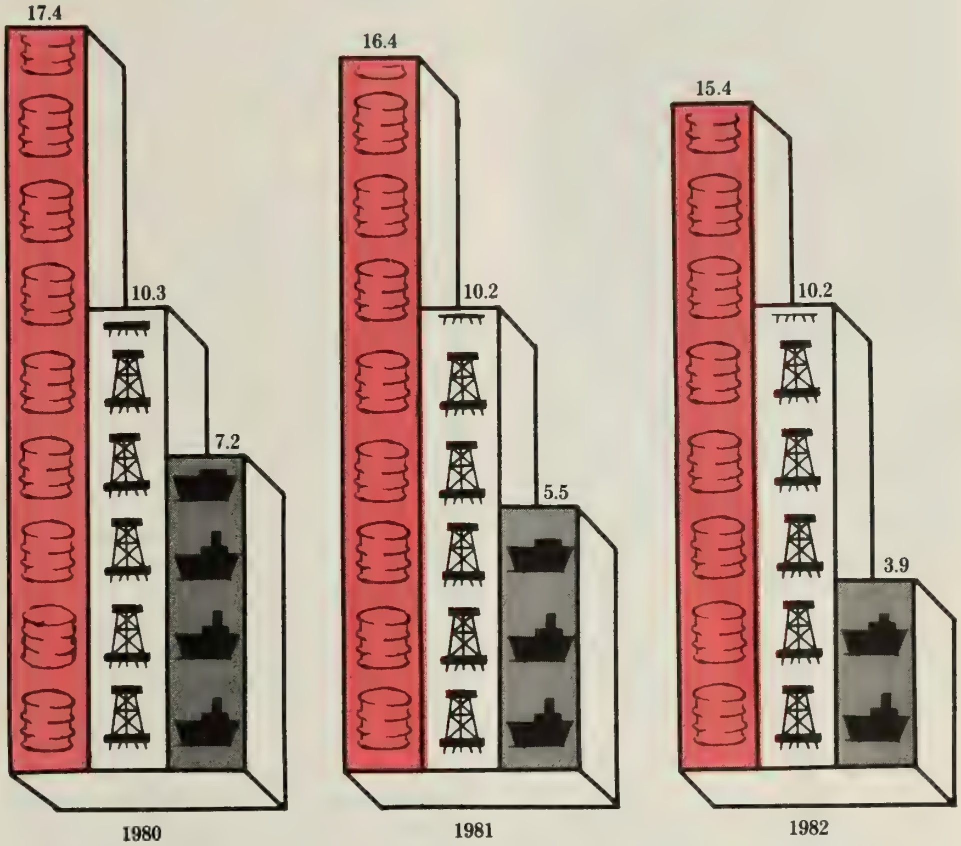
Volumes Average for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	First 6 Months		Percent Change	Forecast 1982	Actual 1981	Percent Change
	1982	1981				
Total Product Supplied	15.4	16.4	−5.5	15.5	16.1	−3.5
Gasoline	6.4	6.5	−1.5	6.7	6.6	1.4
Distillate	2.9	3.0	−2.3	2.8	2.8	−2.1
Residual	1.9	2.2	−14.6	1.7	2.1	−15.5
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.6	12.6	−7.6	NA	12.5	NA
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.2	10.2	0.0	10.1	10.2	−1.0
Net Imports[1]	E3.9	5.5	−30.1	4.5	5.4	−15.9
Net Crude Oil Imports[2]	E2.8	4.1	−31.7	3.5	3.9	−10.8
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	−67.6
Net Product Imports	E0.9	1.3	−27.4	1.0	1.2	−22.9
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal[2]	−0.1	−0.1	—	NA	(s)	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	0.7	0.4	—	NA	0.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil[2]	357	385	−7.2	NA	363	NA
Gasoline	217	242	−10.3	NA	253	NA
Distillate	120	180	−32.6	NA	192	NA
Total Product	749	882	−15.1	NA	891	NA
SPR	264	163	62.0	NA	230	NA
Total	1,370	1,430	−4.2	NA	1,484	NA

[1] Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

[2] Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: Percentages were calculated before numbers were rounded.
(s) = Positive value smaller than 0.05 million barrels per day.
NA = Not Available
E = Estimated
Sources: Energy Information Administration publications, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, May 1982; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, July 1982.

Petroleum Supply Summary, First Six Months 1980-82 (Million Barrels per Day)



= Product Supplied

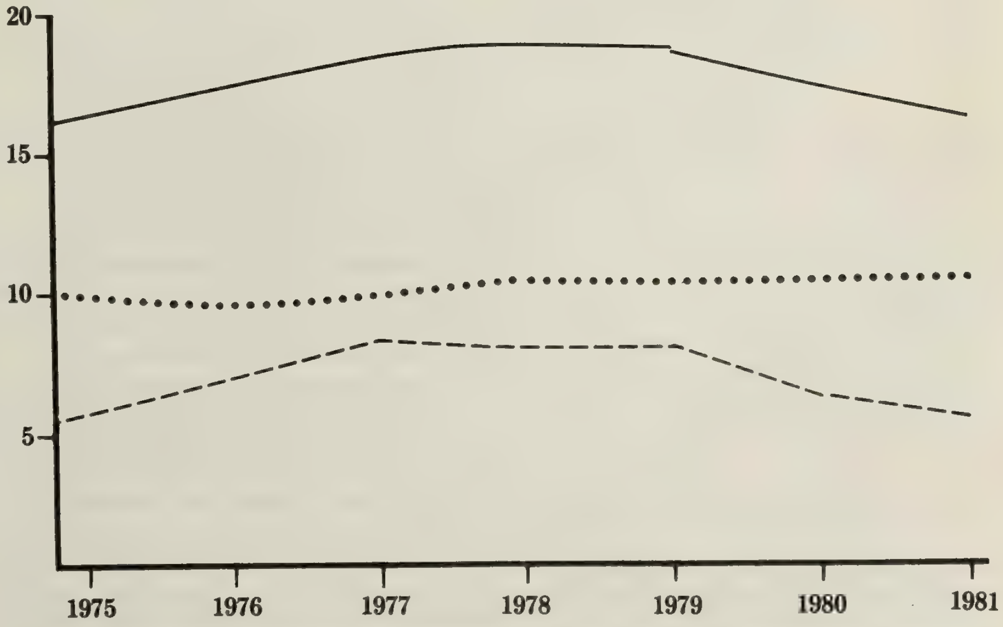
= Domestic Liquids Production

= Net Imports (includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve Imports)

Each symbol represents 2 million
arrels per day)

ources: 1975-1980: *Petroleum Statement Annual*
1981: *Petroleum Supply, Annual*
1982: *Petroleum Supply, Monthly*

Petroleum Supply Summary Year-to-Year Comparison
(Million Barrels Per Day)



—— Product Supplied

•••• Domestic Liquids Production

--- Net Imports*

*Net Imports includes gross imports of crude oil and petroleum products including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve less exports.

Sources: 1975-1980: *Petroleum Statement, Annual*
1981: *Petroleum Supply, Annual*

Consumption

For the first 6 months in 1982, total petroleum products supplied for domestic use (a proxy for consumption) averaged 15.4 MMB/D, down 5.5 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1981 and substantially below the peak annual averages of between 18.4 MMB/D to 18.8 MMB/D experienced for the years 1977 through 1979. The Nation is now consuming about as much petroleum as it did in 1971. The low level of demand in 1982 is predominantly due to conservation induced by price increases in prior years and to a decline in the economy—the Gross National Product dropped in the first half of 1982. This conservation occurred despite a decline in world crude oil prices of 3.1 percent between December 1981 and June 1982.

The most significant declines were in demand for heavier petroleum products, particularly residual fuel oil. Demand for finished motor gasoline continued to decline, although the demand for unleaded motor gasoline increased to the point that it now constitutes more than one half of the total motor gasoline supplied. The decline in demand for total motor gasoline was influenced by the addition of more efficient vehicles into the automotive fleet, scrapping of older less efficient vehicles and by adverse weather during the first quarter of 1982 which caused a reduction in driving. No significant changes were reported in the jet fuels or kerosene products supplied.

Supply

There are three sources of petroleum supply; domestic **production** of crude oil and natural gas liquids, **imports** of crude oil and petroleum products, and **stocks** of crude oil and petroleum products. Domestic liquids production has been relatively stable, at about 10 MMB/D for the past 5 years. Net imports have declined sharply since 1977 when they averaged an historic high of 8.6 MMB/D. Primary stocks at midyear have dropped during the past 2 years. The primary stock level at the end of June 1982 was similar to the 1976 level for this time of year.

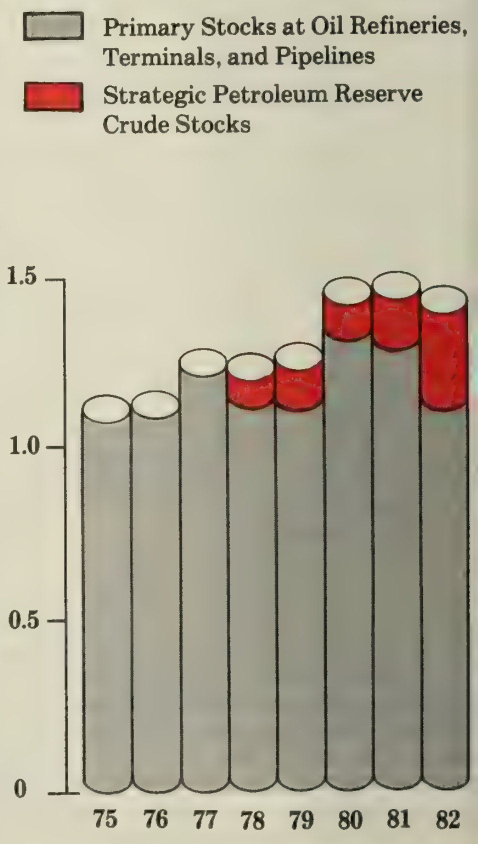
During the first 6 months of 1982 two distinctly different patterns of supply were evident. Faced with both low demand and falling world oil prices during the first quarter of 1982, refiners chose to satisfy demand by relying less on crude oil imports and refinery production than they have in the past, and more on the use of product stocks. The low point in refinery production occurred in February. Imports and stocks declined throughout the first quarter and bottomed out in April.

- Crude inputs to refineries declined to 11.3 MMB/D in February 1982, 12.8 percent less than the same time last year and lower than in any month since February 1974.

- Refinery capacity utilization dropped to the lowest levels observed in years, about 64.6 percent in February 1982 as compared

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Stocks As of Midyear

(Billions of Barrels)



Sources: 1975-1980: *Petroleum Statement, Annual*
1981: *Petroleum Supply Annual*
1982: *Petroleum Supply Monthly, July 1982*

with 70.8 percent in February 1981 and 79.9 percent in February 1980.

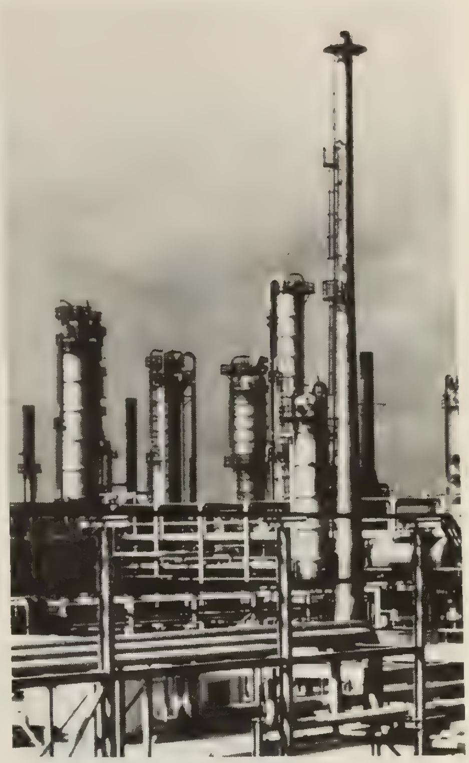
- Estimated net imports of crude oil and products, including those for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) dropped to about 3.5 MMB/D in April of this year, down 31 percent from April 1981, and 47.5 percent less than in April 1980.
- Petroleum product stocks fell from 890 million barrels on December 30, 1981, to 739 million barrels on April 30, 1982—a drawdown of 1.3 MMB/D. This compares with a drawdown of 0.5 MMB/D in the first third of 1981 and 0.1 MMB/D in the first third of 1980.

In May and June, prices began firming. The weighted average spot market price for [1]OPEC crude oil, which had bottomed out at below $28.00 per barrel in March, increased to about $31.33 per barrel by the end of June. Retail gasoline prices, which had fallen from $1.35 per gallon in December 1981 to $1.21 per gallon in April 1982, began rising again.

By June, 1982, with prices firming or increasing, refiners had an incentive to begin rebuilding stocks to take advantage of the relatively low market prices which prevailed. In addition, total petroleum products supplied in April, May and June 1982 declined by about 2 percent from its level at the same time last year, compared with a 7 percent decline in the first quarter of 1982, a signal that the long decline in consumption observed over two and one-half years may be abating. Finally, with an economic recovery expected during the last half of 1982, total petroleum product demand is projected to increase.

Recent petroleum data indicate that a turnaround occurred in short-term refinery utilization and imports trends in May and June:

- In June, refinery utilization increased to 71 percent from this year's low point of 64.6 percent in February.
- Crude runs at refineries increased to 12.4 MMB/D during June, up from 11.3 MMB/D in February and March.
- Estimated net imports (of crude oil including SPR and petroleum products) increased to 4.1 MMB/D in June, up 18 percent from April.



Trade

The first 6 months of 1982 reflected a drop in net petroleum imports and a shift in the principal sources of the imports. Net imports[2] for the first 6 months of 1982 averaged about 3.9 MMB/D, down 30.1 percent from the 5.5 MMB/D average for the same period in 1981. Gross imports of crude oil and petroleum products averaged an estimated 4.7 MMB/D, down 22.9 percent while exports rose from 0.6 MMB/D to 0.8 MMB/D a 33 percent increase.

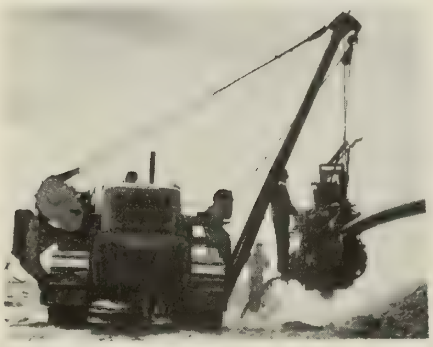
OPEC suppliers (see Glossary) remained the principal sources of foreign oil but their importance to U.S. refiners declined as increasing quantities of oil were imported from Mexico, the United Kingdom, and others. In March 1982, OPEC members established a ceiling of 17.5 MMB/D on OPEC oil production (approximately 10 percent lower than the previous rate) in hopes of preserving the price structure established in November 1981.

---

[1] Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[2] Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

Ample supplies of petroleum products in the United States and the elimination of controls on exports of petroleum products encouraged an increase in exports mainly in residual and distillate fuel oils. Most petroleum product exports from the United States went to traditional trading partners: Canada, Japan, Mexico and the Netherlands.



Exploration and Drilling

Petroleum industry drilling activity grew steadily from 1974 through 1980. During 1981, drilling activity accelerated until a record-high 4,520 rigs were operating by the end of the year compared with 2,910 at the end of 1980.

By the end of June 1982, however, the number of drilling rigs in use fell to 2,874—36.4 percent less than the level at the end of December 1981. The worldwide drop in demand for crude oil, deteriorating prices, high interest rates, and adverse weather all contributed to the decline. The heaviest rotary rig activity during the first half of 1982 occurred in the Mid-Continent and Western States. Table 2 summarizes drilling activity for the first 6 months of 1980, 1981, and 1982.

The number of wells completed and footage drilled for completed wells were higher during the first 6 months of this year, compared with the same periods in the previous 2 years. According to the American Petroleum Institute, nearly one half of the 1982 drilling resulted in oil wells (with gas wells and dry holes accounting for the remainder).

Refining

The removal of Federal controls on petroleum prices in January, 1981 and the lowered demand for most petroleum products contributed to changes within the refining industry in the last year. The number of operable petroleum refineries in the United States dropped from 324 on January 1, 1981, to 301 at the beginning of 1982; 74 of the latter were partially or completely idle. This idle capacity (capable of being reactivated within approximately 90 days) totaled 1.8 MMB/D on January 1, 1982. Total crude oil distillation capacity on that date, was 17.9 MMB/D, down from 18.6 MMB/D in January 1981. In contrast to the overall reduction in distillation capacity, refiners took steps to develop greater flexibility in refinery operations, especially to handle heavier crudes and produce larger quantities of unleaded motor gasoline and other light petroleum products.

Table 2. Drilling Activity, 1980-1982

	Jan.-Jun. 1980	Jan.-Jun. 1981	Jan.-Jun. 1982
Average Number of Rigs Operating[1]	2,695	3,656	3,637
Total Wells Drilled[2]	26,554	33,987	43,845
Exploratory	5,302	6,847	8,888
Development	21,252	27,140	34,957
Oil	11,589	16,345	20,662
Gas	7,090	7,493	9,267
Dry Holes	7,875	10,149	13,916
Average Depth per Well (feet)	4,755	4,618	4,817

[1] Hughes Tool Company.

[2] American Petroleum Institute.

Note: 1980 refinery output figures for distillate and residual fuel oils have been recast to account for data system changes in 1981. They differ from figures shown in the "Summary Statistics." See Explanatory Note 4.

Table 3. Refinery Operations (Million Barrels per Day)

	Jan.-Jun. 1980	Jan.-Jun. 1981	Jan.-Jun. 1982[e]
Refinery Input			
Crude Oil	13.8	12.6	11.6
Natural Gas Liquids	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Liquids	(s)	0.4	0.5
Total Input	14.3	13.5	12.6
Refinery Output			
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.6	6.3	6.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	[1]2.7	2.6	2.5
Residual Fuel Oil	[1]1.6	1.4	1.1
Other Products	4.0	3.7	3.3
Total Output	14.9	14.0	13.1
Refinery Utilization (percent)	77.7	68.6	66.6

[1] Figures for 1980 are recast to 1981 basis. See Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Estimated

(s) Less than 0.1 MMB/D

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, publications: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, July 1982; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981.

Table 4. U.S. Average Petroleum Prices

	April 1980	April 1981	April 1982
		Dollars per Barrel	
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil			
Domestic	22.89	35.58	30.27
Imported	33.54	38.41	32.82
Composite	27.09	36.58	30.83
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (retail, excluding taxes)	22.87	34.70	28.22
		Cents per Gallon	
Motor Gasoline, All Types, Retail	124.2	138.1	121.0
No. 2 Diesel, Retail (excluding taxes)	88.0	107.7	95.1
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail	97.4	123.9	113.2

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form 14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report"; Form 49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners' Monthly Report"; Form FEA P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices"; and Form FEA P112-M-1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report". Motor gasoline prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Price Trends

After climbing rapidly in 1979 and 1980, prices of crude oil and major petroleum products leveled off in early 1981 and began to decline. Price declines accelerated in early 1982 as low demand for petroleum products and excess worldwide crude oil production capability encouraged crude oil producers to lower their prices in an effort to maintain market shares and revenues. Following a meeting of OPEC in March, which established members production ceilings, world crude oil prices began to rise again.

In April 1982 (latest data available) the refiner acquisition cost of crude oil averaged $30.83, $5.75 per barrel less than the cost at the same time last year (see Table 4). Prices of major petroleum products were also substantially lower in April 1982 than they had been 1 year earlier. The April 1982 average price of gasoline was $1.21 per gallon, 17 cents below the April 1981 price while residential heating oil, at $1.13 per gallon, was almost 11 cents lower. Preliminary indications suggest that at the end of June, 1982, gasoline prices had increased about 10 cents, per gallon and heating oil prices had increased about 5 cents per gallon above their April 1982 levels.

Conclusion

Longterm trends in petroleum consumption and supply show a fall in the level of U.S. petroleum consumption since 1978 with an equivalent drop in imports and a proportionate decline in industry's primary stocks. Concurrently, domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids has remained constant. Consequently, the United States has become much less reliant on foreign crude oil than it was a few years ago.

Averages for the first 6 months of 1982 show a continuation of these longterm trends. However each quarter viewed separately reflects substantially different patterns of supply. Abnormally low refinery utilization and imports and larger-than-usual product stock drawdowns characterized the first quarter. Second quarter statistics show a return to more normal levels of refinery utilization and imports.

Summary Statistics

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**1,074**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**-17**	**-145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980	January	10,377	8,675	1,648	-594	270	18,851	1,351
	February	10,402	8,705	1,656	-292	563	18,817	1,343
	March	10,303	8,698	1,568	-47	-99	17,377	1,348
	April	10,356	8,685	1,630	-412	-229	16,784	1,367
	May	10,298	8,635	1,615	-117	-520	16,238	1,387
	June	10,164	8,554	1,561	65	-869	16,187	1,411
	July	10,113	8,547	1,524	88	-556	16,008	1,425
	August	9,974	8,414	1,519	-274	-473	15,753	1,449
	September	10,184	8,619	1,515	307	-259	16,598	1,447
	October	10,092	8,532	1,516	-191	756	16,995	1,430
	November	10,109	8,495	1,571	-8	-84	16,702	1,432
	December	10,204	8,606	1,560	304	993	18,410	1,392
	AVERAGE	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**-290**	**130**	**16,058**	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May*	10,223	R8,660	1,520	R 49	R -34	R14,845	R1,349
	June**	NA	*8,636*	NA	*-72*	*-771*	*14,434*	*1,370*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,650**	**NA**	**-71**	**700**	**15,447**	

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[3] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980	January	8,598	6,406	2,192	550	322	228	8,048
	February	7,945	6,013	1,931	558	332	227	7,386
	March	7,452	5,695	1,757	573	330	243	6,879
	April	7,106	5,598	1,508	434	192	241	6,672
	May	6,579	5,106	1,472	591	326	266	5,987
	June	6,894	5,480	1,414	654	365	289	6,240
	July	6,257	4,843	1,414	531	238	293	5,727
	August	6,192	4,803	1,389	319	78	241	5,873
	September	6,239	4,707	1,532	557	322	235	5,682
	October	6,379	4,768	1,611	598	309	288	5,781
	November	6,408	4,680	1,728	549	289	260	5,858
	December	6,894	5,082	1,812	622	343	279	6,272
	AVERAGE	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May*	R4,784	R3,314	R1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June**	*4,947*	*3,811*	*1,136*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**4,736**	**3,236**	**1,500**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

[4] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[5] Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

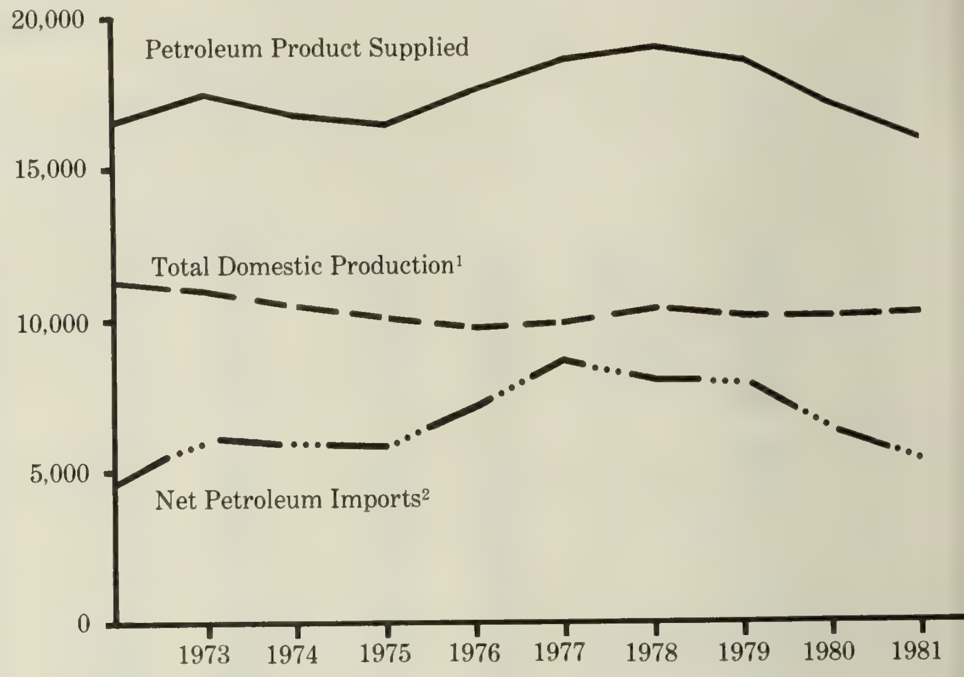
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

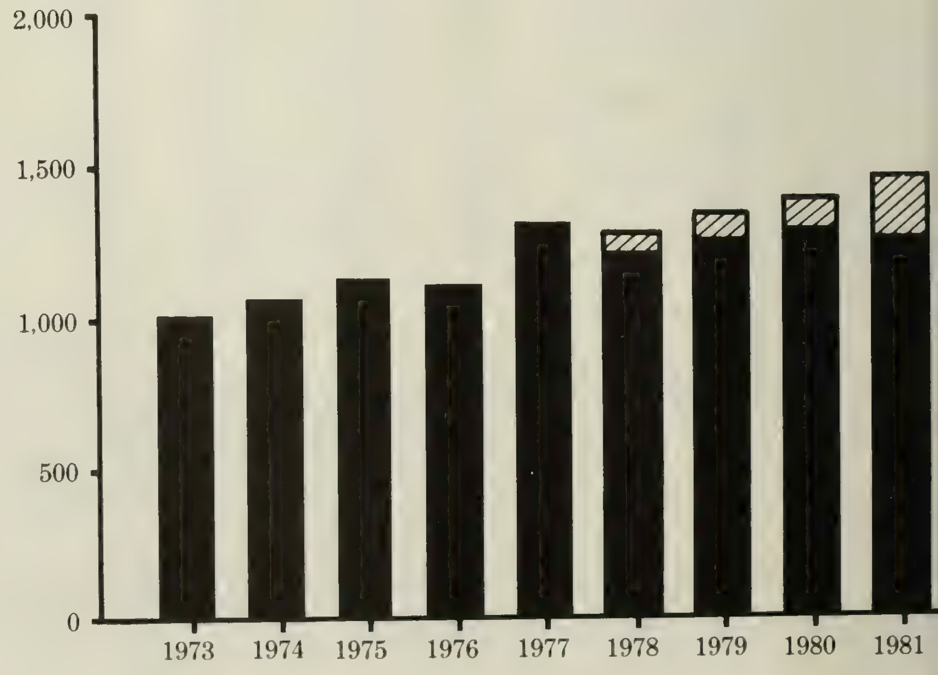


[1] Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



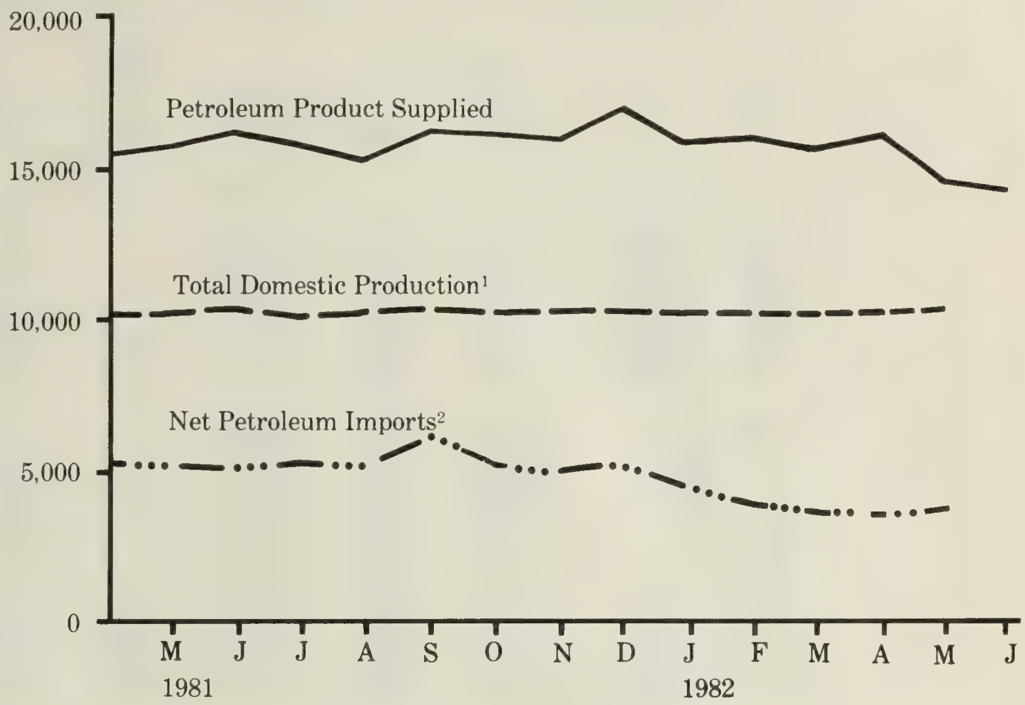
Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

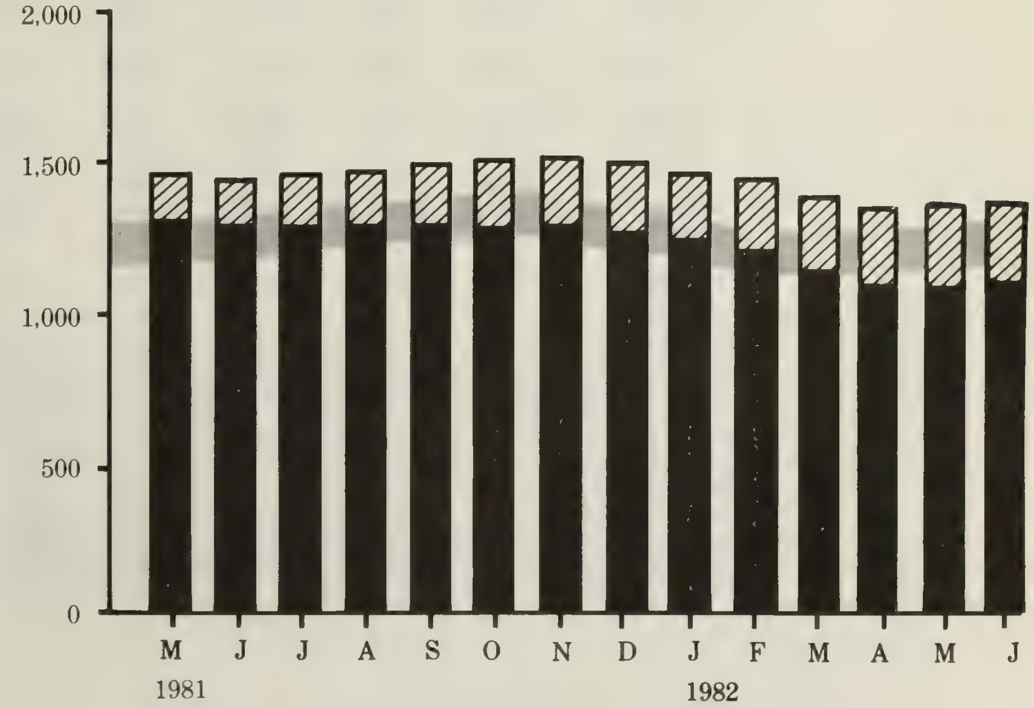


ncludes crude oil and natural gas plant roduction.

ncludes SPR imports.

ource table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum roducts Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



egend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

▒ Average Stock Range[1]

verage stock range (excluding SPR) ased on 3 years of data. See xplanatory Note 2.5.

ource tables: "Crude Oil and etroleum Products Overview" and Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**3,244**		**11**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3,477**		**-62**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**4,105**		**-17**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**5,287**		**-39**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-20**	**-150**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-163**	**84**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-67**	**-81**
1980	January	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	6,406	0	-594
	February	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	6,013	0	-292
	March	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	5,695	0	-47
	April	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	5,598	0	-412
	May	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	5,106	0	-117
	June	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	5,480	0	65
	July	8,547	1,612	4,843	0	4,843	0	88
	August	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	4,803	0	-274
	September	8,619	1,610	4,707	54	4,653	-54	361
	October	8,532	1,588	4,768	131	4,637	-123	-68
	November	8,495	1,561	4,680	142	4,538	-189	181
	December	8,606	1,602	5,082	198	4,884	-177	481
	AVERAGE	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	**46**
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May*	R 8,660	R 1,725	R 3,314	R 204	R 3,110	R -176	R 225
	June**	*8,636*	*1,695*	*3,811*	*110*	*3,701*	*-113*	*41*
	AVERAGE	**8,650**	**1,706**	**3,236**	**170**	**3,065**	**-188**	**117**

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3**	**-32**	**12,431**	**2**	**242**		**242**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**-25**	**-28**	**12,133**	**3**	**265**		**265**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**17**	**-30**	**12,442**	**6**	**271**		**271**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**77**	**-33**	**13,416**	**8**	**285**		**285**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**-6**	**-30**	**14,602**	**50**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**-57**	**-30**	**14,739**	**158**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**-11**	**-29**	**14,648**	**235**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980	January	166	-31	14,301	322	449	91	358
	February	124	-31	14,187	332	457	91	366
	March	-278	-30	13,709	330	459	91	367
	April	-165	-29	13,484	192	471	91	380
	May	55	-28	13,326	326	475	91	383
	June	1	-30	13,705	365	473	91	381
	July	52	-29	13,264	238	470	91	379
	August	147	-28	12,984	78	478	91	387
	September	27	-26	13,313	322	469	93	376
	October	-3	-25	12,772	309	475	97	379
	November	266	-26	13,119	289	475	102	373
	December	24	-26	13,648	343	466	108	358
	AVERAGE	**34**	**-28**	**13,481**	**287**			
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	**83**	**-63**	**12,470**	**228**			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May*	105	-65	R11,801	262	R609	261	R348
	June**	NA	NA	*12,396*	NA	*621*	*264*	*357*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,628**	**NA**			

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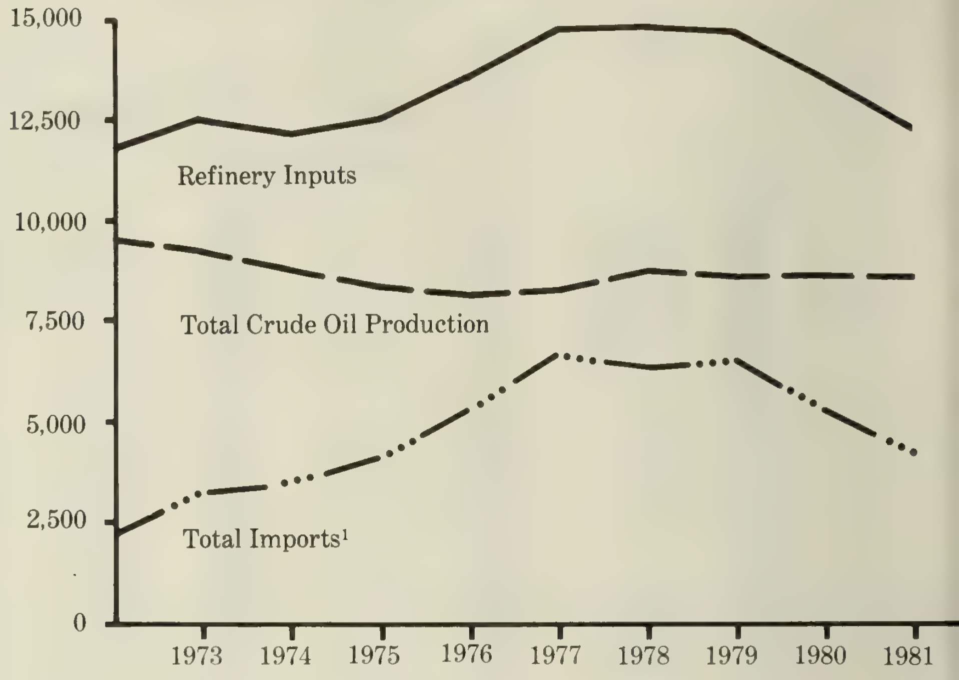
[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes SPR imports.

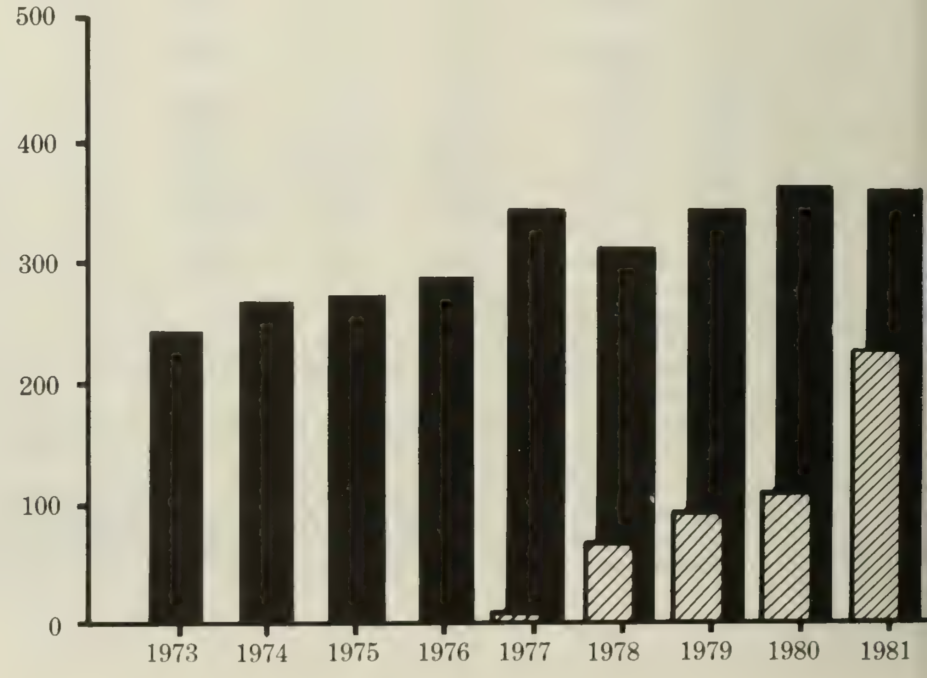
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

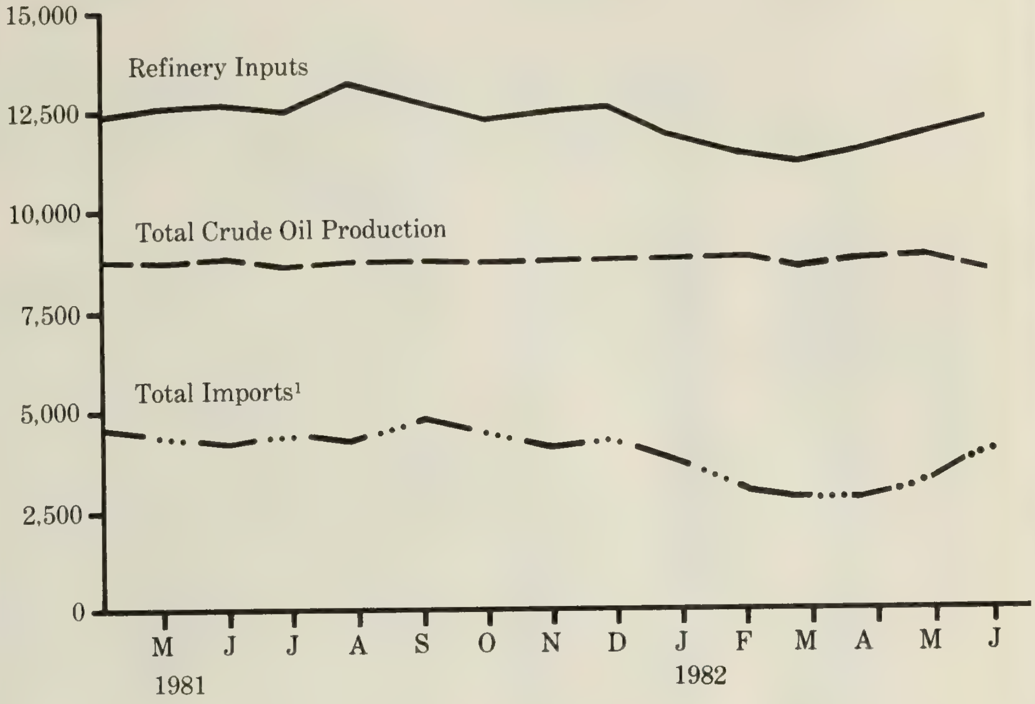
▨ SPR

■ Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

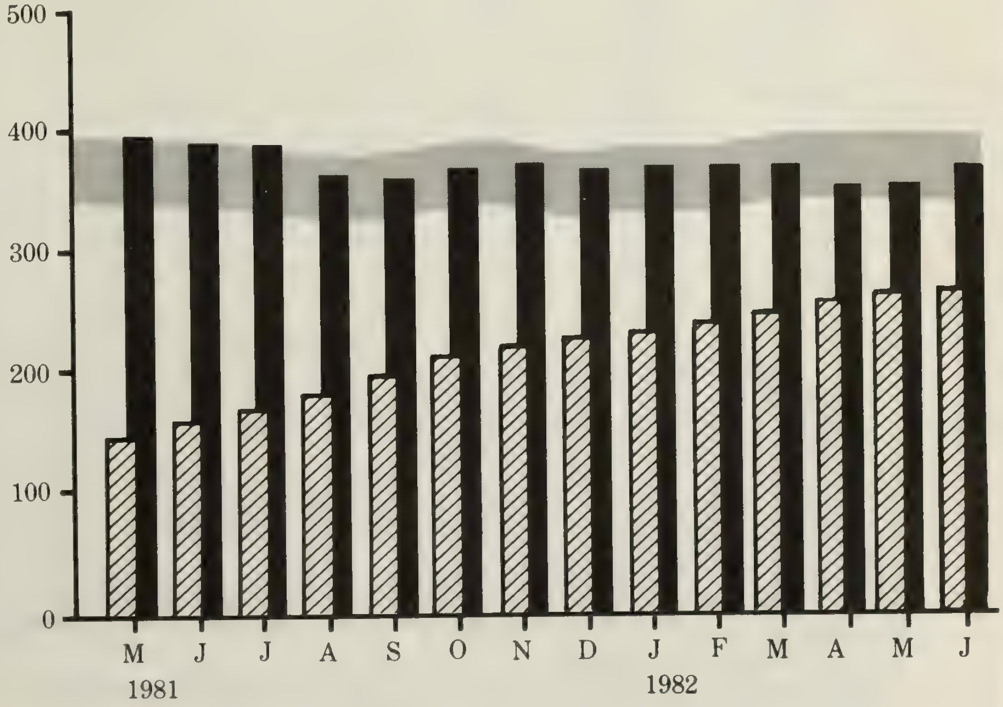
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

▨ SPR

■ Other Primary

▒ Average Stock Range[1]

[1]Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2] [3]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[5]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[4]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,535**	**134**	**9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**	
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,360**	**204**	**-24**	**2**	**6,537**	**NA**	**NA**	**218**	
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,520**	**184**	**-28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**NA**	**235**	
1976	**AVERAGE**	**6,841**	**131**	**10**	**3**	**6,978**	**NA**	**NA**	**231**	
1977	**AVERAGE**	**7,033**	**217**	**-72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	
1978	**AVERAGE**	**7,169**	**190**	**54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	
1979	**AVERAGE**	**6,852**	**181**	**2**	(s)	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	
1980	January	6,991	141	-809	1	6,323	2,718	43.0	262	
	February	6,866	154	-423	(s)	6,596	2,969	45.0	275	
	March	6,519	155	-267	(s)	6,406	3,032	47.3	283	
	April	6,284	155	362	1	6,800	3,021	44.4	272	
	May	6,316	132	283	1	6,729	2,980	44.3	263	
	June	6,569	148	-59	1	6,657	3,099	46.6	265	
	July	6,465	149	-132	3	6,743	3,131	46.4	261	
	August	6,452	141	56	1	6,648	3,135	47.2	259	
	September	6,383	106	28	7	6,510	3,054	46.9	258	
	October	6,131	152	380	1	6,662	3,110	46.7	247	
	November	6,467	126	-359	(s)	6,234	3,123	50.1	257	
	December	6,644	121	-133	1	6,632	3,421	51.6	261	
	AVERAGE	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**		
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	**6,405**	**157**	**28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May*	R6,322	163	188	23	R6,650	3,415	51.3	R215	174
	June**	*6,584*	NA	NA	NA	*6,472*	NA	NA	*217*	NA
	AVERAGE	**6,188**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,439**	**NA**	**NA**		

[1] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Includes motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**200**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,654**	**155**	**40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	January	3,014	179	526	1	7	3,714	212
	February	2,766	237	716	1	8	3,712	192
	March	2,558	193	445	1	19	3,179	178
	April	2,461	154	21	2	2	2,635	177
	May	2,474	126	-199	1	1	2,402	183
	June	2,647	108	-439	1	(s)	2,317	197
	July	2,690	117	-557	2	3	2,249	214
	August	2,462	77	-403	2	(s)	2,137	226
	September	2,686	101	-201	2	(s)	2,587	232
	October	2,590	115	215	1	(s)	2,920	226
	November	2,703	133	111	1	(s)	2,949	222
	December	2,891	166	556	1	(s)	3,615	205
	AVERAGE	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	**2,613**	**173**	**38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May*	R 2,618	R 74	R -184	10	75	R 2,444	R 114
	June**	*2,716*	*54*	*-374*	NA	NA	*2,331*	*120*
	AVERAGE	**2,509**	**76**	**356**	NA	NA	**2,872**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

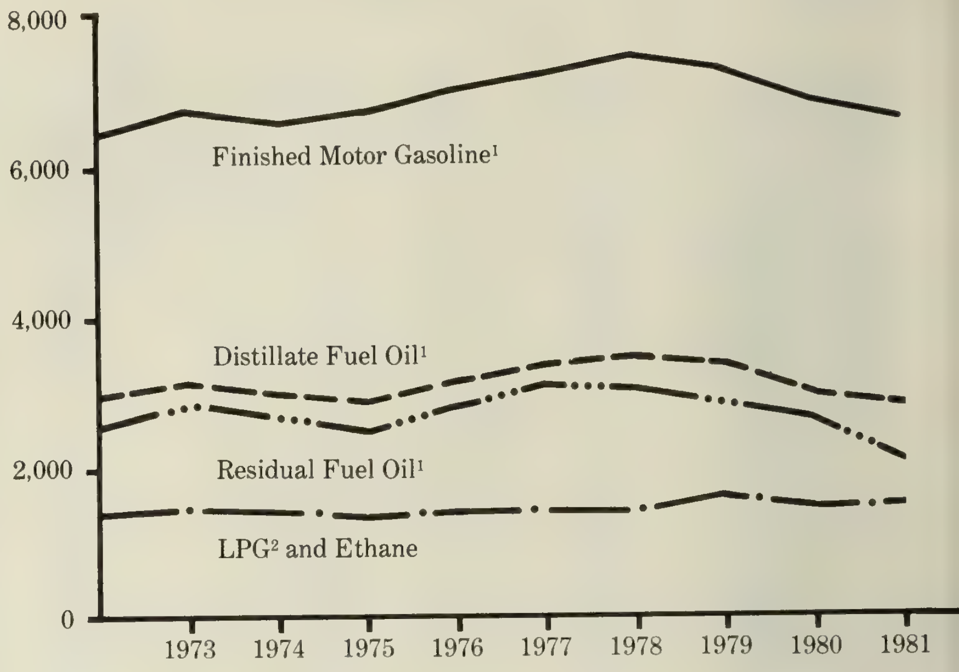
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2] Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

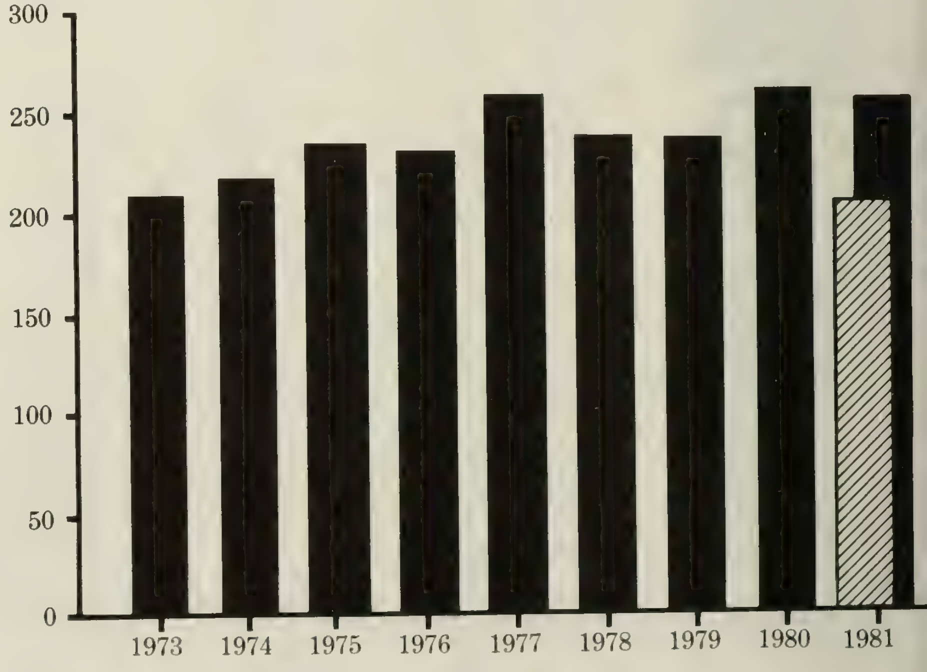
Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

■ Total

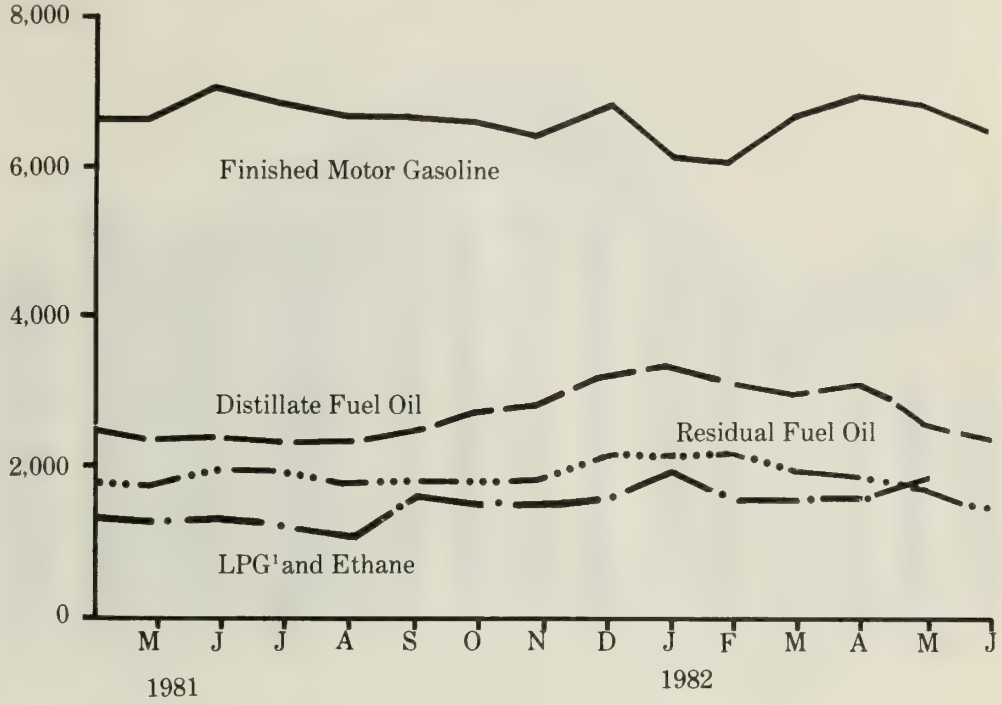
▨ Finished



[1] Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

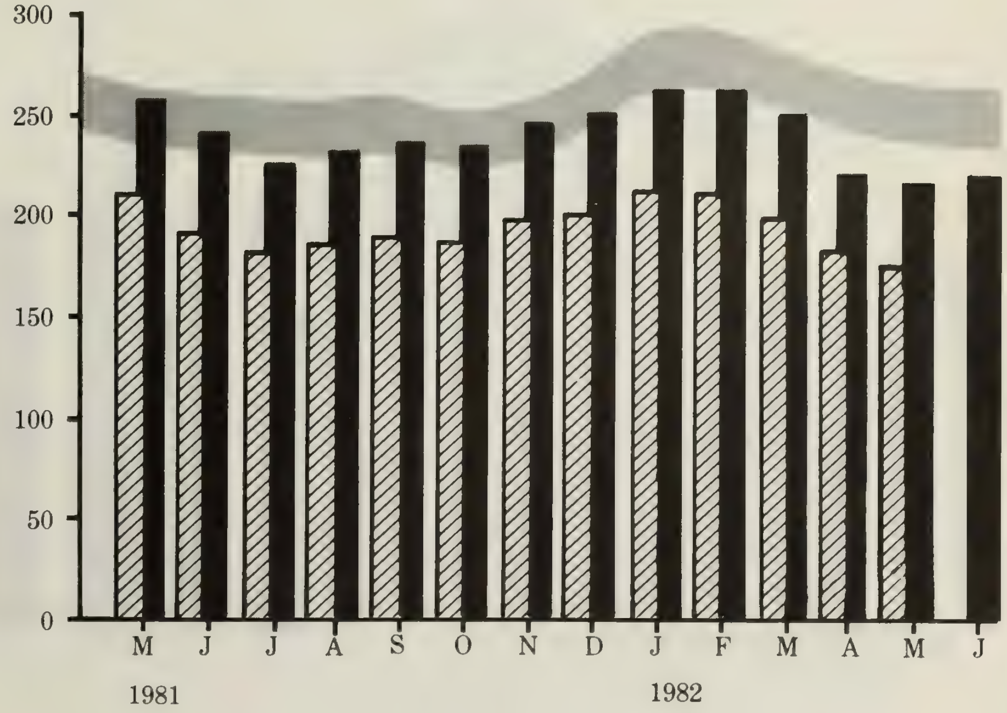
Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

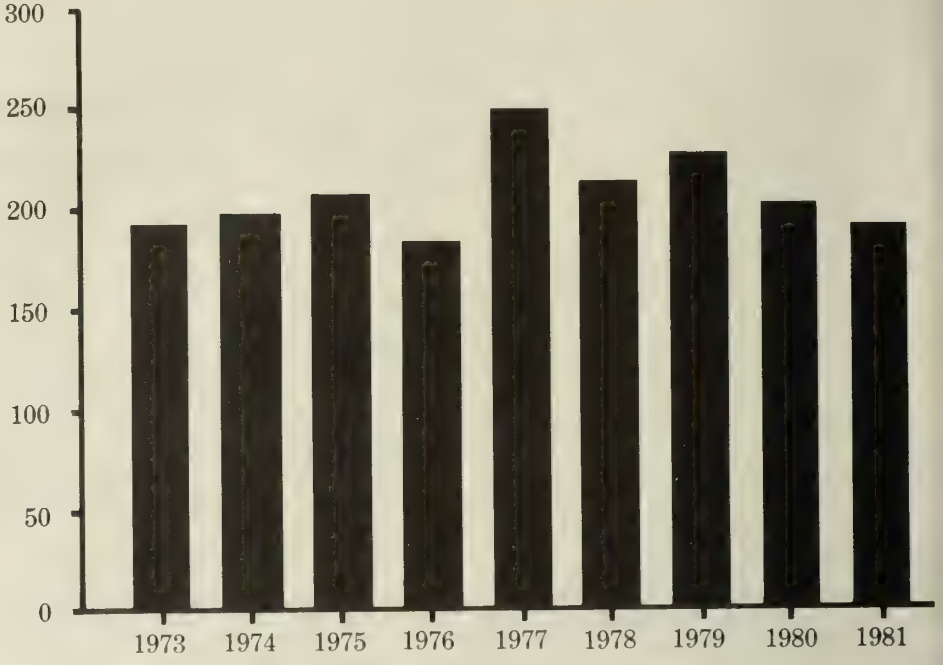
- ■ Total Motor Gasoline[1]
- ▨ Finished Motor Gasoline
- ▒ Average Stock Range[2]

Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Average stock range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

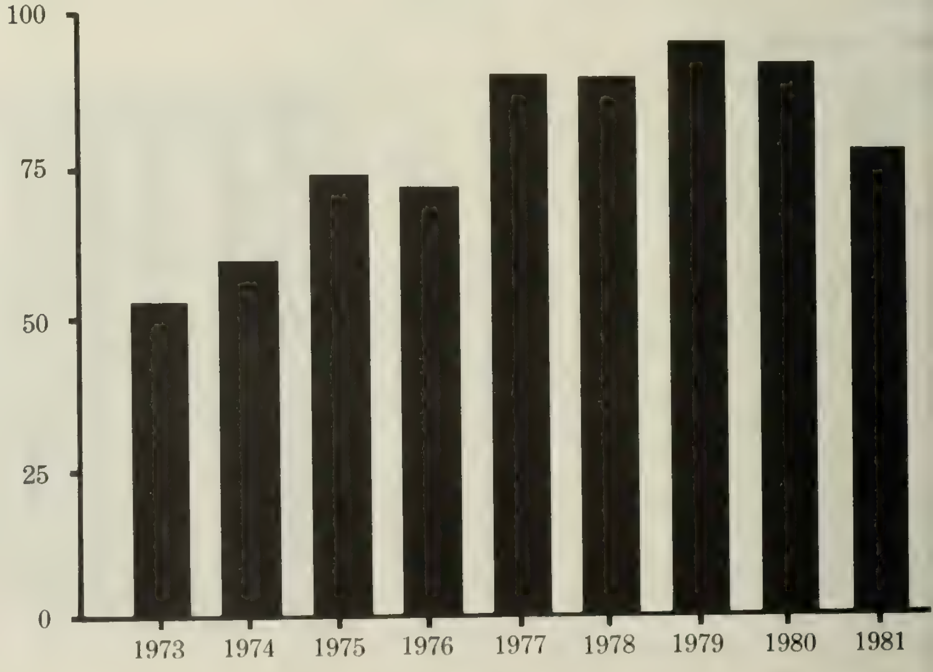
Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

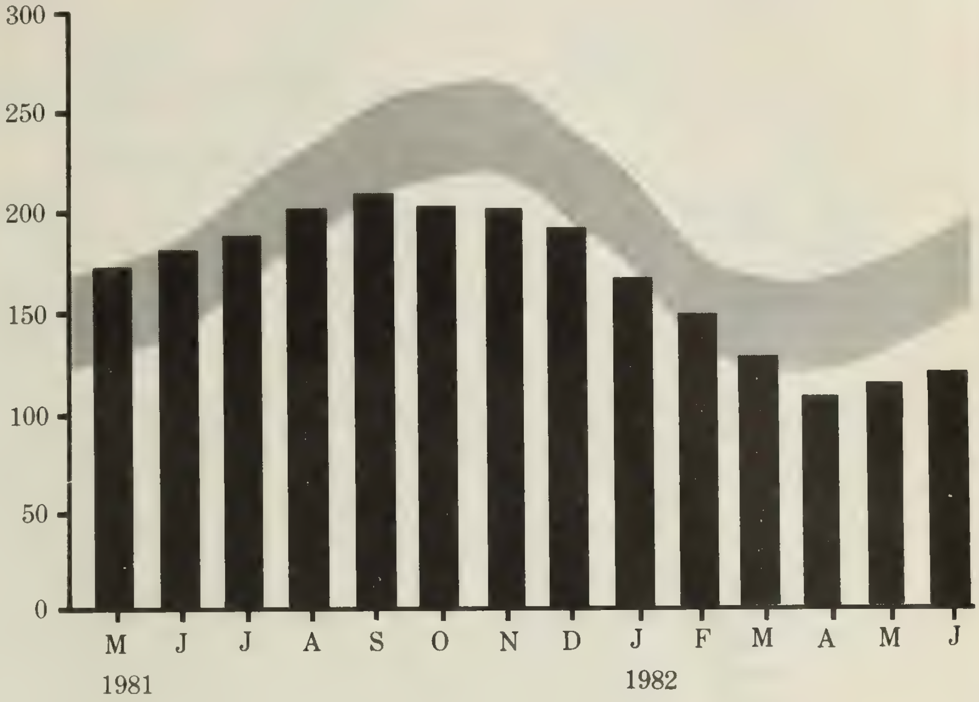


Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]



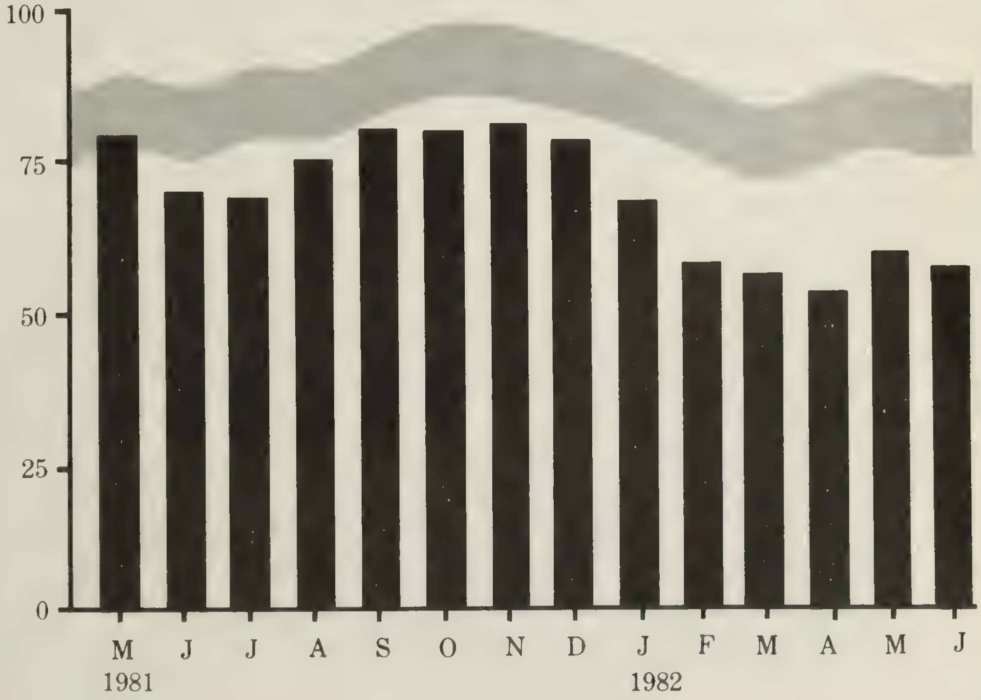
[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]



[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**60**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980	January	1,771	1,338	-51	14	5	3,067	97
	February	1,773	1,122	214	14	17	3,105	91
	March	1,584	976	87	14	2	2,658	88
	April	1,595	775	102	13	40	2,444	85
	May	1,509	812	-78	12	20	2,235	88
	June	1,575	749	-4	14	14	2,321	88
	July	1,480	787	71	13	60	2,291	86
	August	1,444	875	-43	13	2	2,286	87
	September	1,495	906	-31	10	21	2,359	88
	October	1,512	875	-100	9	70	2,227	91
	November	1,579	1,024	-74	10	88	2,451	93
	December	1,660	1,025	46	10	62	2,679	92
	AVERAGE	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	**1,321**	**800**	**37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May*	R 1,127	R 738	R -175	52	191	R 1,551	R 59
	June**	*1,074*	*547*	*-27*	NA	NA	*1,455*	*57*
	AVERAGE	**1,134**	**783**	**102**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,862**	

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[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Beginning in January 1975, The Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**113**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,527**	**112**	**-35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	January	1,560	264	461	291	30	1,963	96
	February	1,581	252	209	252	26	1,764	90
	March	1,519	214	7	211	23	1,506	90
	April	1,546	186	-339	171	19	1,203	100
	May	1,538	181	-224	182	17	1,295	107
	June	1,528	184	-319	170	18	1,205	117
	July	1,485	172	-283	209	18	1,147	126
	August	1,507	158	-296	203	17	1,149	135
	September	1,495	213	-80	228	19	1,382	137
	October	1,546	249	86	259	24	1,597	134
	November	1,549	231	82	304	23	1,535	132
	December	1,567	289	373	319	23	1,888	120
	AVERAGE	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**-18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May*	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	AVERAGE	**1,540**	**240**	**195**	**301**	**63**	**1,610**	

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[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

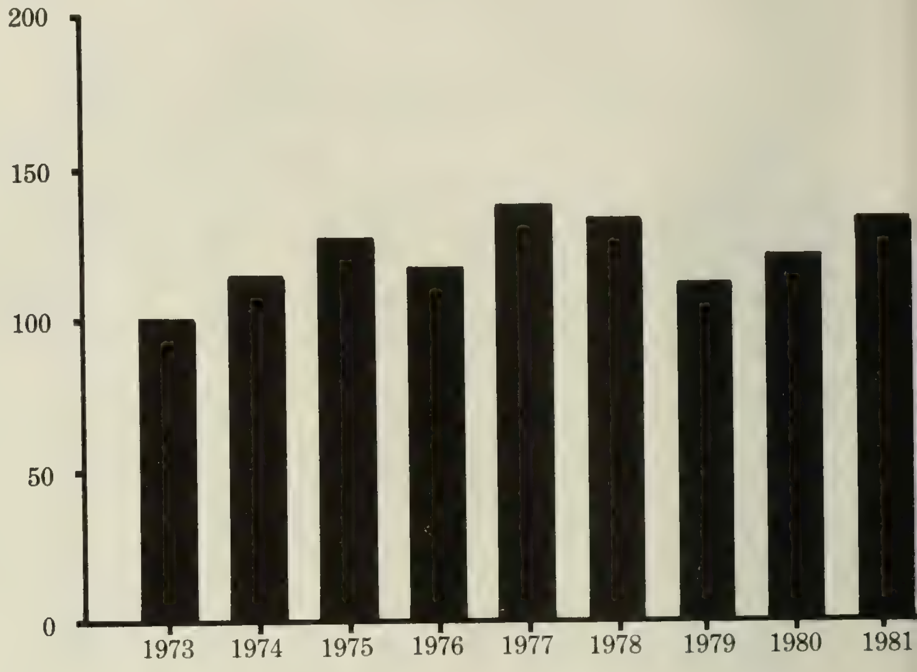
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

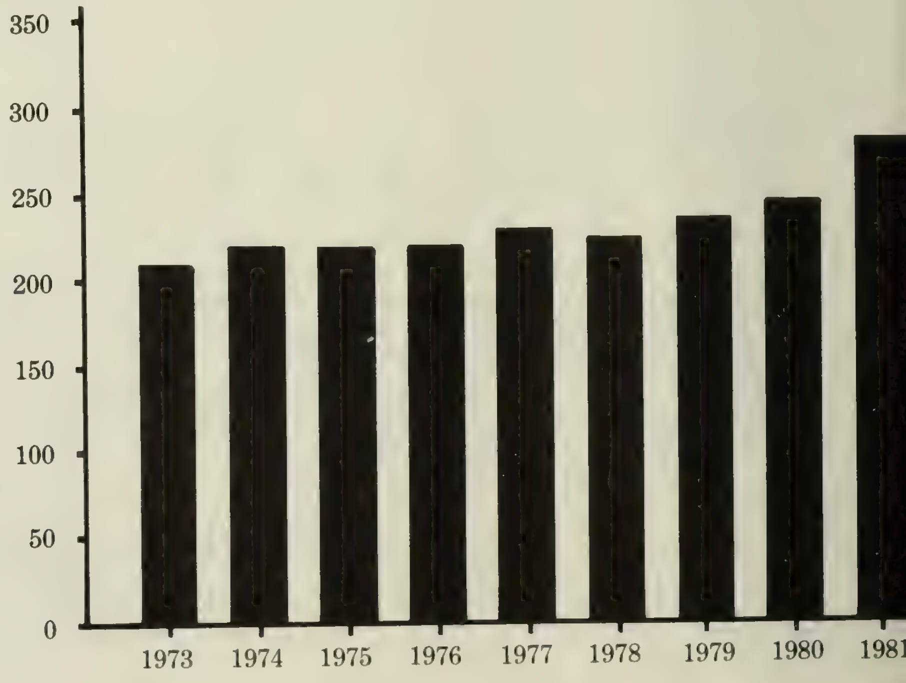
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

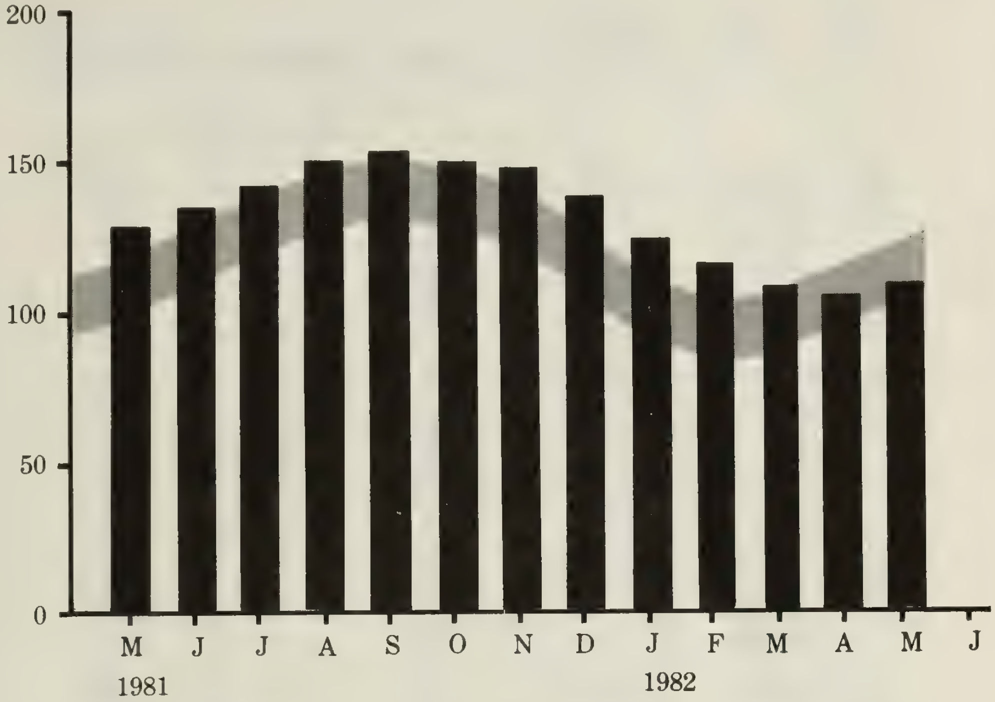
Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



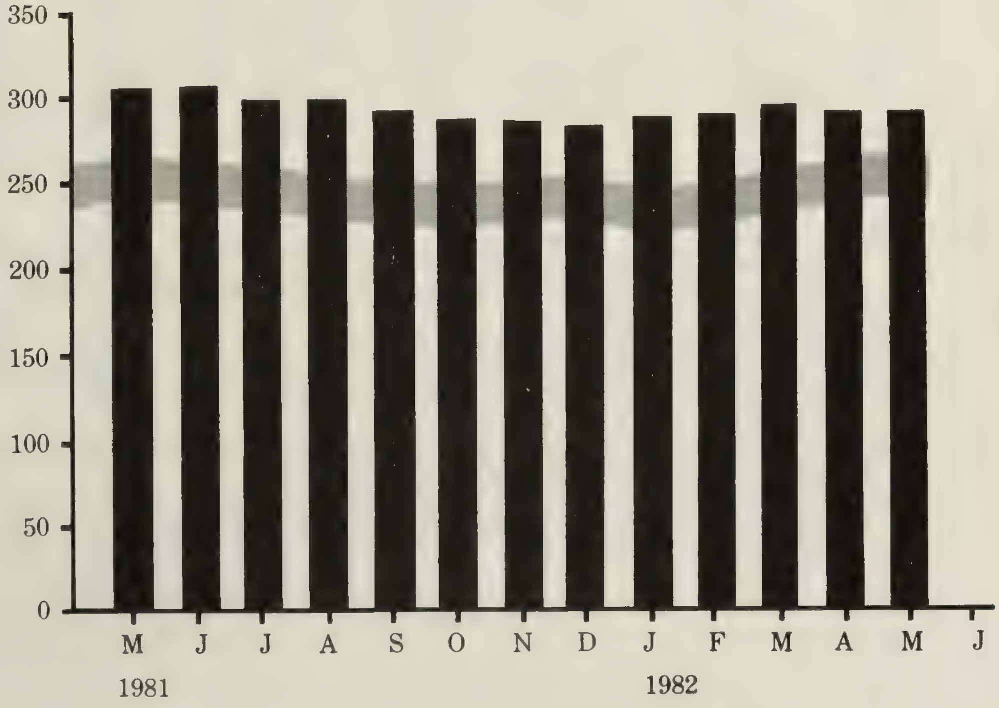
gend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]

erage stock range based on 3 years of
a. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

rce table: "Liquefied Petroleum
es and Ethane Supply and
position."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



gend

▨ Average Stock Range[2]

cludes natural gasoline and
pentane, unfinished oils, gasoline
nding components, jet fuels, kerosene,
ricants, and asphalt.

verage stock range based on 3 years of
ta. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

urce table: "Other Petroleum
ducts Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Produc-Tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**218**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**3,424**	**277**	**-2**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980	January	4,157	269	135	591	186	3,785	234
	February	4,181	167	-153	380	174	3,641	239
	March	4,128	219	-370	149	200	3,627	250
	April	4,105	238	-374	86	180	3,703	261
	May	4,018	222	-301	135	227	3,577	271
	June	4,016	226	-49	250	256	3,687	272
	July	3,873	188	82	356	209	3,578	270
	August	3,753	138	212	351	221	3,532	263
	September	3,952	206	25	234	188	3,761	262
	October	3,737	220	175	351	193	3,588	257
	November	3,786	213	156	475	148	3,533	252
	December	3,792	209	151	362	194	3,596	247
	AVERAGE	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	**3,739**	**226**	**46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May*	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	AVERAGE	**3,343**	**267**	**-26**	**722**	**179**	**2,683**	

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[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[2] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of mines, Dept. of the Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 AVERAGE	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974 AVERAGE	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975 AVERAGE	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976 AVERAGE	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977 AVERAGE	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978 AVERAGE	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979 AVERAGE	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980											
January	503	618	1,576	202	454	95	1,054	786	179	5,467	3,034
February	656	603	1,412	304	317	9	1,036	543	152	5,031	3,058
March	472	654	1,380	289	405	0	924	352	175	4,652	2,889
April	546	683	1,300	150	374	0	734	343	240	4,369	2,862
May	441	468	1,149	172	360	0	955	405	147	4,098	2,329
June	497	561	1,328	178	331	0	998	409	106	4,408	2,598
July	557	492	1,192	158	365	0	752	417	62	3,995	2,418
August	432	431	1,139	142	289	0	792	406	112	3,743	2,222
September	375	505	1,112	107	299	0	735	425	111	3,670	2,185
October	465	478	1,044	182	348	0	728	482	95	3,821	2,226
November	493	500	1,201	105	348	0	624	595	78	3,944	2,338
December	423	658	1,301	83	288	0	958	610	101	4,423	2,484
AVERAGE	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
AVERAGE	**150**	**58**	**641**	**112**	**232**	**0**	**475**	**390**	**91**	**2,149**	**978**

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[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico[1]	Virgin Islands[1]	Other[2]	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**
1974 AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**
1975 AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**
1976 AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**
1977 AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**
1978 AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**
1979 AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**
1980										
January	175	570	545	289	239	296	57	467	492	3,131
February	111	540	477	205	192	105	95	536	652	2,914
March	124	460	460	184	189	232	101	449	601	2,800
April	56	459	546	231	143	182	76	425	619	2,737
May	77	419	576	176	221	124	88	303	496	2,481
June	77	409	627	197	162	146	91	314	465	2,486
July	43	378	460	242	180	115	90	378	376	2,262
August	62	319	646	255	159	196	85	264	463	2,449
September	58	458	550	213	205	218	52	343	473	2,569
October	70	475	605	230	114	134	107	372	450	2,557
November	22	470	459	264	158	157	108	391	435	2,464
December	54	502	445	212	149	199	109	423	378	2,471
AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
AVERAGE	**53**	**449**	**532**	**183**	**121**	**311**	**49**	**312**	**535**	**2,545**

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[1] U.S. Possessions.

[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

ources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual, "Energy Data Reports.

- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual"

- January 1982 through May 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).

- June 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).

- January 1982 through June 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 53,475	1,725	E 257,920	1,708
(2) Lower 48 States	E 214,985	6,935	E 1,048,668	6,945
(3) Total U.S.	E 268,460	8,660	E 1,306,588	8,653
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	96,408	3,110	443,810	2,939
(5) SPR Imports	6,320	204	27,487	182
(6) Exports	8,111	262	39,199	260
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	94,617	3,052	432,098	2,862
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,460	-176	-30,653	-203
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	6,988	225	14,978	99
(10) Used Directly and Losses	-2,008	-65	-10,029	-66
(11) Unaccounted for[1]	3,243	105	19,845	131
(12) Total Other Sources	2,763	89	-5,859	-39
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	365,840	11,801	1,732,827	11,476
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	47,109	1,520	234,083	1,550
(15) Imports[2]	374	12	1,335	9
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)[2]	853	28	923	6
(17) Total NGPL Supply	48,336	1,559	236,341	1,565
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,075	99	1,888	13
(19) Imports	4,551	147	22,217	147
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,329	43	6,962	46
(21) Refinery Processing Gain[1]	16,258	524	77,054	510
(22) Crude Used Directly	1,936	62	9,571	63
(23) Total Other Liquids	27,149	876	117,692	779
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products[3]	441,325	14,236	2,086,860	13,820
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products[3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	40,665	1,312	213,908	1,417
(26) Exports	16,797	542	84,817	562
(27) Imports (Net)	23,868	770	129,090	855
(28) Total New Supply of Products	465,193	15,006	2,215,950	14,675
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)[3]	-4,984	-161	147,131	974
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	460,208	14,845	2,363,081	15,650
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	206,150	6,650	971,723	6,435
(32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6,367	205	30,446	202
(33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	24,802	800	122,533	811
(34) Kerosene	3,195	103	21,542	143
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	75,767	2,444	451,294	2,989
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	48,088	1,551	292,958	1,940
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	44,350	1,431	240,773	1,595
(38) Other	61,547	1,985	278,683	1,846
(39) Total Reclassified[1]	-10,057	-324	-46,869	-310
(40) Total Product Supplied	460,208	14,845	2,363,083	15,650
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	348,486	--	348,486	--
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	260,994	--	260,994	--
(43) Unfinished Oils	117,914	--	117,914	--
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	41,977	--	41,977	--
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	14,596	--	14,596	--
(46) Finished Refined Products[3]	565,414	--	565,414	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,349,381	--	1,349,381	--

[1] A balancing item.

[2] Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

[3] For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E =Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **268,460**	**0**	**102,728**	**1,528**	**3,243**	**-2,008**	**365,840**	**8,111**	**0**	**609,480**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**46,662**	**8,705**	**6,144**	**-1,027**	**0**	**0**	**13,779**	**1,338**	**45,368**	**122,264**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	5,388	0	201	842	0	0	5,427	0	1,003	9,217
Unfractionated Stream	-132	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	11	3,741
Plant Condensate	1,042	0	173	-132	0	0	1,081	0	2	1,639
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	40,364	8,705	5,770	-1,880	0	0	7,271	1,338	44,350	107,668
Ethane	8,490	58	1,460	-60	0	0	159	(s)	9,790	5,829
Propane	14,791	8,074	1,402	-2,518	0	0	107	831	20,810	61,123
Butane	7,155	314	1,510	-1,619	0	0	3,709	507	3,144	18,715
Butane-Propane Mixtures	125	257	659	-34	0	0	155	0	852	1,015
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,258	0	739	2,757	0	0	1	0	9,753	13,506
Isobutane	3,544	2	0	-405	0	0	3,140	0	1	7,480
Other Liquids	**1,329**	**0**	**4,551**	**3,075**	**0**	**0**	**19,012**	**0**	**-10,057**	**159,891**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,329	0	0	-3	0	0	1,326	0	0	217
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,448	1,035	0	0	12,545	0	-8,062	117,914
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,103	2,089	0	0	5,264	0	-2,072	41,175
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-46	0	0	-123	0	77	585
Finished Petroleum Products	**446**	**406,184**	**34,895**	**-3,104**	**0**	**1,936**	**0**	**15,460**	**424,898**	**457,746**
Finished Motor Gasoline	32	195,952	5,053	5,829	0	0	0	717	206,150	173,745
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	30	95,597	3,088	2,294	0	0	0	717	100,293	88,346
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2	100,264	1,965	3,508	0	0	0	0	105,739	85,356
Gasohol	0	91	0	27	0	0	0	0	118	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline	56	807	(s)	-57	0	0	0	0	807	2,478
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,271	370	-274	0	0	0	(s)	6,367	6,632
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	21,668	579	2,582	0	0	0	27	24,802	35,205
Kerosene	5	2,363	176	652	0	0	0	1	3,195	8,939
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	81,161	2,296	-5,690	0	313	0	2,315	75,767	114,494
Residual Fuel Oil	0	34,931	22,889	-5,440	0	1,623	0	5,915	48,088	59,064
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,508	2,723	-21	0	0	0	117	7,093	2,755
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	9,294	0	-222	0	0	0	920	8,152	1,679
Special Naphthas	142	1,394	394	-20	0	0	0	24	1,885	3,589
Lubricants	0	4,577	271	-140	0	0	0	560	4,148	13,493
Waxes	0	477	7	-121	0	0	0	20	343	785
Petroleum Coke	0	12,663	0	-21	0	0	0	4,735	7,907	4,814
Asphalt	0	10,465	85	-30	0	0	0	50	10,470	27,117
Road Oil	0	71	0	-42	0	0	0	0	29	96
Still Gas	0	17,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,250	0
Miscellaneous Products	209	2,332	52	-90	0	0	0	56	2,447	2,860
Total	**316,898**	**414,889**	**148,318**	**472**	**3,243**	**-72**	**398,631**	**24,908**	**460,208**	**1,349,381**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 1,306,588**	**0**	**471,297**	**-15,675**	**19,845**	**-10,029**	**1,732,827**	**39,199**	**0**	**609,480**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**231,493**	**38,674**	**37,505**	**27,906**	**0**	**0**	**76,544**	**9,455**	**249,579**	**122,264**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	33,159	0	514	176	0	0	25,272	0	8,577	9,217
Unfractionated Stream	-621	0	0	811	0	0	8	0	183	3,741
Plant Condensate	5,120	0	821	-64	0	0	5,830	0	46	1,639
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	193,835	38,674	36,171	26,983	0	0	45,434	9,455	240,773	107,668
Ethane	42,060	833	8,344	-914	0	0	1,032	(s)	49,291	5,829
Propane	71,348	36,392	9,349	14,434	0	0	553	4,562	126,407	61,123
Butane	33,014	887	8,304	8,539	0	0	25,741	4,892	20,111	18,715
Butane-Propane Mixtures	546	555	3,672	737	0	0	729	0	4,781	1,015
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	30,621	0	6,501	2,929	0	0	1	0	40,050	13,506
Isobutane	16,247	7	0	1,258	0	0	17,378	0	134	7,480
Other Liquids	**6,962**	**0**	**22,217**	**1,888**	**0**	**0**	**77,936**	**0**	**-46,869**	**159,891**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	6,962	0	0	-9	0	0	6,953	0	0	217
Unfinished Oils	0	0	17,363	-6,566	0	0	37,157	0	-26,360	117,914
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	4,854	8,357	0	0	34,053	0	-20,842	41,175
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	106	0	0	-227	0	333	585
Finished Petroleum Products	**2,592**	**1,925,687**	**177,737**	**120,148**	**0**	**9,571**	**0**	**75,363**	**2,160,373**	**457,746**
Finished Motor Gasoline	317	922,210	23,329	29,724	0	0	0	3,857	971,723	173,745
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	298	442,998	14,009	19,739	0	0	0	3,857	473,186	88,346
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	478,693	9,320	9,969	0	0	0	0	498,002	85,356
Gasohol	0	519	0	16	0	0	0	0	535	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline	236	3,083	(s)	254	0	0	0	0	3,573	2,478
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	29,394	653	422	0	0	0	23	30,446	6,632
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	119,389	4,987	-1,194	0	0	0	651	122,533	35,205
Kerosene	20	17,950	1,743	2,103	0	0	0	274	21,542	8,939
Distillate Fuel Oil	14	372,563	12,186	77,047	0	1,628	0	12,145	451,294	114,494
Residual Fuel Oil	0	173,018	125,367	18,928	0	7,943	0	32,298	292,958	59,064
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	24,465	4,822	-286	0	0	0	669	28,332	2,755
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	41,760	0	71	0	0	0	2,975	38,856	1,679
Special Naphthas	443	7,248	3,195	375	0	0	0	1,042	10,219	3,589
Lubricants	0	21,714	1,039	811	0	0	0	2,495	21,069	13,493
Waxes	0	2,175	66	-115	0	0	0	106	2,020	785
Petroleum Coke	0	60,698	0	-312	0	0	0	18,535	41,851	4,814
Asphalt	0	37,459	263	-7,530	0	0	0	80	30,112	27,117
Road Oil	0	310	1	-70	0	0	0	0	241	96
Still Gas	0	80,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,284	0
Miscellaneous Products	1,560	11,967	86	-80	0	0	0	212	13,321	2,860
Total	**1,547,635**	**1,964,361**	**708,756**	**134,267**	**19,845**	**-458**	**1,887,307**	**124,016**	**2,363,083**	**1,349,381**

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[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **8,660**	**0**	**3,314**	**49**	**105**	**-65**	**11,801**	**262**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,505**	**281**	**198**	**-33**	**0**	**0**	**444**	**43**	**1,463**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	174	0	6	27	0	0	175	0	32
Unfractionated Stream	-4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	34	0	6	-4	0	0	35	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,302	281	186	-61	0	0	235	43	1,431
Ethane	274	2	47	-2	0	0	5	(s)	316
Propane	477	260	45	-81	0	0	3	27	671
Butane	231	10	49	-52	0	0	120	16	101
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	8	21	-1	0	0	5	0	27
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	202	0	24	89	0	0	(s)	0	315
Isobutane	114	(s)	0	-13	0	0	101	0	(s)
Other Liquids	**43**	**0**	**147**	**99**	**0**	**0**	**613**	**0**	**-324**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	43	0	0	(s)	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	111	33	0	0	405	0	-260
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	36	67	0	0	170	0	-67
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-4	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	**14**	**13,103**	**1,126**	**-100**	**0**	**62**	**0**	**499**	**13,706**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,321	163	188	0	0	0	23	6,650
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,084	100	74	0	0	0	23	3,235
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,234	63	113	0	0	0	0	3,411
Gasohol	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	26	(s)	-2	0	0	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	202	12	-9	0	0	0	(s)	205
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	699	19	83	0	0	0	1	800
Kerosene	(s)	76	6	21	0	0	0	(s)	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,618	74	-184	0	10	0	75	2,444
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,127	738	-175	0	52	0	191	1,551
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	145	88	-1	0	0	0	4	229
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	300	0	-7	0	0	0	30	263
Special Naphthas	5	45	13	-1	0	0	0	1	61
Lubricants	0	148	9	-5	0	0	0	18	134
Waxes	0	15	(s)	-4	0	0	0	1	11
Petroleum Coke	0	408	0	-1	0	0	0	153	255
Asphalt	0	338	3	-1	0	0	0	2	338
Road Oil	0	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1
Still Gas	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	556
Miscellaneous Products	7	75	2	-3	0	0	0	2	79
Total	**10,223**	**13,384**	**4,784**	**15**	**105**	**-2**	**12,859**	**803**	**14,845**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - May 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 8,653**	**0**	**3,121**	**-104**	**131**	**-66**	**11,476**	**260**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,533**	**256**	**248**	**185**	**0**	**0**	**507**	**63**	**1,653**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	220	0	3	1	0	0	167	0	57
Unfractionated Stream	-4	0	0	5	0	0	(s)	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	5	(s)	0	0	39	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,284	256	240	179	0	0	301	63	1,595
Ethane	279	6	55	-6	0	0	7	(s)	326
Propane	473	241	62	96	0	0	4	30	837
Butane	219	6	55	57	0	0	170	32	133
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	4	24	5	0	0	5	0	32
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	203	0	43	19	0	0	(s)	0	265
Isobutane	108	(s)	0	8	0	0	115	0	1
Other Liquids	**46**	**0**	**147**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**516**	**0**	**-310**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	46	0	0	(s)	0	0	46	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	115	-43	0	0	246	0	-175
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	55	0	0	226	0	-138
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	**17**	**12,753**	**1,177**	**796**	**0**	**63**	**0**	**499**	**14,307**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,107	154	197	0	0	0	26	6,435
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,934	93	131	0	0	0	26	3,134
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,170	62	66	0	0	0	0	3,298
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	20	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	24
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	195	4	3	0	0	0	(s)	202
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	791	33	-8	0	0	0	4	811
Kerosene	(s)	119	12	14	0	0	0	2	143
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,467	81	510	0	11	0	80	2,989
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,146	830	125	0	53	0	214	1,940
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	162	32	-2	0	0	0	4	188
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	277	0	(s)	0	0	0	20	257
Special Naphthas	3	48	21	2	0	0	0	7	68
Lubricants	0	144	7	5	0	0	0	17	140
Waxes	0	14	(s)	-1	0	0	0	1	13
Petroleum Coke	0	402	0	-2	0	0	0	123	277
Asphalt	0	248	2	-50	0	0	0	1	199
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	532
Miscellaneous Products	10	79	1	-1	0	0	0	1	88
Total	**10,249**	**13,009**	**4,694**	**889**	**131**	**-3**	**12,499**	**821**	**15,650**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 2,697**	**0**	**28,570**	**-227**	**1,284**	**-13**	**1,543**	**33,854**	**0**	**0**	**17,918**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,004**	**1,542**	**456**	**-456**	**0**	**0**	**1,636**	**310**	**64**	**3,808**	**3,027**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	435	1,542	336	-464	0	0	1,636	297	64	3,124	3,004
Ethane	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	318	0
Other Products[3]	252	0	120	8	0	0	0	13	0	367	23
Other Liquids	**127**	**0**	**2,200**	**1,583**	**0**	**0**	**964**	**6,572**	**0**	**-1,698**	**19,312**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	127	0	0	-10	0	0	0	117	0	0	17
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,661	2,045	0	0	964	6,360	0	-1,690	14,056
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	538	-452	0	0	0	95	0	-9	5,239
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**27**	**41,207**	**26,174**	**-8,408**	**0**	**0**	**75,096**	**0**	**532**	**133,564**	**151,133**
Finished Motor Gasoline	27	20,635	3,063	-1,379	0	0	43,162	0	1	65,507	58,339
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	27	9,102	1,646	-1,826	0	0	19,633	0	1	28,581	28,774
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,533	1,417	445	0	0	23,529	0	0	36,924	29,551
Gasohol	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	11	(s)	43	0	0	151	0	0	205	422
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	944	179	-67	0	0	288	0	(s)	1,344	694
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	694	579	371	0	0	9,255	0	0	10,899	9,230
Kerosene	0	19	176	158	0	0	395	0	1	747	3,710
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,681	2,039	-4,060	0	0	15,941	0	(s)	22,600	39,164
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,099	18,432	-4,809	0	0	4,733	0	0	22,455	28,317
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	326	1,146	-21	0	0	-87	0	75	1,290	273
Special Naphthas	0	29	278	92	0	0	144	0	3	539	976
Lubricants	0	477	190	283	0	0	419	0	170	1,199	3,617
Waxes	0	96	(s)	-18	0	0	0	0	6	72	169
Petroleum Coke	0	1,120	0	40	0	0	0	0	254	906	1,037
Asphalt	0	1,787	79	1,075	0	0	336	0	2	3,276	4,596
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Still Gas	0	1,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,815	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	474	12	-116	0	0	359	0	19	710	589
Total	**3,855**	**42,749**	**57,399**	**-7,508**	**1,284**	**-13**	**79,239**	**40,736**	**596**	**135,674**	**191,390**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 30,721	0	15,065	3,085	36,265	-9	1,094	85,417	804	0	78,538
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	8,567	2,094	3,942	-1,441	0	0	3,191	4,098	4	12,252	34,427
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,938	2,073	2,482	-1,041	0	0	2,218	2,599	4	10,067	28,611
Ethane	1,491	21	1,460	64	0	0	0	0	0	3,037	1,821
Other Products[3]	138	0	0	-464	0	0	973	1,499	0	-852	3,994
Other Liquids	139	0	326	1,040	0	0	1,123	2,271	0	357	31,414
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	139	0	0	15	0	0	0	154	0	0	100
Unfinished Oils	0	0	144	-110	0	0	267	989	0	-688	22,564
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	181	1,136	0	0	856	1,129	0	1,044	8,568
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	182
Finished Petroleum Products	16	94,098	299	4,847	0	1	14,588	0	494	113,353	114,119
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	52,245	2	5,326	0	0	8,308	0	1	65,880	48,192
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,296	0	2,404	0	0	4,878	0	1	35,577	25,516
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	23,927	2	2,915	0	0	3,430	0	0	30,274	22,654
Gasohol	0	22	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	29	22
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	76	0	21	0	0	169	0	0	266	535
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,095	0	-131	0	0	106	0	0	1,070	1,343
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,937	0	1	0	0	1,598	0	0	4,536	8,117
Kerosene	0	418	0	37	0	0	77	0	0	532	2,448
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	20,536	(s)	-22	0	1	4,437	0	2	24,951	31,213
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,603	171	233	0	0	-631	0	0	3,376	5,964
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,592	0	-16	0	0	28	0	47	1,557	372
Special Naphthas	0	248	77	52	0	0	122	0	4	495	590
Lubricants	0	972	29	-142	0	0	233	0	12	1,080	2,154
Waxes	0	64	4	-27	0	0	0	0	(s)	41	102
Petroleum Coke	0	2,991	0	83	0	0	0	0	381	2,693	931
Asphalt	0	3,312	5	-525	0	0	94	0	45	2,841	11,909
Road Oil	0	47	0	-39	0	0	0	0	0	8	61
Still Gas	0	3,783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,783	0
Miscellaneous Products	14	179	10	-4	0	0	47	0	1	245	189
Total	39,443	96,192	19,632	7,531	36,265	-8	19,996	91,786	1,302	125,962	258,498

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **129,208**	**0**	**52,653**	**-3,311**	**-23,284**	**-43**	**16,055**	**171,278**	**0**	**0**	**417,658**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**34,400**	**4,056**	**863**	**843**	**0**	**0**	**-4,635**	**8,009**	**1,097**	**26,421**	**82,281**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,392	4,032	663	-331	0	0	-3,902	3,346	1,097	19,411	68,024
Ethane	6,676	24	0	-124	0	0	0	159	(s)	6,418	4,007
Other Products[3]	4,332	0	200	1,297	0	0	-733	4,504	0	593	10,250
Other Liquids	**497**	**0**	**1,642**	**136**	**0**	**0**	**-2,087**	**10,630**	**0**	**-10,442**	**68,213**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	497	0	0	-3	0	0	0	494	0	0	92
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,642	632	0	0	-1,231	8,138	0	-7,095	49,798
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-443	0	0	-856	2,125	0	-3,424	18,092
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-50	0	0	0	-127	0	77	231
Finished Petroleum Products	**386**	**193,066**	**5,205**	**-4,254**	**0**	**12**	**-93,387**	**0**	**7,076**	**93,951**	**127,979**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	89,013	(s)	221	0	0	-53,610	0	696	34,928	45,506
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	41,602	0	871	0	0	-25,551	0	696	16,226	22,562
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	47,409	(s)	-667	0	0	-28,059	0	0	18,683	22,944
Gasohol	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	56	417	0	-50	0	0	-346	0	0	77	820
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,389	0	-289	0	0	-525	0	0	1,575	3,007
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	11,980	0	1,215	0	0	-11,633	0	0	1,562	11,135
Kerosene	5	1,732	0	460	0	0	-472	0	(s)	1,725	2,565
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	38,760	27	-2,813	0	12	-20,697	0	1,411	13,880	31,043
Residual Fuel Oil	0	15,997	3,523	-1,440	0	0	-4,427	0	2,165	11,488	14,935
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	11,295	1,574	-235	0	0	59	0	734	11,959	3,451
Special Naphthas	142	955	26	-116	0	0	-266	0	16	725	1,665
Lubricants	0	2,718	52	-382	0	0	-633	0	328	1,426	6,294
Waxes	0	258	3	-77	0	0	0	0	9	174	447
Petroleum Coke	0	5,045	0	-146	0	0	0	0	1,682	3,217	874
Asphalt	0	3,079	0	-486	0	0	-430	0	1	2,162	4,413
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	7,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,916	0
Miscellaneous Products	182	1,512	0	-117	0	0	-407	0	33	1,137	1,821
Total	**164,491**	**197,122**	**60,364**	**-6,586**	**-23,284**	**-31**	**-84,054**	**189,917**	**8,173**	**109,931**	**696,131**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **18,569**	**0**	**1,285**	**68**	**-8,217**	**-9**	**0**	**11,696**	**0**	**0**	**15,918**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**2,105**	**69**	**485**	**-24**	**0**	**0**	**-192**	**489**	**0**	**1,955**	**1,159**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	793	69	432	-33	0	0	48	298	0	1,011	916
Ethane	5	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,306	0	54	9	0	0	-240	191	0	938	244
Other Liquids	**68**	**0**	**0**	**577**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**254**	**0**	**391**	**5,398**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-334	0	0	0	-376	0	42	3,190
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	911	0	0	0	562	0	349	2,208
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**18**	**12,446**	**1**	**554**	**0**	**9**	**451**	**0**	**1**	**13,477**	**13,937**
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	6,671	0	325	0	0	273	0	0	7,274	5,505
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3	4,326	0	208	0	0	40	0	0	4,577	3,580
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,345	0	117	0	0	233	0	0	2,697	1,923
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	20	0	4	0	0	26	0	0	50	55
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	490	0	-42	0	0	-94	0	0	354	352
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	449	0	-129	0	0	538	0	0	858	740
Kerosene	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	48
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	(s)	336	0	0	-292	0	0	3,218	2,806
Residual Fuel Oil	0	227	0	54	0	9	0	0	0	290	469
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Special Naphthas	0	5	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Lubricants	0	2	(s)	27	0	0	0	0	1	29	74
Waxes	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	5
Petroleum Coke	0	282	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	293	529
Asphalt	0	633	0	-43	0	0	0	0	(s)	590	3,344
Road Oil	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4
Still Gas	0	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	463	0
Miscellaneous Products	13	15	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	28	1
Total	**20,760**	**12,515**	**1,771**	**1,176**	**-8,217**	**0**	**259**	**12,439**	**1**	**15,823**	**36,413**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 87,265	0	5,155	1,913	-2,805	-1,934	-18,692	63,595	7,307	0	79,448
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	586	944	397	51	0	0	0	873	172	932	1,370
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	315	931	397	48	0	0	0	572	172	947	1,284
Ethane	(s)	13	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Other Products[3]	270	0	0	3	0	0	0	301	0	-29	85
Other Liquids	498	0	383	-261	0	0	0	-715	0	1,335	35,554
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	498	0	0	-5	0	0	0	493	0	0	8
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-1,198	0	0	0	-2,566	0	1,368	28,306
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	383	937	0	0	0	1,353	0	-33	7,068
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	172
Finished Petroleum Products	0	65,367	3,218	4,157	0	1,914	3,252	0	7,356	70,551	50,577
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	27,388	1,987	1,336	0	0	1,867	0	19	32,560	16,203
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,271	1,442	637	0	0	1,000	0	19	15,331	7,914
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,050	546	698	0	0	867	0	0	17,161	8,284
Gasohol	0	67	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	68	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	283	0	-75	0	0	0	0	0	208	646
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,353	191	255	0	0	225	0	(s)	2,024	1,236
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,608	0	1,124	0	0	242	0	27	6,947	5,983
Kerosene	0	189	0	-11	0	0	0	0	(s)	178	168
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,010	229	869	0	300	611	0	902	11,117	10,268
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,005	763	522	0	1,614	325	0	3,750	10,479	9,379
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	588	3	29	0	0	0	0	181	439	338
Special Naphthas	0	157	14	-47	0	0	0	0	1	123	353
Lubricants	0	408	(s)	74	0	0	-19	0	49	414	1,354
Waxes	0	58	0	-3	0	0	0	0	4	51	62
Petroleum Coke	0	3,225	0	-9	0	0	0	0	2,418	798	1,443
Asphalt	0	1,654	0	-51	0	0	0	0	2	1,601	2,855
Road Oil	0	16	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	13	29
Still Gas	0	3,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,273	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	152	30	147	0	0	1	0	3	327	260
Total	88,349	66,311	9,153	5,860	-2,805	-20	-15,440	63,753	14,835	72,819	166,949

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] March 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,381	77
New York	E 67	2
Pennsylvania	E 207	7
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 198	6
Total	E 2,853	92
PAD District II		
Illinois	1,800	58
Indiana	E 580	19
Kansas	6,200	200
Kentucky	547	18
Michigan	2,696	87
Missouri	E 7	(s)
Nebraska	605	20
North Dakota	3,795	122
Ohio	E 1,154	37
Oklahoma	13,425	433
South Dakota	92	3
Tennessee	79	3
Total	E 30,980	999
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,686	54
Arkansas	1,576	51
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	35,290	1,138
Rest Of State	2,764	89
Total Louisiana	38,054	1,228
Mississippi	2,957	95
New Mexico		
Northwestern	555	18
Southeastern	5,590	180
Total New Mexico	6,145	198
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,269	73
TRRC District 02	3,124	101
TRRC District 03	10,231	330
TRRC District 04	2,470	80
TRRC District 05	708	23
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,672	118
TRRC District 07B	2,810	91
TRRC District 07C	2,883	93
TRRC District 08	19,945	643
TRRC District 08A	20,560	663
TRRC District 09	3,175	102
TRRC District 10	1,888	61
East Texas	4,564	147
Total Texas	78,299	2,526
Total	128,717	4,152

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] March 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) —Continued

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,670	86
Montana	2,635	85
Utah	E 1,949	63
Wyoming	E 11,089	358
Total	E 18,343	592
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	3,331	107
North Slope	50,262	1,621
Total Alaska	53,593	1,729
Arizona	29	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,408	207
East Central	20,282	654
North	17	1
South	6,880	222
Total California	33,587	1,083
Nevada	54	2
Total	87,263	2,815
United States Total	E 268,156	8,650

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[1] Includes offshore production.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] March 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	2,064	67
California		
Federal	2,316	75
State	3,324	107
California, Total	5,640	182
Louisiana		
Federal	21,831	704
State	1,944	63
Louisiana, Total	23,775	767
Texas		
Federal	1,429	46
State	104	3
Texas, Total	1,533	49
United States Total	33,012	1,065

[1] These production data are included in Table 11.

[2] All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] March 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	991	32
California	12	(s)
Louisiana	6,288	203
Mississippi	176	6
New Mexico	474	15
Oklahoma	933	30
Texas	3,301	106
Total	12,175	393

[1] These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	681	323	1,004	3	2,027	364	6,173	8,567	18,217	3,202	8,734	798	3,448	34,400	2,105	586	46,662
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	283	400	76	121	0	0	596	3	0	882
Natural Gasoline	97	20	117	0	79	87	1,161	1,326	2,068	-1,459	1,369	116	276	2,370	387	306	4,506
Unfractionated Stream	0	135	135	3	877	53	-2,465	-1,532	7,479	-10,179	545	214	2,334	393	908	-36	-132
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	38	0	23	61	226	793	46	-95	2	972	9	0	1,042
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	584	168	752	0	1,033	223	7,173	8,429	8,045	13,971	6,653	562	836	30,068	798	316	40,364
Ethane	229	89	318	0	403	9	1,080	1,491	1,349	2,798	2,431	39	59	6,676	5	(s)	8,490
Propane	210	54	264	0	484	134	2,751	3,370	3,000	4,686	2,240	156	382	10,465	494	199	14,791
Butane	124	18	142	0	93	70	1,204	1,368	1,380	2,665	828	214	207	5,293	294	59	7,155
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	53	29	0	5	0	87	2	36	125
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,670	1,670	1,623	2,429	419	2	115	4,589	0	0	6,258
Isobutane	21	7	29	0	52	11	468	531	641	1,365	736	145	72	2,960	3	23	3,544
Finished Motor Gasoline	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	32
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	30
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	56
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	3	5	0	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	142	0	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	14	166	4	4	4	3	182	13	0	209
Total Production	708	323	1,031	3	2,029	364	6,187	8,583	18,585	3,206	8,738	803	3,454	34,786	2,123	586	47,109

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	30,428	3,426	33,854	1,752	50,830	7,621	25,214	85,417	14,223	88,843	60,930	4,936	2,346	171,278	11,696	63,595	365,840
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	13	0	13	0	363	87	914	1,364	910	1,990	425	139	164	3,628	121	301	5,427
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	117	0	18	135	62	572	0	241	1	876	70	0	1,081
LPG and Ethane	286	11	297	111	1,520	314	654	2,599	435	1,200	1,722	122	26	3,505	298	572	7,271
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	91	0	0	159	0	0	159
Propane	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	46	0	0	47	0	0	47	14	0	107
Normal Butane	60	4	64	35	1,093	196	137	1,461	32	418	757	22	1	1,230	14	120	2,889
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	58	83	103	244	61	50	81	0	0	192	220	164	820
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	9	87	35	0	9	140	4	0	155
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Isobutane	226	7	233	76	312	35	414	837	333	576	711	100	16	1,736	46	288	3,140
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	57	20	77	0	147	0	7	154	8	276	210	0	0	494	68	493	1,286
Alcohol	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Unfinished Oil (net)	6,174	186	6,360	3	1,106	-163	43	989	729	4,564	2,882	22	-59	8,138	-376	-2,566	12,545
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	9	86	95	11	1,270	-32	-120	1,129	-548	541	2,132	-30	30	2,125	562	1,353	5,264
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-12	0	11	-1	-68	8	-67	0	0	-127	0	5	-123
Total Input to Refineries	36,967	3,769	40,736	1,877	55,341	7,827	26,741	91,786	15,751	97,994	68,234	5,430	2,508	189,917	12,439	63,753	398,631
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,016	117	1,134	60	1,708	256	821	2,845	491	2,905	2,125	169	78	5,768	385	2,093	12,224
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,663	162	1,826	66	2,531	295	1,137	4,029	654	4,447	2,816	296	123	8,336	630	3,150	17,971
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	61.1	72.4	62.1	91.2	67.5	86.6	72.2	70.6	75.0	65.3	75.5	57.1	63.8	69.2	61.1	66.4	68.0
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.03	.22	.94	.81	.85	1.66	.60	.85	.57	1.03	.91	1.63	.38	.96	.91	1.00	.94
API Gravity, Weighted Average	32.32	40.20	33.12	36.80	35.40	30.97	37.92	35.78	37.85	34.50	33.90	31.20	30.35	34.41	35.94	26.00	33.13

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,470	72	1,542	34	1,478	159	423	2,094	308	2,452	1,148	91	57	4,056	69	944	8,705
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	465	0	465	0	172	4	48	224	13	1,212	355	7	0	1,587	-8	219	2,487
For Other Uses	1,005	72	1,077	34	1,306	155	375	1,870	295	1,240	793	84	57	2,469	77	725	6,218
Ethane	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	3	0	0	24	0	13	58
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	0	0	24	0	0	24
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	34
Propane	1,176	72	1,248	34	1,451	152	527	2,164	293	2,146	1,315	71	27	3,852	104	706	8,074
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	430	0	430	0	172	0	47	219	0	901	271	0	0	1,172	3	136	1,960
For Other Uses	746	72	818	34	1,279	152	480	1,945	293	1,245	1,044	71	27	2,680	101	570	6,114
Butane	283	0	283	0	6	7	-104	-91	1	-6	-26	18	12	-1	-24	147	314
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	35	0	35	0	0	4	1	5	0	31	81	7	0	119	3	83	245
For Other Uses	248	0	248	0	6	3	-105	-96	1	-37	-107	11	12	-120	-27	64	69
Butane-Propane Mixtures	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	288	-144	2	18	165	3	78	257
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	256	0	0	256
For Other Uses	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	-144	2	18	-91	3	78	1
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	16	-14	0	2
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,183	1,452	20,635	1,121	32,411	4,323	14,390	52,245	8,004	45,724	32,315	1,910	1,060	89,013	6,671	27,388	195,952
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	8,386	716	9,102	556	15,883	2,613	9,244	28,296	4,075	18,370	17,169	1,339	649	41,602	4,326	12,271	95,597
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	10,797	736	11,533	565	16,512	1,710	5,140	23,927	3,927	27,354	15,146	571	411	47,409	2,345	15,050	100,264
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	16	0	6	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	67	91
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	0	11	0	32	0	44	76	3	332	82	0	0	417	20	283	807
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	626	318	944	0	492	97	506	1,095	574	947	353	167	348	2,389	490	1,353	6,271
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	627	67	694	62	2,267	216	392	2,937	793	5,148	6,001	17	21	11,980	449	5,608	21,668
Kerosene	-12	31	19	0	285	3	130	418	25	578	1,127	6	-4	1,732	5	189	2,363
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,799	882	8,681	455	10,840	1,944	7,297	20,536	3,584	20,544	12,509	1,382	741	38,760	3,174	10,010	81,161
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	7,799	872	8,671	455	10,800	1,944	7,297	20,496	3,510	20,412	12,623	1,312	554	38,411	3,148	9,947	80,673
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	10	10	0	40	0	0	40	74	132	-114	70	187	349	26	63	488
Residual Fuel Oil	3,925	174	4,099	57	2,367	459	720	3,603	736	7,808	6,960	368	125	15,997	227	11,005	34,931
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	258	0	258	0	-1	0	89	88	309	3,268	263	5	0	3,845	1	316	4,508
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	11	57	68	0	1,504	0	0	1,504	215	4,543	2,647	45	0	7,450	0	272	9,294
Special Naphthas	9	20	29	0	157	0	91	248	129	658	13	155	0	955	5	157	1,394
Lubricants	148	329	477	0	548	0	424	972	11	1,814	699	195	-1	2,718	2	408	4,577
Bright Stock	13	131	144	0	30	0	48	78	0	108	69	0	0	177	0	35	434
Neutral	90	187	277	0	427	0	281	708	0	754	584	98	0	1,436	2	277	2,700
Other Grades	45	11	56	0	91	0	95	186	11	952	46	97	-1	1,105	0	96	1,443
Wax	21	75	96	0	34	0	30	64	3	133	90	32	0	258	1	58	477
Microcrystalline	1	24	25	0	0	0	28	28	3	8	1	32	0	44	0	0	97
Crystalline--Fully Refined	12	11	23	0	31	0	-4	27	0	58	89	0	0	147	1	35	233
Crystalline--Other	8	40	48	0	3	0	6	9	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	23	147
Petroleum Coke	1,087	33	1,120	22	1,687	309	973	2,991	276	2,516	2,110	137	6	5,045	282	3,225	12,663
Marketable	274	0	274	0	810	197	589	1,596	51	1,068	923	112	0	2,154	195	2,444	6,663
Catalyst	813	33	846	22	877	112	384	1,395	225	1,448	1,187	25	6	2,891	87	781	6,000
Asphalt	1,693	94	1,787	120	1,934	467	791	3,312	559	473	1,251	709	87	3,079	633	1,654	10,465
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	45	0	2	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	71
Still Gas	1,684	131	1,815	74	2,303	248	1,158	3,783	361	5,021	2,294	198	42	7,916	463	3,273	17,250
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	31	0	31	0	1	0	0	1	3	409	106	0	0	518	26	31	607
For Other Uses	1,653	131	1,784	74	2,302	248	1,158	3,782	358	4,612	2,188	198	42	7,398	437	3,242	16,643
Miscellaneous Products	452	22	474	3	99	22	55	179	123	784	554	53	-2	1,512	15	152	2,332
Total Output	38,992	3,757	42,749	1,948	58,482	8,247	27,515	96,192	16,013	102,743	70,416	5,470	2,480	197,122	12,515	66,311	414,889
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-2,025	12	-2,013	-71	-3,141	-420	-774	-4,406	-262	-4,749	-2,182	-40	28	-7,205	-76	-2,558	-16,258

[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] May 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	51.4	35.9	50.0	56.9	55.8	53.0	51.1	54.2	47.7	44.0	43.6	29.0	36.7	43.7	49.0	40.4	46.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.5	.3	.2	.0	.0	.3	.2	.5	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	4.0	2.0	3.8	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	.6	1.5	2.3
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.7	8.8	2.3	0	.9	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.8	1.0	.6	3.4	15.2	1.3	4.3	2.2	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.5	4.4	2.9	1.6	3.4	5.3	5.5	9.4	.3	.9	6.7	4.0	9.2	5.7
Kerosene	(s)	.9	(s)	0	.5	(s)	.5	.5	.2	.6	1.8	.1	-.2	1.0	(s)	.3	.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.3	24.4	21.6	25.9	20.9	26.1	28.9	23.8	24.0	22.0	19.6	27.9	32.4	21.6	28.0	16.4	21.4
Residual Fuel Oil	10.7	4.8	10.2	3.2	4.6	6.2	2.9	4.2	4.9	8.4	10.9	7.4	5.5	8.9	2.0	18.0	9.2
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.7	0	.6	0	(s)	0	.4	.1	2.1	3.5	.4	.1	0	2.1	(s)	.5	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	1.6	.2	0	2.9	0	.0	1.7	1.4	4.9	4.1	.9	0	4.2	0	.4	2.5
Special Naphthas	(s)	.6	.1	.0	.3	0	.4	.3	.9	.7	(s)	3.1	0	.5	(s)	.3	.4
Lubricants	.4	9.1	1.2	0	1.1	0	1.7	1.1	.1	1.9	1.1	3.9	(s)	1.5	(s)	.7	1.2
Wax	.1	2.1	.2	0	.1	0	.1	.1	(s)	.1	.1	.6	0	.1	(s)	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.0	.9	2.8	1.3	3.2	4.1	3.9	3.5	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	.3	2.8	2.5	5.3	3.3
Asphalt	4.6	2.6	4.4	6.8	3.7	6.3	3.1	3.8	3.7	.5	2.0	14.3	3.8	1.7	5.6	2.7	2.8
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	.1	0	(s)	.1	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	.1	(s)	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	0	.1	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	.4	.2	0	0	.3	.2	.1	.2
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.5	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.3	4.6	4.4	2.4	4.9	3.4	4.0	1.8	4.1	3.9	5.3	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	1.2	.6	1.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.8	.8	.9	1.1	-.1	.8	.1	.2	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-5.5	.3	-5.0	-4.0	-6.0	-5.6	-3.1	-5.1	-1.8	-5.1	-3.4	-.8	1.2	-4.0	-.7	-4.2	-4.3

[1] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[2] Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[3] Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

[4] Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	2,347	2,347	1,531	38,921	3,767	22,652	66,871	12,129	54,617	31,540	3,454	1,799	103,539	9,320	28,645	210,722
Foreign	0	567	567	159	9,116	3,824	1,031	14,130	1,111	9,361	645	247	0	11,364	1,100	478	27,639
Tanker																	
Domestic	2,454	0	2,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,527	5,467	0	0	10,994	0	28,844	42,292
Foreign	23,779	0	23,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,507	17,945	0	0	32,452	0	4,722	60,953
Barge																	
Domestic	0	44	44	0	1,401	0	0	1,401	0	4,057	5,410	8	0	9,475	0	264	11,184
Foreign	4,791	0	4,791	0	280	0	0	280	0	213	362	317	0	892	0	0	5,963
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	59	187	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	112	381
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	355	355	0	269	28	931	1,228	733	231	434	924	475	2,797	908	1,540	6,828
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	0	0	203	1	0	204
Total																	
Domestic	2,513	2,933	5,446	1,531	40,591	3,795	23,583	69,500	12,862	64,432	42,851	4,409	2,274	126,828	10,228	59,405	271,407
Foreign	28,570	567	29,137	159	9,396	3,824	1,031	14,410	1,314	24,081	18,952	564	0	44,911	1,101	5,200	94,759

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	55	15	70	6	216	25	37	285	19	132	248	0	(s)	400	11	268	1,033
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	20	61	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	(s)	3	0	5	75
Residual Fuel Oil	528	62	590	10	450	35	68	563	13	139	63	9	0	223	89	299	1,766
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	65	80
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	667	49	716	22	709	62	306	1,099	226	1,397	1,186	25	6	2,839	87	782	5,523
Still Gas	1,404	132	1,536	74	2,222	247	989	3,532	287	4,211	2,063	193	42	6,796	399	3,091	15,354
Other Fuels 2	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	76	27	36	(s)	0	0	63	0	88	227
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,263	268	1,531	27	1,935	41	3,385	5,387	2,881	10,014	1,894	803	198	15,790	1,099	4,756	28,562
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	194	39	233	13	366	45	159	582	96	371	779	22	18	1,286	63	490	2,655
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	640	7	647	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	709	0	0	717	0	725	2,090

1 Includes liquefied refinery gases.
2 Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1 2	28,570	15,065	52,653	1,285	5,155	102,728
Natural Gas Liquids	**456**	**3,942**	**863**	**485**	**397**	**6,144**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	(s)	0	200	0	0	201
Plant Condensate	119	0	0	54	0	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	336	3,942	663	432	397	5,770
Ethane	0	1,460	0	0	0	1,460
Propane	178	864	0	282	78	1,402
Butane	158	880	4	149	319	1,510
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	659	0	0	659
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	(s)	738	0	0	0	739
Other Liquids 1	**2,200**	**326**	**1,642**	**0**	**383**	**4,551**
Unfinished Oils 1	1,661	144	1,642	0	0	3,448
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	538	181	0	0	383	1,103
Finished Petroleum Products	**26,174**	**299**	**5,205**	**1**	**3,218**	**34,895**
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,063	2	(s)	0	1,987	5,053
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,646	0	0	0	1,442	3,088
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,417	2	(s)	0	546	1,965
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	179	0	0	0	191	370
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	579	0	0	0	0	579
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	579	0	0	0	0	579
Kerosene	176	0	0	0	0	176
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,039	(s)	27	(s)	229	2,296
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	2,039	(s)	27	(s)	223	2,290
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	0	0	7	7
Residual Fuel Oil	18,432	171	3,523	0	763	22,889
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,432	171	3,523	0	763	22,889
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	1,146	0	1,574	0	3	2,723
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	278	77	26	0	14	394
Lubricants	190	29	52	(s)	(s)	271
Wax	(s)	4	3	0	0	7
Asphalt	79	5	0	0	0	85
Miscellaneous Products	12	10	0	0	30	52
Total Imports	**57,399**	**19,632**	**60,364**	**1,771**	**9,153**	**148,318**

[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts [2]	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,298	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,919	263	0	3,259	5,558	179
Saudi Arabia	18,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,640	601
United Arab Emirates	3,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	3,606	116
Subtotal Arab OPEC	24,343	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,919	263	200	3,460	27,803	897
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	194	1,672	54
Indonesia	6,523	0	0	0	412	0	0	160	209	0	0	780	7,304	236
Nigeria	6,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,527	211
Venezuela	3,892	0	372	0	0	239	0	231	8,028	0	57	8,928	12,820	414
Subtotal Other OPEC	18,420	0	372	0	412	239	0	392	8,431	0	57	9,903	28,323	914
Other														
Angola	957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	31
Bahamas	0	0	880	0	0	0	0	188	1,291	0	0	2,359	2,359	76
Brazil	470	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	351	0	0	462	932	30
Brunei	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	30	0	0	34	34	1
Canada	5,819	5,034	145	285	2	(s)	0	291	944	120	262	7,083	12,902	416
Egypt	1,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,517	49
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	145	145	5
Malaysia	300	0	0	0	74	0	0	26	0	0	0	100	400	13
Mexico	23,407	298	0	0	(s)	0	0	53	0	0	33	383	23,790	767
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	192	192	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,105	0	261	134	0	0	3,200	0	0	4,700	4,700	152
Norway	4,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573	148
Oman	1,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,195	39
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	1,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167	1,167	38
Peru	384	0	0	0	9	0	0	(s)	309	0	0	318	702	23
Puerto Rico	0	0	416	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	277	1,465	1,465	47
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,038	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	674	0	0	905	2,943	95
Tunisia	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	16
United Kingdom	15,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	15,981	516
Virgin Islands	0	0	299	0	1,224	206	176	1,343	3,492	0	2,631	9,372	9,372	302
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Zaire	1,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,199	39
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581	11	0	591	591	19
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,617	361	230	818	594	370	0	4	523	0	52	2,953	4,570	147
Subtotal Other	59,965	5,693	3,076	1,103	4,641	710	176	1,905	11,539	131	3,254	32,228	92,193	2,974
Total Imports	102,728	5,770	3,448	1,103	5,053	949	176	2,296	22,889	394	3,512	45,590	148,318	4,784

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
								PAD District I						
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	191	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,396	263	0	2,737	2,927	94
Saudi Arabia	5,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,695	184
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,885	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,396	263	0	2,737	8,622	278
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	194	194	6
Indonesia	1,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,858	60
Nigeria	3,329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,329	107
Venezuela	1,732	0	273	0	0	239	0	224	5,122	0	57	5,916	7,648	247
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,919	0	273	0	0	239	0	224	5,316	0	57	6,110	13,029	420
Other														
Angola	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	8
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	1,291	0	0	1,479	1,479	48
Brazil	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	351	0	0	462	462	15
Canada	0	259	1	73	0	0	0	284	773	14	156	1,560	1,560	50
Egypt	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	15
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	145	145	5
Mexico	4,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,747	153
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	192	192	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	741	0	261	134	0	0	3,200	0	0	4,335	4,335	140
Norway	1,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167	38
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	0	0	309	309	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	416	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	190	1,378	1,378	44
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	0	0	580	1,247	40
United Kingdom	7,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	7,601	245
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,224	206	176	1,343	3,492	0	1,144	7,586	7,586	245
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Zaire	853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	28
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	0	0	580	580	19
Other Eastern Hemisphere	(s)	(s)	230	465	503	179	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,377	1,377	44
Subtotal Other	15,765	259	1,388	538	3,063	519	176	1,814	10,720	14	1,490	19,982	35,747	1,153
Total Imports	28,570	336	1,661	538	3,063	758	176	2,039	18,432	278	1,548	28,829	57,399	1,852
								PAD District II						
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	22
Saudi Arabia	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	4
United Arab Emirates	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	45
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,194	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District II													
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	7
Subtotal Other OPEC	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	7
Other														
Canada	4,056	3,942	144	181	2	0	0	(s)	171	77	49	4,567	8,623	278
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	5,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,367	173
Norway	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	17
United Kingdom	1,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	35
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52
Subtotal Other	12,650	3,942	144	181	2	0	0	(s)	171	77	49	4,567	17,216	555
Total Imports	15,065	3,942	144	181	2	0	0	(s)	171	77	49	4,567	19,632	633
	PAD District III													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	0	0	522	973	31
Saudi Arabia	12,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,822	414
United Arab Emirates	2,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	2,211	71
Subtotal Arab OPEC	15,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	0	200	723	16,005	516
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,478	48
Indonesia	1,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,270	41
Nigeria	2,976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,976	96
Venezuela	2,160	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	2,906	0	0	3,005	5,165	167
Subtotal Other OPEC	7,884	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	2,906	0	0	3,005	10,889	351
Other														
Angola	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	23
Bahamas	0	0	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	880	28
Brazil	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	15
Canada	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	19	19	1
Egypt	1,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,041	34
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	13,293	298	0	0	(s)	0	0	27	0	0	3	328	13,621	439
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	364	12
Norway	2,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,868	93
Oman	1,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,195	39
Peru	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	87	3
Trinidad and Tobago	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	94	1,465	47
Tunisia	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	16
United Kingdom	7,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,308	236
Virgin Islands	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,487	1,786	1,786	58
Zaire	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District III							
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	11	11	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	413	413	13
Subtotal Other	29,486	663	1,543	0	(s)	0	0	27	95	26	1,628	3,983	33,469	1,080
Total Imports	52,653	663	1,642	0	(s)	0	0	27	3,523	26	1,829	7,710	60,364	1,947
							PAD District IV							
Other														
Canada	1,285	432	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	54	486	1,771	57
Subtotal Other	1,285	432	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	54	486	1,771	57
Total Imports	1,285	432	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	54	486	1,771	57
							PAD District V							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	982	32
Subtotal Arab OPEC	982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	982	32
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,395	0	0	0	412	0	0	160	209	0	0	780	4,176	135
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,395	0	0	0	412	0	0	167	209	0	0	787	4,183	135
Other														
Brunei	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	30	0	0	34	34	1
Canada	478	397	0	31	0	(s)	0	7	0	14	3	451	929	30
Malaysia	300	0	0	0	74	0	0	26	0	0	0	100	400	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	25	0	0	30	55	55	2
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	1,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167	1,167	38
Peru	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	9	9	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	353	91	191	0	4	523	0	(s)	1,163	1,163	38
Subtotal Other	778	397	0	383	1,576	191	0	62	554	14	33	3,210	3,989	129
Total Imports	5,155	397	0	383	1,987	191	0	229	763	14	33	3,998	9,153	295

[1] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[2] Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	0	804	0	0	7,307	8,111
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	64	4	1,097	0	172	1,338
Ethane	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Propane	30	3	730	0	68	831
Butane	34	2	367	0	104	507
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	1	696	0	19	717
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	27	27
Kerosene	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2	1,411	0	902	2,315
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	2,165	0	3,750	5,915
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	74	4	29	(s)	9	117
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	43	705	0	172	920
Special Naphthas	3	4	16	0	1	24
Lubricants	170	12	328	1	49	560
Wax	6	(s)	9	(s)	4	20
Petroleum Coke	254	381	1,682	0	2,418	4,735
Asphalt	2	45	1	(s)	2	50
Miscellaneous Products	19	1	33	(s)	3	56
Total Product Exports	596	499	8,173	1	7,528	16,797
Total Exports	596	1,302	8,173	1	14,835	24,908

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1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	41	0	(s)	43	1
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	52	(s)	2	58	2
Bahamas	0	17	1	0	0	252	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	273	9
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	61	0	(s)	61	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	2	427	(s)	1	439	14
Brazil	0	9	0	0	0	308	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	1	326	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	804	8	1	0	2	55	3	47	2	317	46	63	1,348	43
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	69	0	2	82	3
Colombia	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	(s)	0	0	3	11	(s)
Costa Rica	0	14	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	(s)	3	22	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	60	2
Ecuador	0	42	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	43	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
France	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	35	0	56	94	3
French Pacific Isl	0	0	12	0	60	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	73	2
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	77	0	0	78	3
Guatemala	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	(s)	26	1
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	(s)	(s)	8	(s)
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	5	5	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	141	0	0	0	425	3	1	(s)	487	0	255	1,311	42
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Jamaica	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Japan	0	49	0	0	114	743	5	40	3	807	0	12	1,774	57
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	(s)	3	(s)	1	0	3	1,305	42
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Lebanon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	612	702	28	1,417	0	1	105	2	46	1	8	2,922	94
Netherlands	0	180	0	0	183	1,446	3	1	1	997	(s)	180	2,990	96
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	115	0	(s)	117	4
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	3	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	80	0	0	80	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	0	465	0	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	471	15
Peru	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	48	(s)	0	0	2	50	2
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	262	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	1	270	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	2,161	137	0	0	0	462	1	19	1	0	(s)	9	2,790	90
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	4	0	(s)	157	163	5
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	33	0	0	0	7	42	1
Singapore	0	1	0	0	538	0	2	3	(s)	15	(s)	2	561	18
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	568	0	116	685	22
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	11	0	(s)	11	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	2	203	7
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	3	4	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	2	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	5	6	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	10	1	186	(s)	4	201	6
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	73	0	18	220	7
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	6	0	1	28	1
Virgin Islands	4,582	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4,582	148
West Germany	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	222	0	162	394	13
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	44	0	(s)	44	1
Other	564	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	(s)	2	579	19
Total	8,111	1,338	717	28	2,315	5,915	24	560	20	4,735	50	1,095	24,908	803

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	--	--	15,356	--	--	--	--	15,177	--	--	--	--	--	45,331	2,565	23,209	101,638
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	2,494	--	--	--	--	61,719	--	--	--	--	--	93,437	11,841	29,563	199,054
Leases	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	1,642	--	--	--	--	--	17,896	1,512	1,869	22,987
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	260,994	0	0	260,994
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	24,807	24,807
Total	--	--	17,918	--	--	--	--	78,538	--	--	--	--	--	417,658	15,918	79,448	609,480
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	38,415	4,411	42,826	972	41,729	6,709	23,050	72,460	10,467	79,161	49,993	4,822	1,605	146,048	14,961	63,944	340,239
Bulk Terminal	96,577	5,841	102,418	3,159	31,849	7,546	11,344	53,898	3,950	35,344	6,071	3,458	476	49,299	2,518	19,237	227,370
Pipeline	25,893	1,577	27,470	1,063	11,225	3,413	15,691	31,392	7,497	8,860	7,194	13,362	1,169	38,082	2,763	3,872	103,579
Natural Gas Processing Plant	413	345	758	0	2,201	149	19,860	22,210	5,057	25,949	9,333	3,880	826	45,044	253	448	68,713
Total	161,298	12,174	173,472	5,194	87,004	17,817	69,945	179,960	26,971	149,314	72,591	25,522	4,076	278,473	20,495	87,501	739,901
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	3	0	3	0	44	21	234	299	78	606	156	2	21	863	12	36	1,213
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	10	59	337	406	155	132	0	45	46	378	157	27	968
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	17	20	0	20	17	1,539	1,576	392	4,564	349	19	53	5,377	42	21	7,036
Total	6	17	23	0	74	97	2,110	2,281	625	5,302	505	66	120	6,618	211	84	9,217
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	28	106	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	162
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	100	2	1,491	1,593	324	1,296	177	6	150	1,954	30	2	3,579
Total	0	0	0	0	178	2	1,519	1,699	324	1,324	205	6	150	2,010	30	2	3,741
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	198	0	84	0	291	0	0	296
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	870	297	49	4	17	1,237	0	0	1,240
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6	46	26	12	9	1	94	3	0	103
Total	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	14	925	521	61	97	18	1,622	3	0	1,639
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	466	0	0	0	466	0	0	474
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	90	0	45	135	0	1,038	0	0	0	1,038	0	0	1,173
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	27	926	137	1,090	232	77	118	0	3	430	0	0	1,520
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	1	564	588	149	1,624	299	1	0	2,073	(s)	(s)	2,662
Total	0	0	0	0	149	927	746	1,821	381	3,205	417	1	3	4,007	(s)	(s)	5,829
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	65	0	65	0	98	0	1	99	0	7	540	0	0	547	1	0	712
Total	65	0	65	0	98	0	1	99	0	7	540	0	0	547	1	0	712
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	427	7	434	6	808	24	202	1,040	221	483	858	5	4	1,571	96	113	3,254
Bulk Terminal	177	0	177	0	831	80	495	1,406	106	15,242	0	45	0	15,393	26	0	17,002
Pipeline	862	370	1,232	60	1,448	209	1,763	3,480	491	81	242	748	166	1,728	144	0	6,584
Natural Gas Processing Plant	365	320	685	0	1,937	117	12,918	14,972	2,789	5,492	5,456	3,582	267	17,586	133	195	33,571
Total	1,831	697	2,528	66	5,024	430	15,378	20,898	3,607	21,298	6,556	4,380	437	36,278	399	308	60,411

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	16	0	26	0	2	0	28	2	2	48
Total	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	16	0	26	0	2	0	28	2	2	48
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	66	3	69	66	549	11	318	944	115	599	794	3	3	1,514	128	540	3,195
Bulk Terminal	118	0	118	0	305	0	115	420	324	3,510	0	0	0	3,834	0	0	4,372
Pipeline	8	172	180	0	986	0	132	1,118	972	35	5	20	73	1,105	82	0	2,485
Natural Gas Processing Plant	26	5	30	0	104	10	1,560	1,674	616	3,805	2,015	140	79	6,656	40	214	8,615
Total	218	180	397	66	1,944	21	2,125	4,156	2,027	7,949	2,814	163	155	13,109	250	754	18,667
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	22	0	14	41	3	183	229
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	621	26	10	0	1	658	0	0	675
Natural Gas Processing Plant	7	0	7	0	1	0	50	51	31	10	0	2	0	42	(s)	5	105
Total	7	0	7	0	9	0	67	76	652	41	32	2	15	741	3	188	1,015
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	40	4,300	0	0	0	4,340	0	0	4,348
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	494	560	321	84	2	0	127	534	173	0	1,267
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	1,083	249	6,303	0	(s)	255	6,808	0	0	7,891
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,585	1,651	610	10,687	2	(s)	382	11,682	173	0	13,506
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	2	2	19	167	11	165	362	128	270	424	9	5	836	41	21	1,262
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	48	0	25	73	29	1,277	0	0	0	1,306	0	0	1,379
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	469	0	148	617	143	52	0	0	60	255	45	0	917
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	3	5	0	11	2	651	663	179	1,925	1,022	96	20	3,242	1	11	3,922
Total	2	5	7	19	695	13	989	1,715	479	3,524	1,446	105	85	5,639	87	32	7,480
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	17	17	0	99	0	1	100	7	70	15	0	0	92	0	8	217
Total	0	17	17	0	99	0	1	100	7	70	15	0	0	92	0	8	217
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,150	312	3,462	53	3,633	131	1,721	5,538	1,129	7,245	5,396	183	159	14,112	489	5,782	29,383
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	1,622	12	1,634	0	3,384	5	1,031	4,420	343	6,640	1,349	200	7	8,539	445	4,176	19,214
Heavy Gas Oils	6,027	410	6,437	78	3,572	335	2,814	6,799	1,322	11,280	7,105	215	88	20,010	1,791	13,328	48,365
Residuum	2,235	288	2,523	3	3,942	18	1,844	5,807	320	3,855	2,917	35	10	7,137	465	5,020	20,952
Total	13,034	1,022	14,056	134	14,531	489	7,410	22,564	3,114	29,020	16,767	633	264	49,798	3,190	28,306	117,914

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,803	152	4,955	35	4,895	572	2,635	8,137	1,480	9,357	6,635	106	154	17,732	2,208	6,653	39,685
Bulk Terminal	283	1	284	6	85	1	184	276	26	276	0	1	0	303	0	415	1,278
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	28	2	125	155	57	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	212
Total	5,086	153	5,239	41	5,008	575	2,944	8,568	1,563	9,633	6,635	107	154	18,092	2,208	7,068	41,175
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	176	0	6	182	35	93	103	0	0	231	0	172	585
Total	0	0	0	0	176	0	6	182	35	93	103	0	0	231	0	172	585
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,227	362	5,589	94	5,226	1,094	3,162	9,576	1,854	8,676	6,113	780	158	17,581	2,534	6,393	41,673
Bulk Terminal	32,345	2,841	35,186	1,452	15,422	3,138	5,024	25,036	1,905	4,671	1,734	1,982	270	10,562	1,635	7,798	80,217
Pipeline	16,817	736	17,553	609	5,421	1,296	6,254	13,580	1,530	4,633	3,928	7,101	171	17,363	1,334	2,012	51,842
Natural Gas Processing Plant	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	54,400	3,939	58,339	2,155	26,069	5,528	14,440	48,192	5,289	17,980	11,775	9,863	599	45,506	5,505	16,203	173,745
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,266	192	2,458	62	2,472	571	1,873	4,978	1,058	4,254	3,418	680	110	9,520	1,600	2,935	21,491
Bulk Terminal	15,430	1,284	16,714	800	7,629	1,667	2,767	12,863	858	2,547	974	930	162	5,471	1,028	3,958	40,034
Pipeline	9,309	282	9,591	314	2,956	734	3,671	7,675	643	2,235	1,487	3,107	99	7,571	951	1,021	26,809
Natural Gas Processing Plant	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Total	27,016	1,758	28,774	1,176	13,057	2,972	8,311	25,516	2,559	9,036	5,879	4,717	371	22,562	3,580	7,914	88,346
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,961	170	3,131	32	2,754	523	1,289	4,598	796	4,422	2,695	100	48	8,061	932	3,453	20,175
Bulk Terminal	16,901	1,557	18,458	652	7,777	1,471	2,253	12,153	1,047	2,124	760	1,052	108	5,091	607	3,840	40,149
Pipeline	7,508	454	7,962	295	2,465	560	2,583	5,903	887	2,398	2,441	3,994	72	9,792	383	991	25,031
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	27,370	2,181	29,551	979	12,996	2,554	6,125	22,654	2,730	8,944	5,896	5,146	228	22,944	1,923	8,284	85,356
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Bulk Terminal	14	0	14	0	16	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	14	0	14	0	16	2	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	25	0	25	0	98	0	66	164	17	396	169	0	0	582	36	227	1,034
Bulk Terminal	368	29	397	0	183	58	87	328	65	61	2	26	30	184	19	419	1,347
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	10	0	33	43	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	44
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	53
Total	393	29	422	0	291	58	186	535	135	458	171	26	30	820	55	646	2,478
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	197	167	364	0	421	64	496	981	242	1,030	490	139	204	2,105	226	729	4,405
Bulk Terminal	16	0	16	3	33	50	200	286	195	22	0	47	0	264	16	81	663
Pipeline	314	0	314	3	1	33	39	76	105	0	76	145	312	638	110	426	1,564
Total	527	167	694	6	455	147	735	1,343	542	1,052	566	331	516	3,007	352	1,236	6,632

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,211	15	1,226	63	1,187	76	193	1,519	342	3,265	2,144	10	28	5,789	348	3,296	12,178
Bulk Terminal	5,648	129	5,777	42	2,140	412	684	3,278	115	889	76	32	32	1,144	218	2,090	12,507
Pipeline	2,130	97	2,227	69	1,072	139	2,040	3,320	1,147	1,101	633	1,246	73	4,200	174	597	10,518
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	8,989	241	9,230	174	4,399	627	2,917	8,117	1,606	5,255	2,853	1,288	133	11,135	740	5,983	35,205
Kerosene																	
Refinery	119	116	235	0	664	28	385	1,077	38	767	467	9	67	1,348	21	119	2,800
Bulk Terminal	2,854	275	3,129	198	662	40	10	910	9	485	78	86	0	658	27	49	4,773
Pipeline	344	2	346	77	117	0	267	461	5	144	286	121	0	556	0	0	1,363
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	3	0	0	3
Total	3,317	393	3,710	275	1,443	68	662	2,448	55	1,396	831	216	68	2,565	48	168	8,939
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,955	511	5,466	65	4,767	1,195	4,135	10,162	1,151	9,007	5,226	915	359	16,658	1,686	4,698	38,670
Bulk Terminal	26,195	1,916	28,111	931	7,948	2,417	3,429	14,725	1,118	2,233	1,086	962	141	5,540	576	4,776	53,728
Pipeline	5,413	174	5,587	219	1,480	749	3,877	6,325	808	2,166	1,817	3,932	120	8,843	544	794	22,093
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	0	3
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	36,563	2,601	39,164	1,215	14,195	4,361	11,442	31,213	3,079	13,406	8,129	5,809	620	31,043	2,806	10,268	114,494
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	4,955	499	5,454	65	4,740	1,195	4,135	10,135	1,034	8,759	5,049	883	280	16,005	1,678	4,652	37,924
Bulk Terminal	24,880	1,916	26,796	913	7,862	2,416	3,429	14,620	1,118	2,227	1,086	961	141	5,533	576	4,747	52,272
Pipeline	5,413	174	5,587	219	1,480	749	3,877	6,325	808	2,166	1,817	3,932	120	8,843	544	794	22,093
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	0	3
Total	35,248	2,589	37,837	1,197	14,082	4,360	11,442	31,081	2,962	13,152	7,952	5,776	541	30,383	2,798	10,193	112,292
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	12	12	0	27	0	0	27	117	248	177	32	79	653	8	46	746
Bulk Terminal	1,315	0	1,315	18	86	1	0	105	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	29	1,456
Total	1,315	12	1,327	18	113	1	0	132	117	254	177	33	79	660	8	75	2,202
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	3,311	240	3,551	33	2,446	402	508	3,389	410	5,433	4,614	360	63	10,880	469	7,016	25,305
Bulk Terminal	24,717	49	24,766	228	1,446	199	702	2,575	10	1,320	2,685	39	0	4,054	0	2,347	33,742
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	16	17
Total	28,028	289	28,317	261	3,892	601	1,210	5,964	420	6,754	7,299	399	63	14,935	469	9,379	59,064
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	147	0	147	0	53	0	67	120	101	1,526	629	7	0	2,263	0	225	2,755
Total	147	0	147	0	53	0	67	120	101	1,526	629	7	0	2,263	0	225	2,755
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	122	126	0	251	0	1	252	117	777	268	26	0	1,188	0	113	1,679
Total	4	122	126	0	251	0	1	252	117	777	268	26	0	1,188	0	113	1,679

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	19	36	55	1	172	0	174	347	19	1,248	88	122	0	1,477	5	301	2,185
Bulk Terminal	912	9	921	55	153	17	18	243	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	52	1,224
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180
Total	931	45	976	56	325	17	192	590	199	1,248	88	130	0	1,665	5	353	3,589
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	136	435	571	0	61	0	102	163	0	250	43	0	0	293	3	36	1,066
Neutral	669	331	1,000	0	634	0	470	1,104	0	1,923	924	79	0	2,926	61	557	5,648
Other	715	155	870	0	163	0	133	296	30	2,299	321	129	0	2,779	9	103	4,057
Bulk Terminals	958	218	1,176	16	472	21	82	591	8	20	194	71	3	296	1	658	2,722
Total	2,478	1,139	3,617	16	1,330	21	787	2,154	38	4,492	1,482	279	3	6,294	74	1,354	13,493
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	0	50	50	0	0	0	21	21	27	21	9	1	0	58	0	0	129
Total	0	50	50	0	0	0	21	21	27	21	9	1	0	58	0	0	129
Wax, Crystalline--Fully Refined																	
Refinery	15	27	42	0	50	0	19	69	0	68	171	0	0	239	5	37	392
Total	15	27	42	0	50	0	19	69	0	68	171	0	0	239	5	37	392
Wax, Crystalline--Other																	
Refinery	4	73	77	0	5	0	7	12	0	150	0	0	0	150	0	25	264
Total	4	73	77	0	5	0	7	12	0	150	0	0	0	150	0	25	264
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	1,037	0	1,037	0	498	266	167	931	0	65	682	127	0	874	529	1,443	4,814
Total	1,037	0	1,037	0	498	266	167	931	0	65	682	127	0	874	529	1,443	4,814
Asphalt																	
Refinery	1,748	525	2,273	455	3,525	2,423	1,934	8,337	861	677	1,076	1,198	261	4,073	3,344	2,385	20,412
Bulk Terminal	1,949	374	2,323	228	2,000	1,110	234	3,572	0	0	206	134	0	340	0	470	6,705
Total	3,697	899	4,596	683	5,525	3,533	2,168	11,909	861	677	1,282	1,332	261	4,413	3,344	2,855	27,117
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	56	0	5	61	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	29	96
Total	0	0	0	0	56	0	5	61	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	29	96
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	478	43	521	1	70	19	31	121	71	383	245	74	0	773	0	178	1,593
Bulk Terminal	37	0	37	0	25	3	2	30	0	0	10	25	0	35	0	82	184
Pipeline	5	26	31	26	9	0	0	35	40	2	0	0	0	42	0	0	108
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	3	42	904	1	23	(s)	971	1	0	975
Total	520	69	589	27	106	22	33	189	153	1,289	256	122	(s)	1,821	1	260	2,860
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	191,390	--	--	--	--	258,498	--	--	--	--	--	696,131	36,413	166,949	1,349,381

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1 Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

2 Includes 33770 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to				From IV to			From V to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	69	32	0	0	208	1,126	0	0	0	0	0	1,372	17,320
Petroleum Products	7,995	292	2,389	5,329	2,253	83,583	19,859	0	2,376	1,019	0	975	11	88
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	240	0	0	971	0	0	240	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	23	808	1,489	48	870	4,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	964	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,630	0	889	1,854	1,363	47,903	6,372	0	1,189	412	0	678	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,415	0	344	1,075	801	22,704	3,397	0	525	286	0	475	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,215	0	545	779	562	25,199	2,975	0	664	126	0	203	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	26	151	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	143	0	0	65	0	431	10	0	149	18	0	76	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	104	0	19	65	588	9,340	2,162	0	196	4	0	46	0	0
Kerosene	77	0	8	0	0	464	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,957	0	285	537	228	17,613	3,185	0	436	345	0	175	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,957	0	285	537	228	17,552	3,185	0	436	345	0	175	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	128	1,010	0	4,594	507	0	336	0	0	0	11	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	55	182	37	48	0	113	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	15	0	0	129	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	10	78	58	21	0	449	302	0	25	0	0	0	0	44
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	20	0	0	316	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	122	0	0	246	169	0	45	0	0	0	0	44
Total All Products	7,995	361	2,421	5,329	2,253	83,791	20,985	0	2,376	1,019	0	975	1,383	17,408

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	240	0	0	971	0	0	240	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	727	1,463	48	791	4,530	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	856	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,503	735	1,854	1,363	37,967	5,498	0	773	412	0	678
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,751	277	1,075	801	18,328	2,831	0	437	286	0	475
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,752	458	779	562	19,639	2,667	0	336	126	0	203
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	26	6	129	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	65	0	262	10	0	149	18	0	76
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	104	0	65	588	5,526	2,007	0	196	4	0	46
Kerosene	0	8	0	0	373	8	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,362	202	537	228	14,213	2,526	0	436	345	0	175
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,362	202	537	228	14,213	2,526	0	436	345	0	175
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	122	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,969	1,794	4,224	2,253	59,138	16,615	0	1,554	1,019	0	975

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to		From III to						From V to	
	II	III	I	III	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	69	32	0	208	0	208	0	1,126	0	1,372	17,320
Petroleum Products	2,026	292	595	1,105	24,445	1,503	3,785	19,157	3,244	822	11	88
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	23	81	26	79	0	0	79	14	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	964	0	920	44	267	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,127	0	154	0	9,936	360	416	9,160	874	416	0	0
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	145	12	15	118	66	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	143	0	0	0	169	0	0	169	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	19	0	3,814	425	590	2,799	155	0	0	0
Kerosene	77	0	0	0	91	0	91	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	595	0	83	0	3,400	323	260	2,817	659	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	128	1,010	4,594	371	970	3,253	507	336	11	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	55	182	37	48	113	0	36	77	58	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	15	0	129	0	45	84	137	0	0	0
Lubricants	10	78	58	21	449	12	290	147	302	25	0	44
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	20	0	316	0	9	307	114	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	0	0	246	0	143	103	91	45	0	44
Total	2,026	361	627	1,105	24,653	1,503	3,993	19,157	4,370	822	1,383	17,408

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V	
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	1,612	69	1,543	1,126	32	1,094	17,389	1,334	16,055	0	0	0	18,692	-18,692
Petroleum Products	85,983	8,287	77,696	28,873	9,971	18,902	5,709	105,818	-100,109	2,253	1,994	259	99	3,252
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,211	240	971	240	971	-731	0	240	-240	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,678	42	1,636	4,563	2,345	2,218	1,512	5,414	-3,902	48	0	48	0	0
Unfinished Oils	964	0	964	267	0	267	0	1,231	-1,231	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	856	0	856	0	856	-856	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,792	5,630	43,162	12,414	4,106	8,308	1,854	55,464	-53,610	1,363	1,090	273	0	1,867
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	23,048	3,415	19,633	7,098	2,220	4,878	1,075	26,626	-25,551	801	761	40	0	1,000
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	25,744	2,215	23,529	5,316	1,886	3,430	779	28,838	-28,059	562	329	233	0	867
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	151	0	151	195	26	169	0	346	-346	26	0	26	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	431	143	288	171	65	106	65	590	-525	0	94	-94	0	225
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,359	104	9,255	2,270	672	1,598	65	11,698	-11,633	588	50	538	0	242
Kerosene	472	77	395	85	8	77	0	472	-472	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,898	1,957	15,941	5,487	1,050	4,437	537	21,234	-20,697	228	520	-292	0	611
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	17,837	1,957	15,880	5,487	1,050	4,437	537	21,173	-20,636	228	520	-292	0	611
No. 4 Fuel Oil	61	0	61	0	0	0	0	61	-61	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	4,733	0	4,733	507	1,138	-631	1,010	5,437	-4,427	0	0	0	11	325
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	150	237	-87	113	85	28	230	171	59	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	144	0	144	137	15	122	0	266	-266	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	507	88	419	312	79	233	143	776	-633	0	0	0	44	-19
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	336	0	336	114	20	94	0	430	-430	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	368	9	359	169	122	47	53	460	-407	0	0	0	44	1
Total All Products	87,595	8,356	79,239	29,999	10,003	19,996	23,098	107,152	-84,054	2,253	1,994	259	18,791	-15,440

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	10	10	0	40	0	0	40	74	132	-114	70	187	349	26	63	488
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	-20	5	0	117	0	0	117
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	79	28	0	107
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	-1	0	0	3	187	189	0	11	240
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	0	-4	-2	4	8
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-94	62	0	-32	0	48	16
Residual Fuel Oil	3,925	174	4,099	57	2,367	459	720	3,603	736	7,808	6,960	368	125	15,997	227	11,005	34,931
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	511	17	528	0	0	0	0	0	139	476	15	95	53	778	-15	58	1,349
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	606	84	690	0	34	0	96	130	109	144	50	111	0	414	92	1,278	2,604
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,534	0	1,534	57	1,267	0	378	1,702	311	1,914	1,100	99	6	3,430	42	1,266	7,974
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	139	73	212	0	794	100	184	1,078	161	763	648	11	66	1,649	27	7,650	10,616
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	1,135	0	1,135	0	272	359	62	693	16	4,511	5,147	52	0	9,726	81	753	12,388

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	70	9	0	152	0	0	158
Bulk Terminal	547	0	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	554
Total	547	6	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	70	10	0	159	0	0	712
No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	80	0	1	0	0	81	8	15	108
Bulk Terminal	55	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Total	55	0	55	0	4	0	0	4	80	0	1	0	0	81	8	15	163
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	24	175	0	5	79	283	0	21	327
Bulk Terminal	279	0	279	0	67	1	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347
Total	279	0	279	0	90	1	0	91	24	175	0	5	79	283	0	21	674
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	31	0	0	44	0	4	54
Bulk Terminal	369	0	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	398
Total	369	6	375	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	31	0	0	44	0	33	452
No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	18	0	93	0	6	99
Bulk Terminal	65	0	65	18	19	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
Total	65	0	65	18	19	0	0	37	0	0	75	18	0	93	0	6	201
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	433	32	465	0	0	0	0	0	163	353	35	10	12	573	116	503	1,657
Bulk Terminal	3,907	0	3,907	0	21	0	0	21	0	11	1,324	7	0	1,342	0	0	5,270
Total	4,340	32	4,372	0	21	0	0	21	163	364	1,359	17	12	1,915	116	503	6,927
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	882	29	911	0	118	3	4	125	46	390	13	147	0	596	41	1,433	3,106
Bulk Terminal	1,951	0	1,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	288	0	0	295	0	0	2,246
Total	2,833	29	2,862	0	118	3	4	125	46	397	301	147	0	891	41	1,433	5,352
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,087	0	1,087	33	1,249	0	199	1,481	107	1,615	1,228	130	7	3,087	15	566	6,236
Bulk Terminal	5,791	25	5,816	156	656	17	127	956	10	315	88	0	0	413	0	289	7,474
Total	6,878	25	6,903	189	1,905	17	326	2,437	117	1,930	1,316	130	7	3,500	15	855	13,710
Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	425	179	604	0	557	180	173	910	81	826	668	10	44	1,629	156	4,104	7,403
Bulk Terminal	3,691	15	3,706	72	495	111	465	1,143	0	424	39	0	0	463	0	1,889	7,201
Total	4,116	194	4,310	72	1,052	291	638	2,053	81	1,250	707	10	44	2,092	156	5,993	14,604
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	484	0	484	0	522	219	132	873	13	2,249	2,670	63	0	4,995	141	410	6,903
Bulk Terminal	9,377	9	9,386	0	274	71	110	455	0	563	946	32	0	1,541	0	169	11,551
Total	9,861	9	9,870	0	796	290	242	1,328	13	2,812	3,616	95	0	6,536	141	579	18,454
Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	16	17
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	16	17

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	2,870	0	0	0	49	0	2,919
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,870	0	0	0	49	0	2,919
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	0	0	0	194	0	0	194
Indonesia	0	209	0	0	0	0	209
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,455	0	359	320	2,894	0	8,028
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,455	209	359	514	2,894	0	8,431
Other							
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	29	0	0	692	570	0	1,291
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	140	0	210	0	0	0	351
Brunei	0	30	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	1	0	393	264	286	0	944
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	145	0	0	0	0	0	145
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	50	521	2,628	0	3,200
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	309	0	0	0	309
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	94	0	580	0	0	0	674
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	725	1,052	956	759	0	3,492
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	234	0	0	347	0	0	581
Other							
Other Eastern Hemisphere	457	65	0	1	0	0	523
Subtotal Other	1,100	821	2,594	2,781	4,243	0	11,539
Total Imports	8,425	1,030	2,953	3,295	7,186	0	22,889

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**5,103**	**725**	**2,447**	**3,271**	**6,886**	**0**	**18,432**
Connecticut	0	0	223	0	0	0	223
Delaware	0	0	161	0	0	0	161
Florida	0	0	205	154	1,183	0	1,543
Georgia	0	0	0	0	290	0	290
Maine	0	0	0	566	310	0	876
Maryland	0	0	50	61	572	0	683
Massachusetts	0	0	357	0	1,332	0	1,689
New Jersey	350	161	99	0	422	0	1,033
New York	3,525	137	986	1,616	1,055	0	7,319
North Carolina	0	0	0	203	129	0	332
Pennsylvania	1,223	427	193	61	192	0	2,096
South Carolina	5	0	0	96	199	0	300
Virginia	0	0	173	515	1,202	0	1,890
PAD District II	**0**	**0**	**147**	**23**	**1**	**0**	**171**
Michigan	0	0	147	0	0	0	147
North Dakota	0	0	0	23	1	0	24
PAD District III	**2,865**	**0**	**359**	**0**	**299**	**0**	**3,523**
Louisiana	1,514	0	359	0	299	0	2,172
Texas	1,351	0	0	0	0	0	1,351
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	**457**	**305**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**763**
California	457	0	0	0	0	0	457
Hawaii	(s)	305	0	1	0	0	306
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All PAD Districts	**8,425**	**1,030**	**2,953**	**3,295**	**7,186**	**0**	**22,889**

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus hydroxyl group, CH-(CH)n-OH. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominan constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as th following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), an petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5. 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will b used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engine as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphal and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refiner gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Associatio Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffin gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases th contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. The are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or comple decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and a highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to AST Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surfa separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residu oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mix with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic foreign, according to the following:

- Domestic—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defin in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons a included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

    1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

    2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liqui volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natura gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flas point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and tha has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as a illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having propertie similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 1 percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by AST Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is use primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes an heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil an water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at t temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixture and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractiona raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gase Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categori are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propa mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which a reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoli which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants m be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or impro certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 5 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofinin acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, includi black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellane products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natu gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be us for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this catego

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or with small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-igniti

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- Finished Leaded Gasoline—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Finished Unleaded Gasoline—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Gasohol—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, an environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includ hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming in hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the man facture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less th 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short t

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and whi may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carb which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable i concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (includi lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products incl unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, etha liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-o 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarb recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refiner natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50, barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipel Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petrole Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bon warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon. C_3H_8, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas strea It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by AS Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and AS Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and N fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Spe fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as F

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

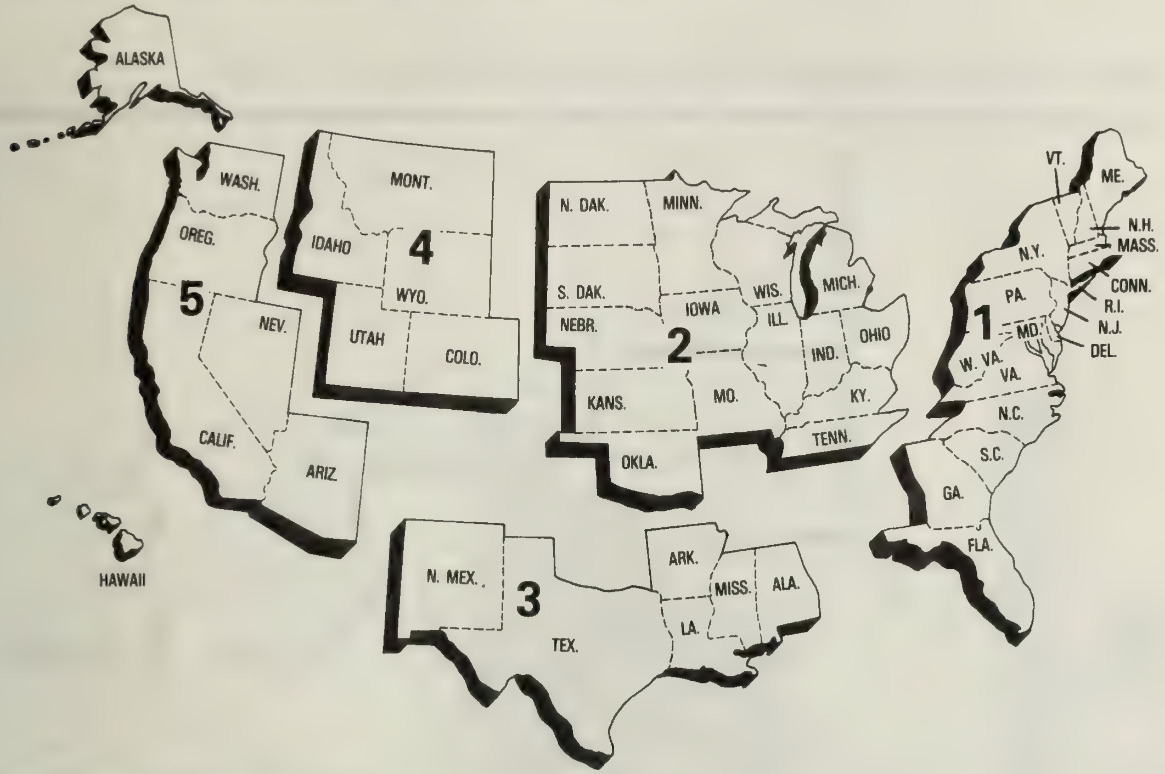
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

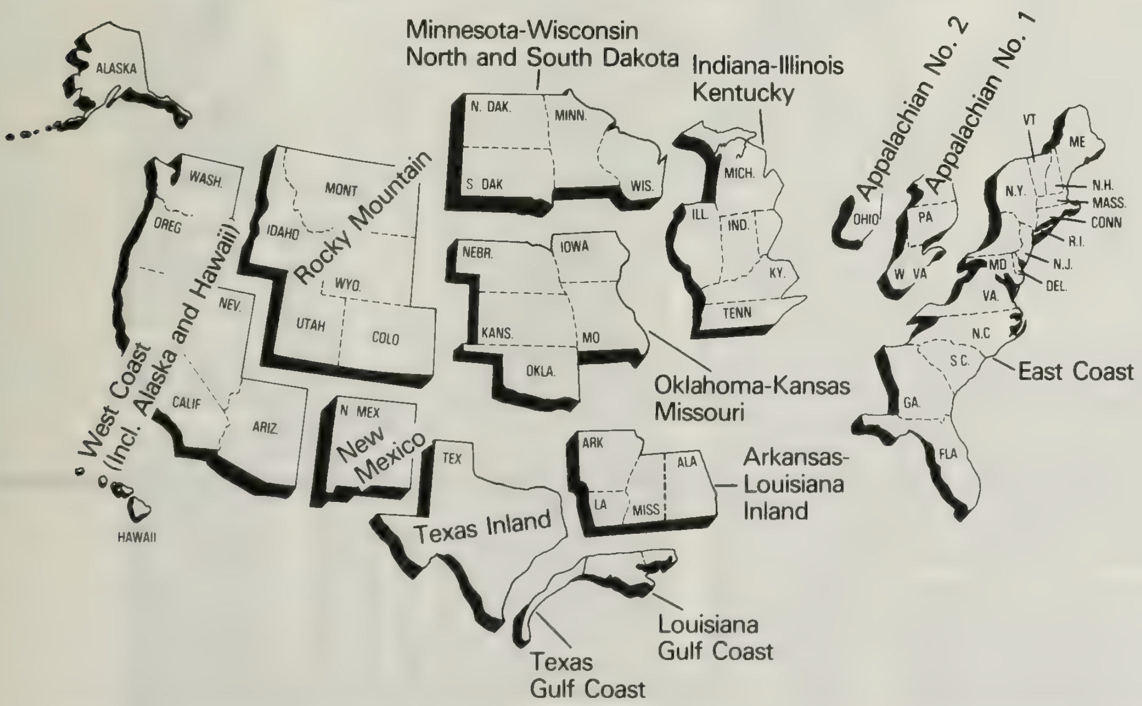
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PA Districts

PAD District	Refining District
I	**East Coast**—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Sout Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State o Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and al counties east thereof.
	Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New Yor not included in the East Coast District.
II	**Appalachian #2**—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Mario Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, an that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nort Dakota, and South Dakota.
	Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
III	**Texas Inland**—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.
	Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jaspe Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fo Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patrici Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.
	Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyell Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Sto George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobi and Baldwin.
	North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisia Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.
	New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.
IV	**Rocky Mountain**—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	**West Coast**—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

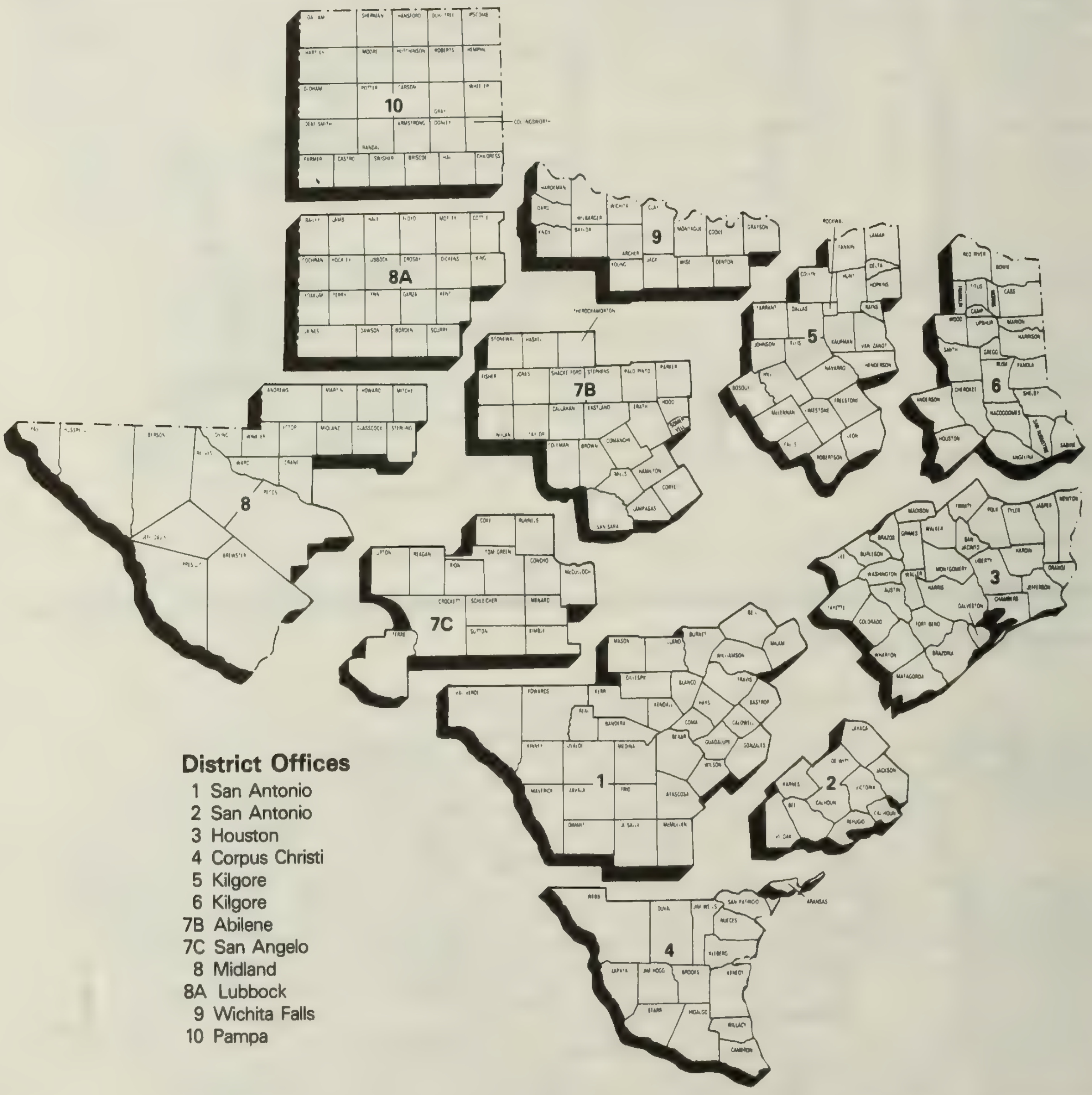
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



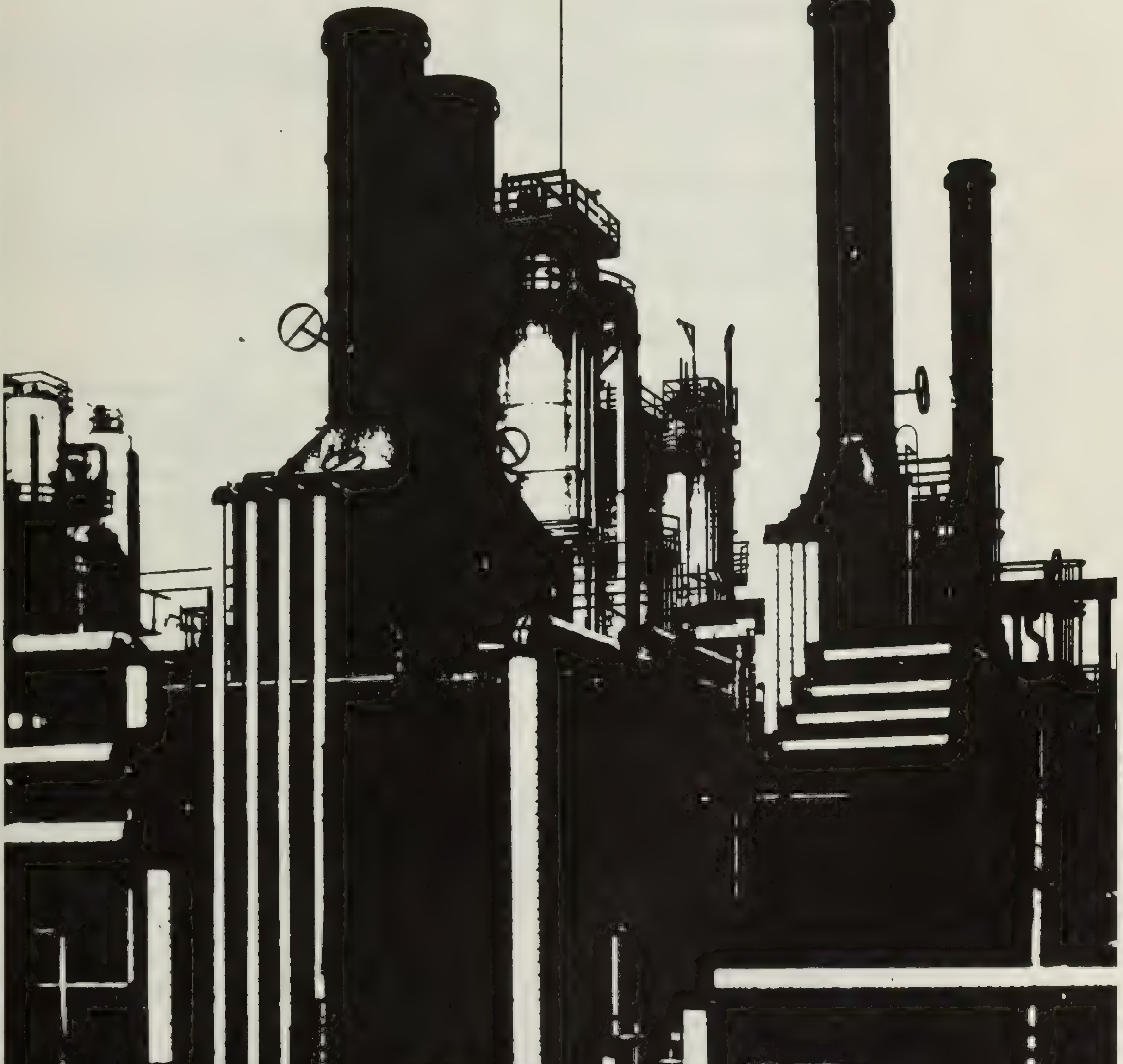
District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
7B Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA–64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducted by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production and storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Almana* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and by making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls throug possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA–64 are show by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report month Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of th aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For suc companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stock value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Th value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. I the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested t submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, an identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includ checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month chang (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls ar made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA–87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reportin System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA 87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA–88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA–89); and th

EIA-64

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D.C. 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93 275 Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law

Report Type B 1 0
EIA Company Identification Number ☐☐☐☐☐☐
Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month) ☐☐ Mo ☐☐ Yr
Zip Code of Plant Location ☐☐☐☐☐
If Resubmission, Insert X in Block ☐
For DOE Use Only ☐
Plant Name ____________

Form Approved
OMB No **1905-0109**

Section 1. Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To:					Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
						Fractionating Facility (e)	Storage Facility (f)	Refinery (g)	Chemical Plant (h)	Other (i)			
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane-Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline													
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline													
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel													
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)													
____________													
____________													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operations and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of the Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA–87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through th mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District o Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA–88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and th Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receiv petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA–89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA–90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (i excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journa* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends i Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and th annual survey EIA–177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA–87, are shown by the example presented below. Th EIA–88 and EIA–89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA–90 collects data on crude o stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For the companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stoc value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Th value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event th previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All compani that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedi processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data f companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of compani that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance actio Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type: B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Report Period: ☐☐☐☐
Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES
(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc plants Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components, aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	061							
Jet fuel Naphtha-type	211							
Kerosene-type	213							
Kerosene (incl range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil Less No. 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022							X
Road oil	031							
Still gas Petrochemical feedstock use	042	X						
Other use	044	X						X
Ethane and/or ethylene Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: **Petrochemical feedstock use**	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene: **Petrochemical feedstock use**	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha — less than 400° end-point **Petrochemical feedstock use**	822							
Other oils — over 400° end-point **Petrochemical feedstock use**	824							
Other finished products Non - fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (Inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA–161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA–162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA–163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA–165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–161 through EIA–164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companie that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA–60 system (for imports). All sample companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA–161: Uses the EIA–87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States an its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refine petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA–162: Uses the EIA–88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States an its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleu products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA–163: Based on the EIA–89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies i the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural ga liquids are not included in the EIA–163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport product covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA–164: Uses the EIA–90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the Unite States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, a terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA–165: Uses the ERA–60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleu products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off metho companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during som previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companie until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvasse firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of th report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's dat are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe wa 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed fo nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation an dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreig countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puert Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistic record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with th exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501- 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report o Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantitie of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAD District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.6 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA–161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA–87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA–90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA–164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA–88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA–89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA–161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA–162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA–163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974–1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-170 and EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel and residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy of principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecessor of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5–7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lower

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

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[1] *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292, June 1981.

[2] Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft*, (Silver Spring, Maryland: February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *An Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual [b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA–23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

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[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual,* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report.* The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d] From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas,* 1978.

[e] From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal.* Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f] From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimates a a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for th Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

[c] Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (whic excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. Th annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days i each month.

[d] Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from thes estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau o Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e] Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The dat for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) ar derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, plu the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration.* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520–2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e] From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.* Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

# Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a] Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

[c] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement.* The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

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[1] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084–7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630–6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389–7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831–7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301–7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607–6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187–7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886–7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313–7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823–6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350–7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824–6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105–7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426–7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016–7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956–7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966–7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183–7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806–6,889	6,925

[1] FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF–33G, 08–06–80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual.* The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF–33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of th reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the suppl and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1 These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table o Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of th volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplie appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 **Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition** statistics represent the aggregation o statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, an all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except wher noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied ar aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska fo Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United State (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plu unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natur gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentan unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of sto withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and pla condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, f unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production same in Table 2.

- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery producti minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate a residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus fie production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopenta unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natu gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+)

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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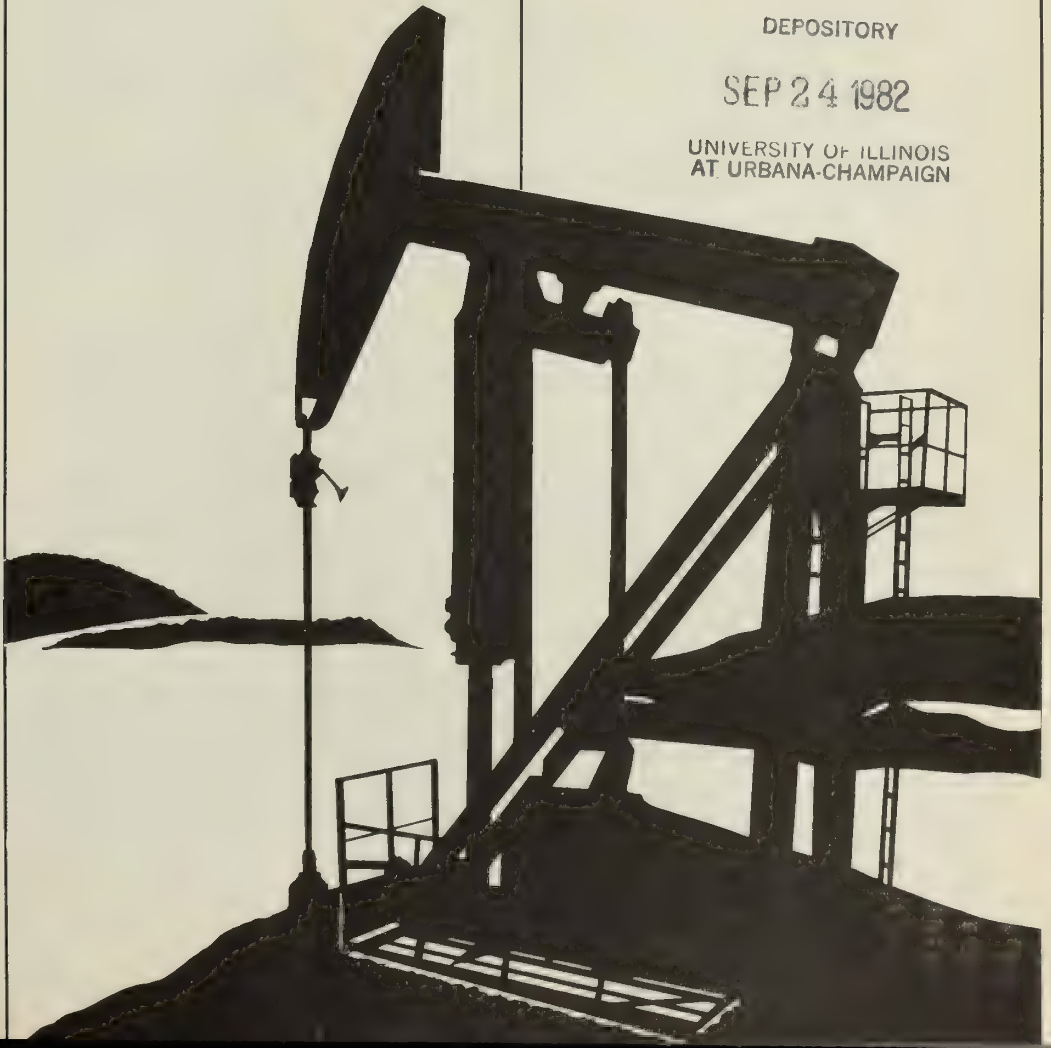

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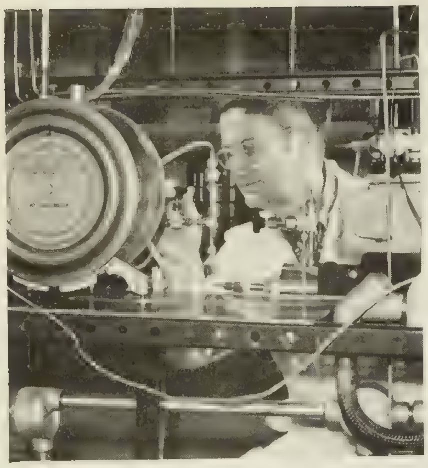

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Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Imports and Exports

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States have been declining in each year following the high levels recorded during the period 1977-79. In contrast, exports have been growing. This growth is associated with increases in shipments of domestic crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as increases in exports of residual fuel and other petroleum products following the relaxation of export restrictions in 1981. Exhibit 1 shows these patterns from 1973 through the first 6 months of 1982.

Recent Levels of Imports

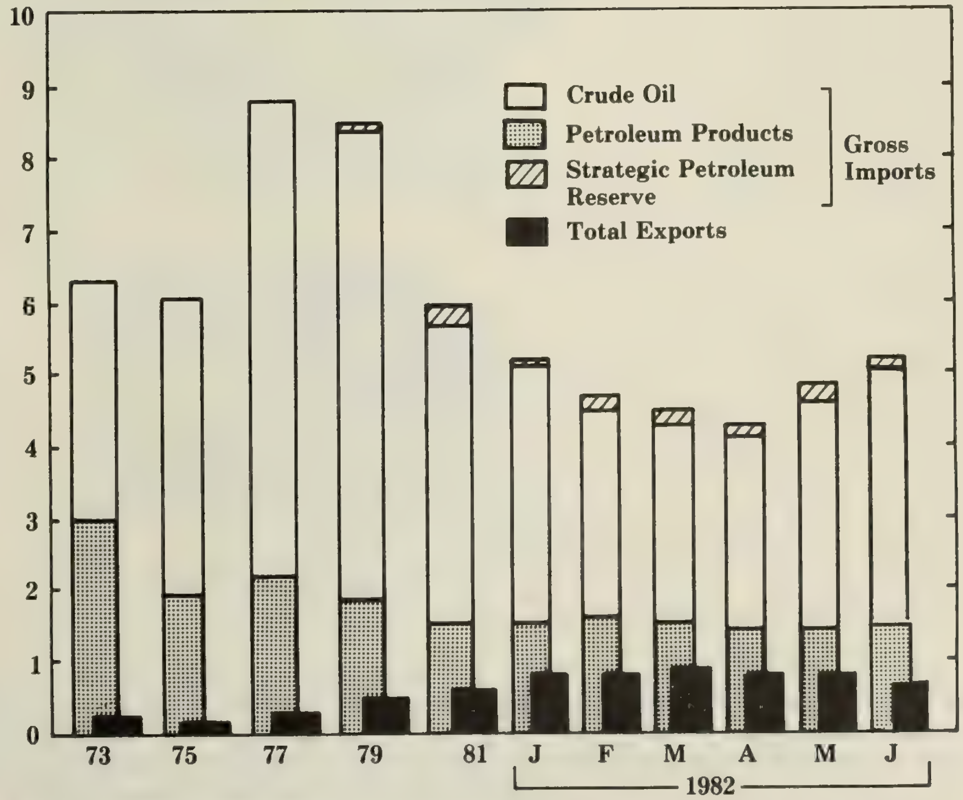
In 1981, net imports[1] of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 5.4 million barrels per day (MMB/D), down 15 percent from 1980, and 37 percent below those of the peak imports year, 1977. Net imports continued to decline into 1982, bottoming out in April at 3.5 MMB/D and rising 1.0 MMB/D to an average level of 4.5 MMB/D in June. The general decline in imports since 1977 has been attributed to lower prevailing demand levels. In the face of fairly constant domestic crude oil production levels, reduced demand has been reflected in reduced imports.

This decline in imports has occurred despite a significant rise in crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), from 0.3 percent of crude oil imports in 1977 to 5.8 percent in 1981. During the first half of 1982, crude oil for the SPR has averaged 5.3 percent of U.S. crude oil imports.

---

[1] Net imports equals gross imports (including imports for Strategic Petroleum Reserve) minus exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

Exhibit 1. Gross Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview," and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Table 1. Dependency on Imports.

Year	Net Imports[1] as Percent of Total Products Supplied for Domestic Use
1973	34.8
1974	35.4
1975	35.8
1976	40.6
1977	46.4
1978	41.6
1979	42.8
1980	37.1
1981	32.0
1982[2]	24.5

[1] Less additions to SPR (since SPR crude is stored for future domestic use).

[2] January-June 1982 average.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview," and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Table 2. Imports from OPEC as Percent of Gross Petroleum Imports

1973	48
1974	54
1975	59
1976	69
1977	70
1978	69
1979	67
1980	62
1981	55
1982[1]	45

[1] January-June 1982 average.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources."

Most of the drop in imports has been in crude oil, with imports of petroleum products maintaining more stable levels since 1980. Net product imports for the first 6 months of 1982 averaged 1.0 MMB/D, compared with 1.3 MMB/D for the first 6 months of 1981, representing only a 22.1 percent decline. This occurred at the same time that total net imports dropped by 28.0 percent.

Sources of Imports

The principal sources of U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products are shown in Exhibit 2 for selected recent years. At the time of the oil embargo in 1973, imports came primarily from Canada and Venezuela, with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)[2] supplying less than one-half of the foreign oil shipped to the United States. U.S. refiners became increasingly dependent upon African and Middle Eastern crude oil after the oil embargo. In 1977 the leading countries exporting petroleum to the United States were Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, and Libya; dependence on OPEC imports was at its peak. In 1981, although Saudi Arabia and Nigeria were still the leading sources of U.S. oil imports, Mexico replaced Libya as the third largest source, as dependence on OPEC imports continued to decline. (See Table 2.)

Gross petroleum imports from non-OPEC sources remained at relatively stable levels of between 2.6 MMB/D and 2.8 MMB/D from 1977 through 1981. For the first 6 months of 1982, non-OPEC gross imports averaged 2.6 MMB/D. The decline in total imports over the last few years has been absorbed almost entirely by reduced OPEC levels, which are returning to those of pre-1977.

Sources of non-OPEC imports have shifted over the years. In 1973, gross imports from Canada averaged over 1.3 MMB/D, but since 1977 have been running about 0.5 MMB/D. This reduction has been largely offset by increased gross imports from Mexico, which were very small in 1973. Additionally, the United Kingdom has become a significant supplier to the United States, shipping almost 0.4 MMB/D in 1981.

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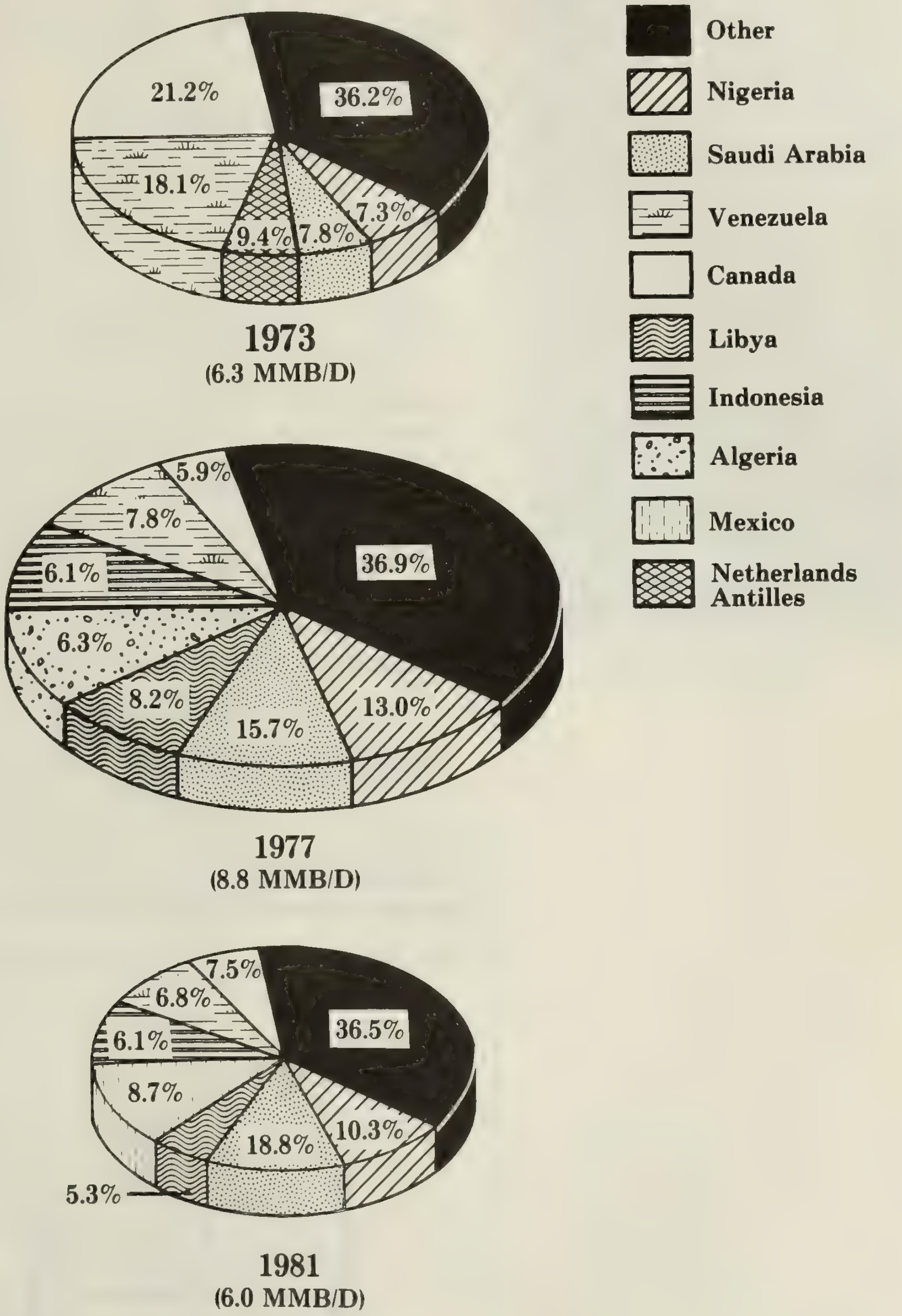
[2] See Glossary, page G-5.

Exhibit 2. Major Sources of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Gross Imports



Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources," and "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources."

Table 3. Sources of Imported Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1981

(Thousands of Barrels per Day)

Source	Crude Oil[1]	Motor Gasoline[2]	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products	Total Products	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	261	0	5	42	3	50	311
Libya	317	0	0	1	2	3	319
Saudi Arabia	1,112	1	0	(s)	16	17	1,129
Others	84	0	0	0	5	5	89
Subtotal	1,774	1	5	44	25	74	1,848
Non-Arab OPEC							
Indonesia	318	8	2	31	7	48	366
Nigeria	611	(s)	0	9	1	9	620
Venezuela	147	1	16	216	26	259	406
Others	73	0	0	10	0	10	83
Subtotal	1,149	9	18	265	34	327	1,476
Non-OPEC							
Canada	164	17	14	39	213	283	447
Mexico	469	(s)	1	31	20	53	522
United Kingdom	369	1	2	1	1	6	375
Virgin Islands	0	55	69	145	58	327	327
Others	471	97	64	274	95	530	1,001
Subtotal	1,474	170	150	491	387	1,198	2,672
Total	**4,396**	**181**	**173**	**800**	**446**	**1,599**	**5,996**

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day

[1] Includes crude oil for SPR.
[2] Includes blending components.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981.

Exhibit 3. Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

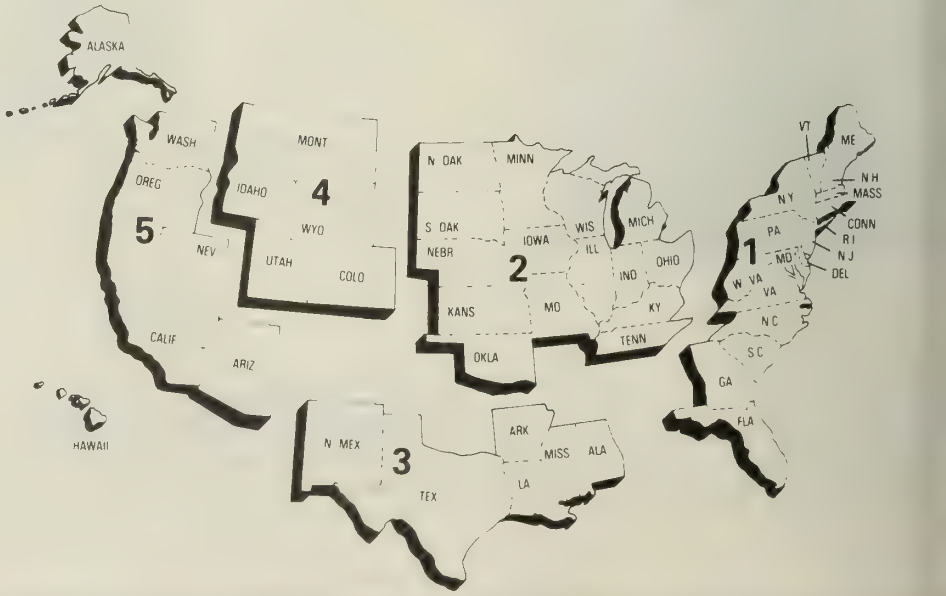


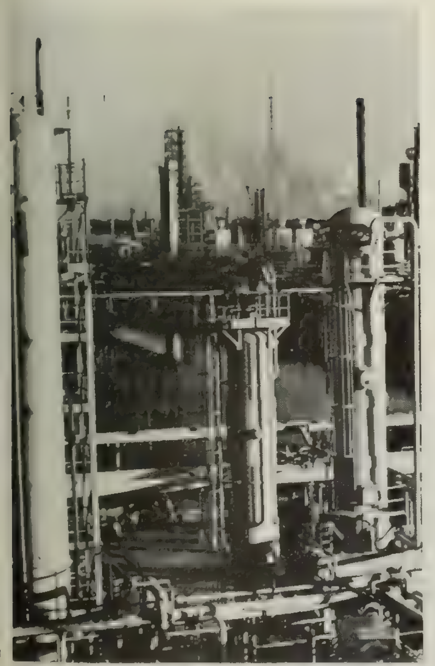
Table 4. Regional Dependence on Gross Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

	PADD					
Year	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**	**Total**
			Gross Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Million Barrels per Day)			
1973	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	6.3
1977	3.4	1.6	2.6	0.1	1.2	8.8
1981	2.2	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.4	6.0
1982[1]	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.3	4.8
			Percent of Crude Inputs to Refineries Derived from Imported Crude Oil			
1973	85.1	20.5	7.9	10.6	41.0	26.1
1977	90.6	37.5	39.7	9.2	47.2	45.2
1981	83.7	22.9	36.1	6.8	13.9	33.2
1982[1]	76.1	17.9	27.0	10.5	8.8	26.3

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

[1] January-June 1982 average.

Sources: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, *Annual Petroleum Statement*, 1973 and 1977. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982.

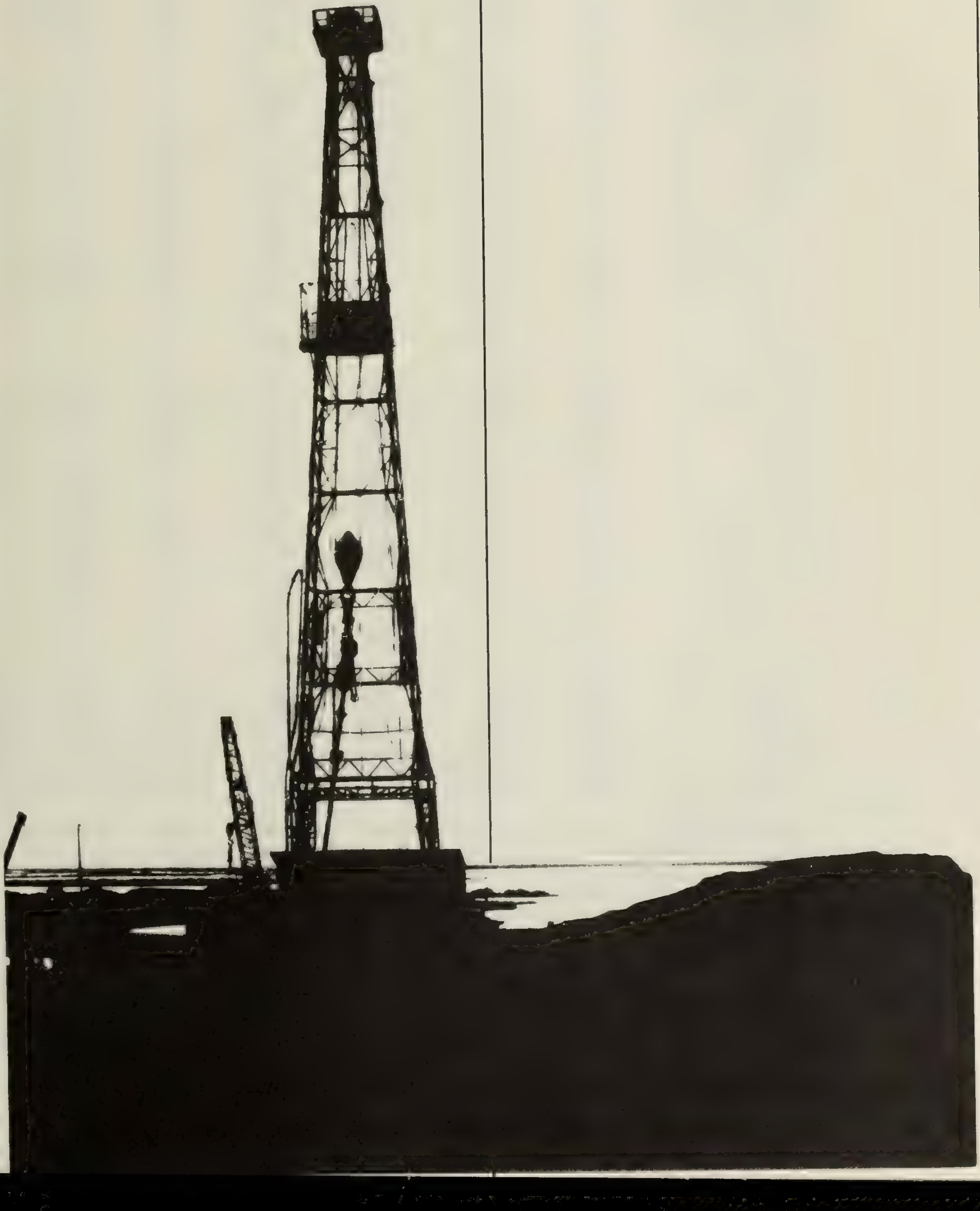


The mix of petroleum products and crude oil from countries exporting to the United States in 1981 is shown in Table 3. Principal petroleum products imported are residual fuel oils from Venezuela and the Virgin Islands.

Regional Impact

The regions most dependent on imported crude oil and petroleum products are the East Coast (Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD 1) and the Gulf Coast (PADD III) as shown in the PADD Map and Table 4. At the time of the 1973 oil embargo, imports went primarily into the East Coast, which accounted for 66 percent of all petroleum imports. Two-thirds of the oil imports into the East Coast were petroleum products, principally residual fuel oil for use by large industrial and electrical utility consumers in the Northeastern United States. Currently, imports into the Gulf Coast, insignificant before 1973, are almost as large as those into the East Coast and supplement reduced production of crude oil in the area. In June of 1982, imported crude oil accounted for 33.0 percent of crude oil inputs to Gulf Coast refineries.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**1,074**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**-17**	**-145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980	January	10,377	8,675	1,648	-594	270	18,851	1,351
	February	10,402	8,705	1,656	-292	563	18,817	1,343
	March	10,303	8,698	1,568	-47	-99	17,377	1,348
	April	10,356	8,685	1,630	-412	-229	16,784	1,367
	May	10,298	8,635	1,615	-117	-520	16,238	1,387
	June	10,164	8,554	1,561	65	-869	16,187	1,411
	July	10,113	8,547	1,524	88	-556	16,008	1,425
	August	9,974	8,414	1,519	-274	-473	15,753	1,449
	September	10,184	8,619	1,515	307	-259	16,598	1,447
	October	10,092	8,532	1,516	-191	756	16,995	1,430
	November	10,109	8,495	1,571	-8	-84	16,702	1,432
	December	10,204	8,606	1,560	304	993	18,410	1,392
	AVERAGE	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**-290**	**130**	**16,058**	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June*	10,242	R 8,681	1,505	R 86	R -515	R 14,931	R 1,362
	July**	NA	*8,696*	NA	*113*	*-987*	*14,261*	*1,403*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,663**	**NA**	**-22**	**489**	**15,344**	

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[3] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980	January	8,598	6,406	2,192	550	322	228	8,048
	February	7,945	6,013	1,931	558	332	227	7,386
	March	7,452	5,695	1,757	573	330	243	6,879
	April	7,106	5,598	1,508	434	192	241	6,672
	May	6,579	5,106	1,472	591	326	266	5,987
	June	6,894	5,480	1,414	654	365	289	6,240
	July	6,257	4,843	1,414	531	238	293	5,727
	August	6,192	4,803	1,389	319	78	241	5,873
	September	6,239	4,707	1,532	557	322	235	5,682
	October	6,379	4,768	1,611	598	309	288	5,781
	November	6,408	4,680	1,728	549	289	260	5,858
	December	6,894	5,082	1,812	622	343	279	6,272
	AVERAGE	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June*	R5,227	R3,782	R1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July**	5,334	*3,970*	*1,363*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**4,863**	**3,339**	**1,524**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

[4] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[5] Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

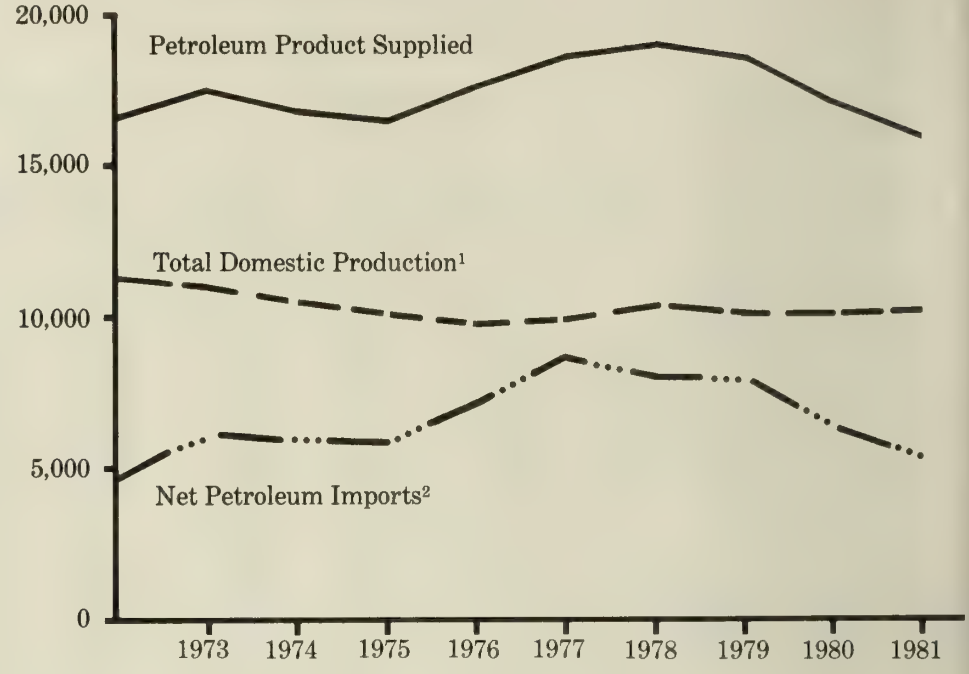
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

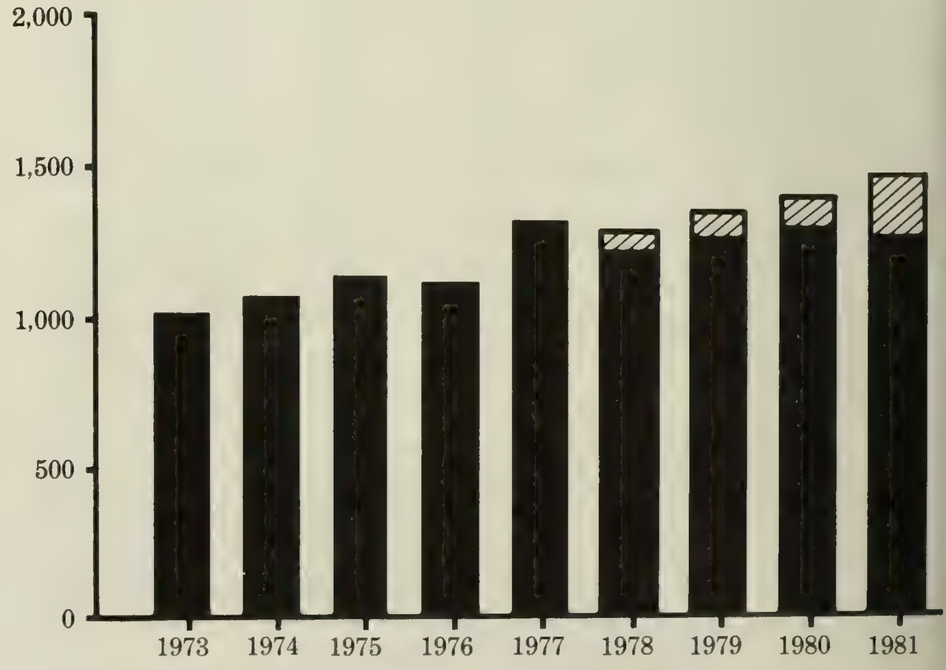


[1] Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



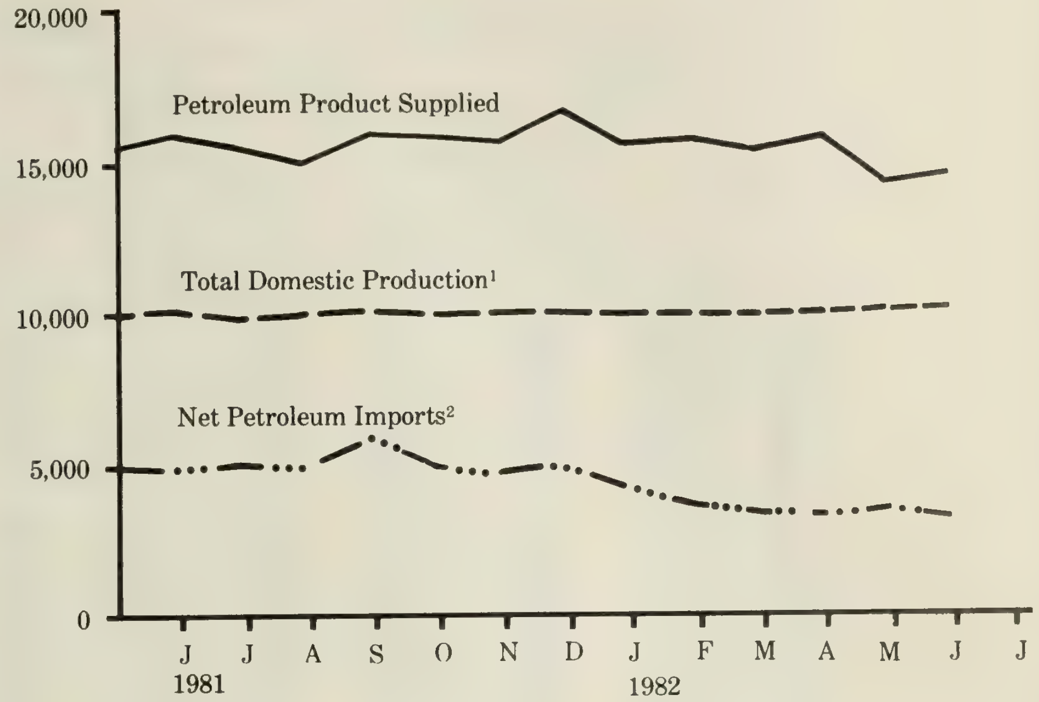
Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

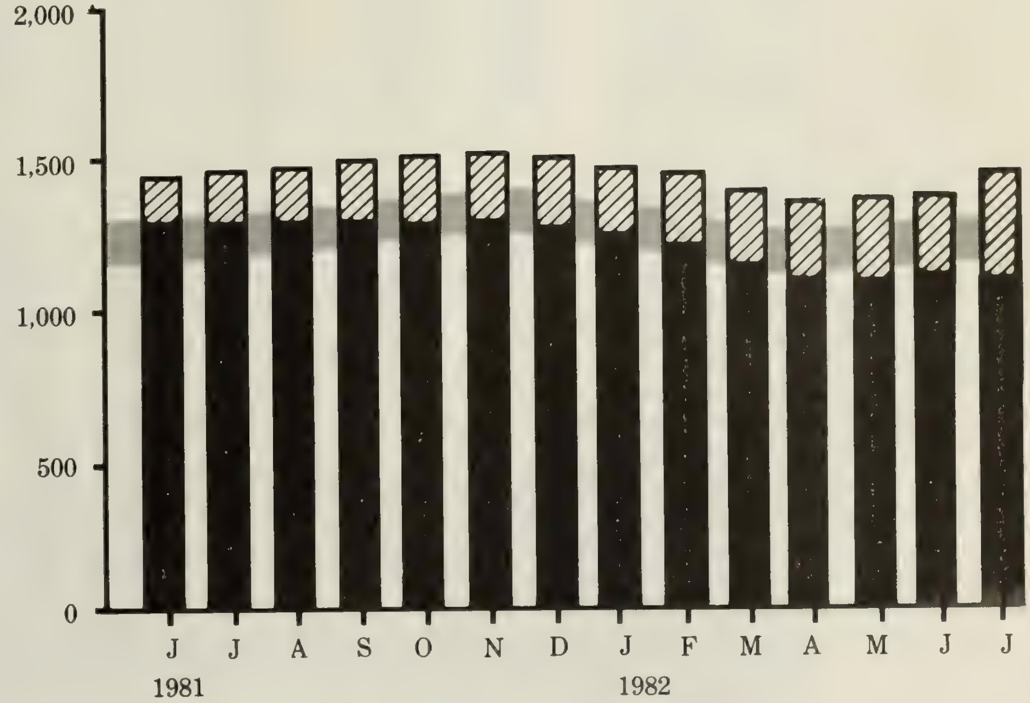


Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2]Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

▩ Average Stock Range[1]

[1]Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**3,244**		**11**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3,477**		**-62**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**4,105**		**-17**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**5,287**		**-39**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-20**	**-150**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-163**	**84**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-67**	**-81**
1980	January	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	6,406	0	-594
	February	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	6,013	0	-292
	March	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	5,695	0	-47
	April	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	5,598	0	-412
	May	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	5,106	0	-117
	June	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	5,480	0	65
	July	8,547	1,612	4,843	0	4,843	0	88
	August	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	4,803	0	-274
	September	8,619	1,610	4,707	54	4,653	-54	361
	October	8,532	1,588	4,768	131	4,637	-123	-68
	November	8,495	1,561	4,680	142	4,538	-189	181
	December	8,606	1,602	5,082	198	4,884	-177	481
	AVERAGE	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	**46**
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225
	June*	R 8,681	R 1,675	R 3,782	R 105	R 3,678	R -105	R 191
	July**	*8,696*	*1,720*	*3,970*	*105*	*3,865*	*-106*	*219*
	AVERAGE	**8,663**	**1,705**	**3,339**	**160**	**3,179**	**-175**	**153**

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[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Annual stock ccchanges for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3**	**-32**	**12,431**	**2**	**242**		**242**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**-25**	**-28**	**12,133**	**3**	**265**		**265**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**17**	**-30**	**12,442**	**6**	**271**		**271**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**77**	**-33**	**13,416**	**8**	**285**		**285**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**-6**	**-30**	**14,602**	**50**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**-57**	**-30**	**14,739**	**158**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**-11**	**-29**	**14,648**	**235**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980	January	166	-31	14,301	322	449	91	358
	February	124	-31	14,187	332	457	91	366
	March	-278	-30	13,709	330	459	91	367
	April	-165	-29	13,484	192	471	91	380
	May	55	-28	13,326	326	475	91	383
	June	1	-30	13,705	365	473	91	381
	July	52	-29	13,264	238	470	91	379
	August	147	-28	12,984	78	478	91	387
	September	27	-26	13,313	322	469	93	376
	October	-3	-25	12,772	309	475	97	379
	November	266	-26	13,119	289	475	102	373
	December	24	-26	13,648	343	466	108	358
	AVERAGE	**34**	**-28**	**13,481**	**287**			
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	**83**	**-63**	**12,470**	**228**			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May	105	-65	11,801	262	609	261	348
	June*	110	-67	R 12,498	94	R 607	264	R 343
	July**	NA	NA	*12,508*	NA	618	*267*	*350*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,771**	**NA**			

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

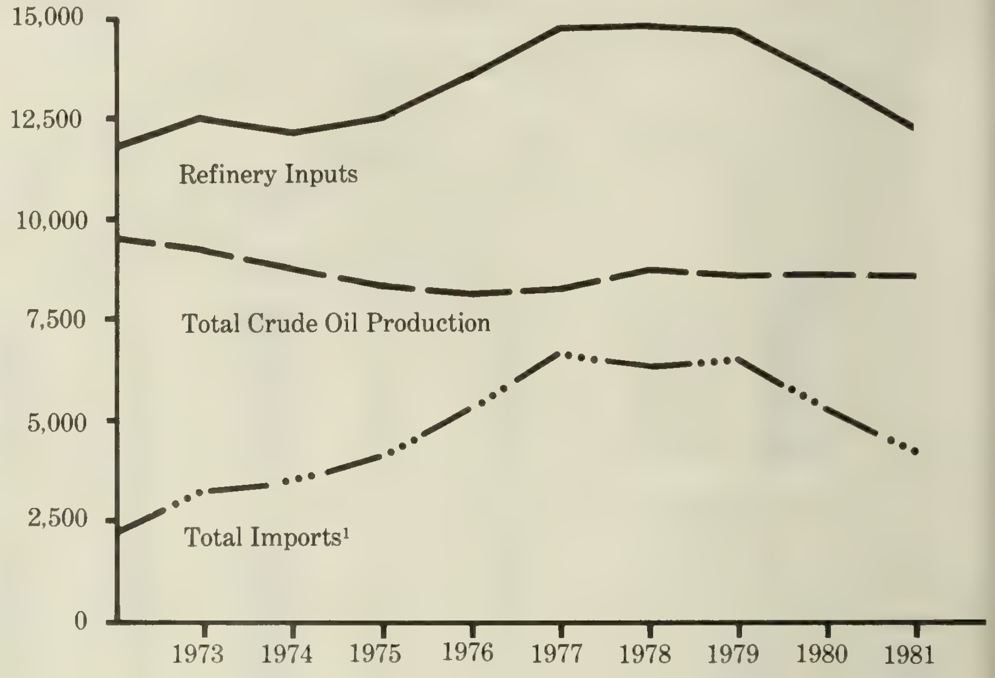
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes SPR imports.

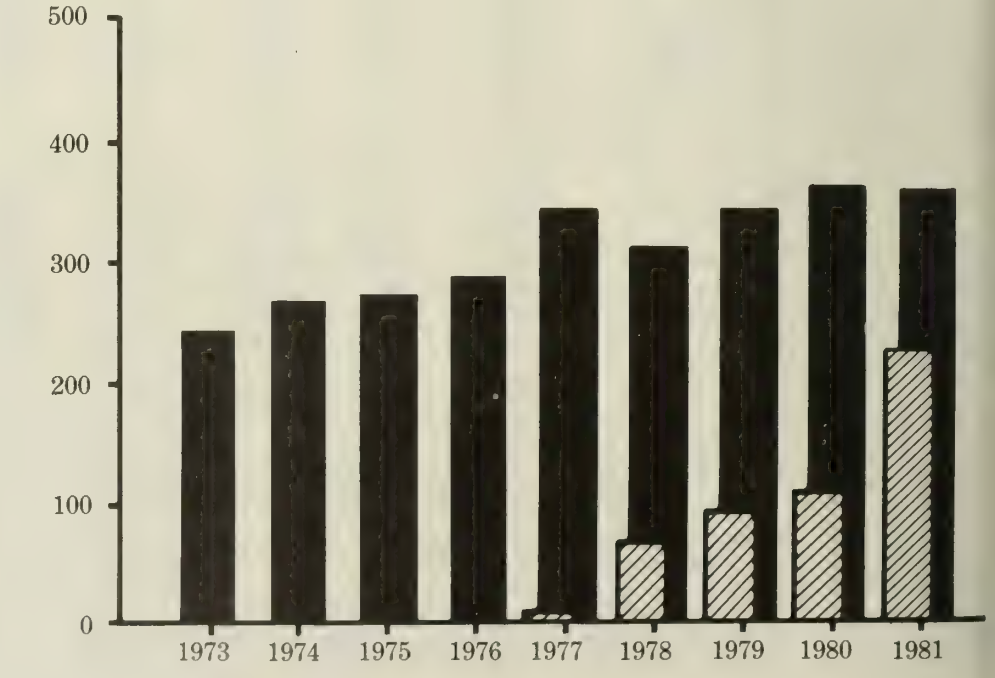
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

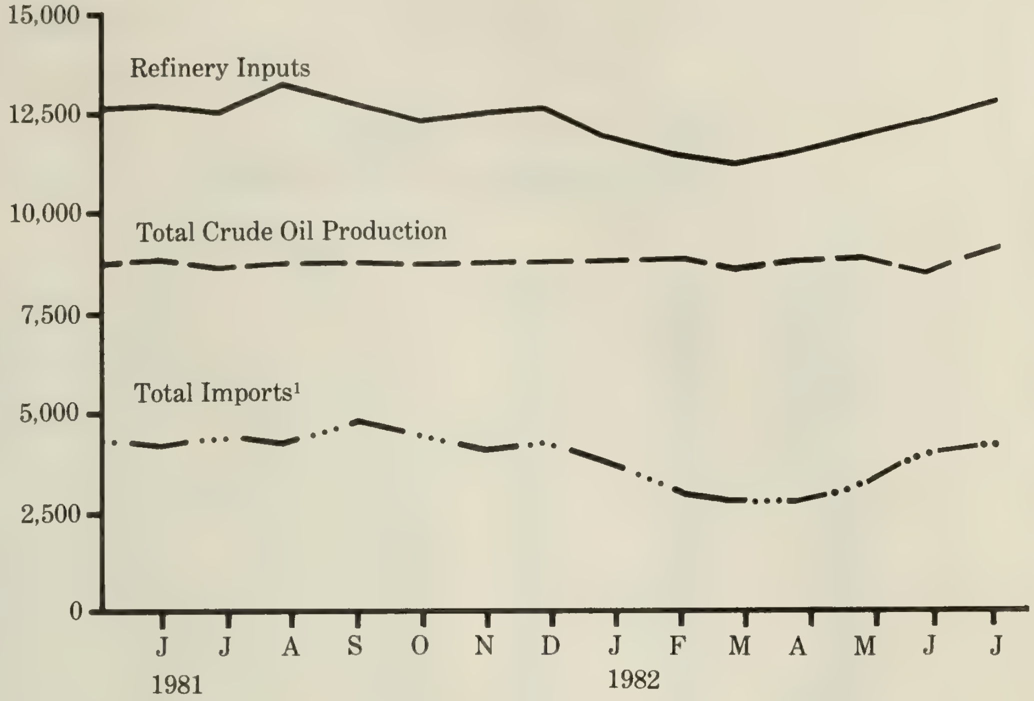
▨ SPR

■ Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

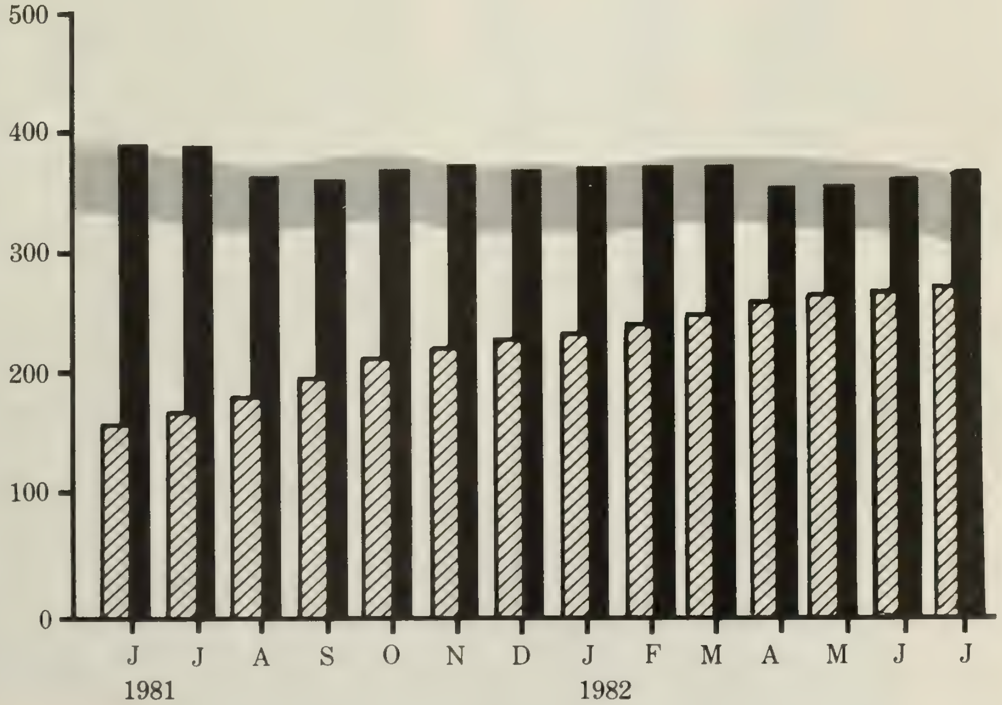
Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

▨ SPR

■ Other Primary

▒ Average Stock Range[1]



[1] Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2] [3]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[5]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[4]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,535**	**134**	**9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**	
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,360**	**204**	**-24**	**2**	**6,537**	**NA**	**NA**	**218**	
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,520**	**184**	**-28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**NA**	**235**	
1976	**AVERAGE**	**6,841**	**131**	**10**	**3**	**6,978**	**NA**	**NA**	**231**	
1977	**AVERAGE**	**7,033**	**217**	**-72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	
1978	**AVERAGE**	**7,169**	**190**	**54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	
1979	**AVERAGE**	**6,852**	**181**	**2**	(s)	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	
1980	January	6,991	141	-809	1	6,323	2,718	43.0	262	
	February	6,866	154	-423	(s)	6,596	2,969	45.0	275	
	March	6,519	155	-267	(s)	6,406	3,032	47.3	283	
	April	6,284	155	362	1	6,800	3,021	44.4	272	
	May	6,316	132	283	1	6,729	2,980	44.3	263	
	June	6,569	148	-59	1	6,657	3,099	46.6	265	
	July	6,465	149	-132	3	6,743	3,131	46.4	261	
	August	6,452	141	56	1	6,648	3,135	47.2	259	
	September	6,383	106	28	7	6,510	3,054	46.9	258	
	October	6,131	152	380	1	6,662	3,110	46.7	247	
	November	6,467	126	-359	(s)	6,234	3,123	50.1	257	
	December	6,644	121	-133	1	6,632	3,421	51.6	261	
	AVERAGE	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**		
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	**6,405**	**157**	**28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June*	R 6,767	195	-136	14	R 6,812	3,561	52.3	R 220	178
	July**	*6,703*	NA	NA	NA	*6,629*	NA	NA	*226*	NA
	AVERAGE	**6,289**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,515**	**NA**	**NA**		

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[1] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Includes motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

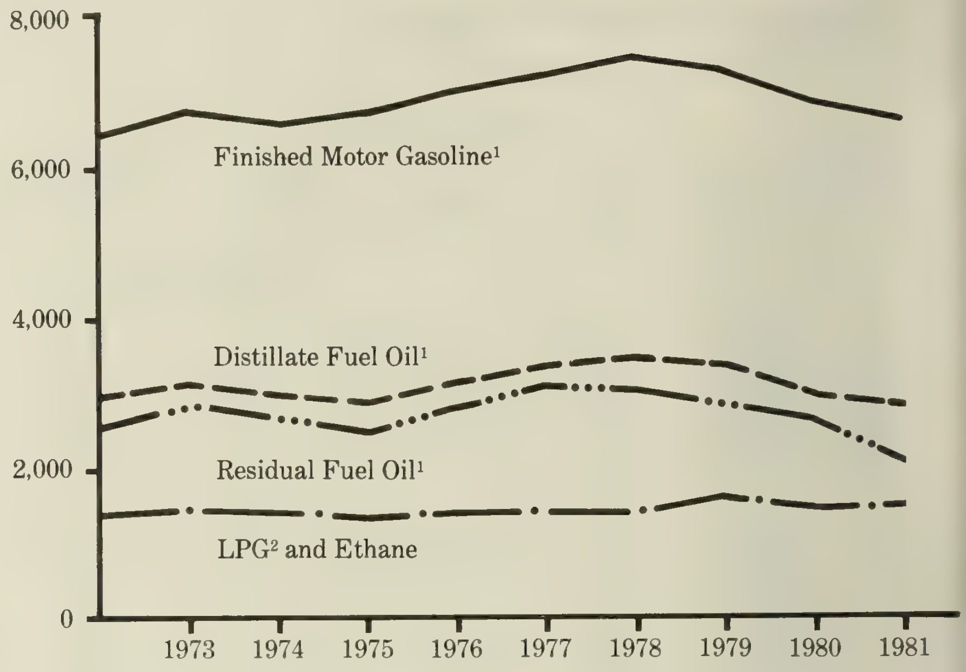
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**200**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,654**	**155**	**40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	January	3,014	179	526	1	7	3,714	212
	February	2,766	237	716	1	8	3,712	192
	March	2,558	193	445	1	19	3,179	178
	April	2,461	154	21	2	2	2,635	177
	May	2,474	126	-199	1	1	2,402	183
	June	2,647	108	-439	1	(s)	2,317	197
	July	2,690	117	-557	2	3	2,249	214
	August	2,462	77	-403	2	(s)	2,137	226
	September	2,686	101	-201	2	(s)	2,587	232
	October	2,590	115	215	1	(s)	2,920	226
	November	2,703	133	111	1	(s)	2,949	222
	December	2,891	166	556	1	(s)	3,615	205
	AVERAGE	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	**2,613**	**173**	**38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June*	R2,731	R100	R-335	10	55	R2,450	R125
	July**	*2,731*	*110*	*-673*	NA	NA	*2,123*	*142*
	AVERAGE	**2,543**	**88**	**211**	NA	NA	**2,779**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.4.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.
Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2] Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

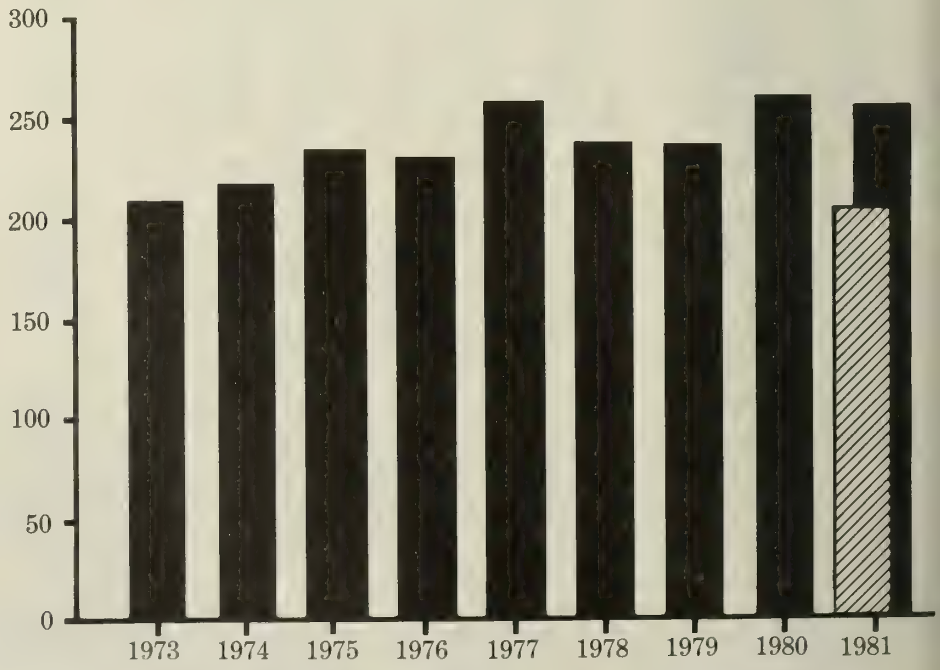
Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

■ Total

▨ Finished



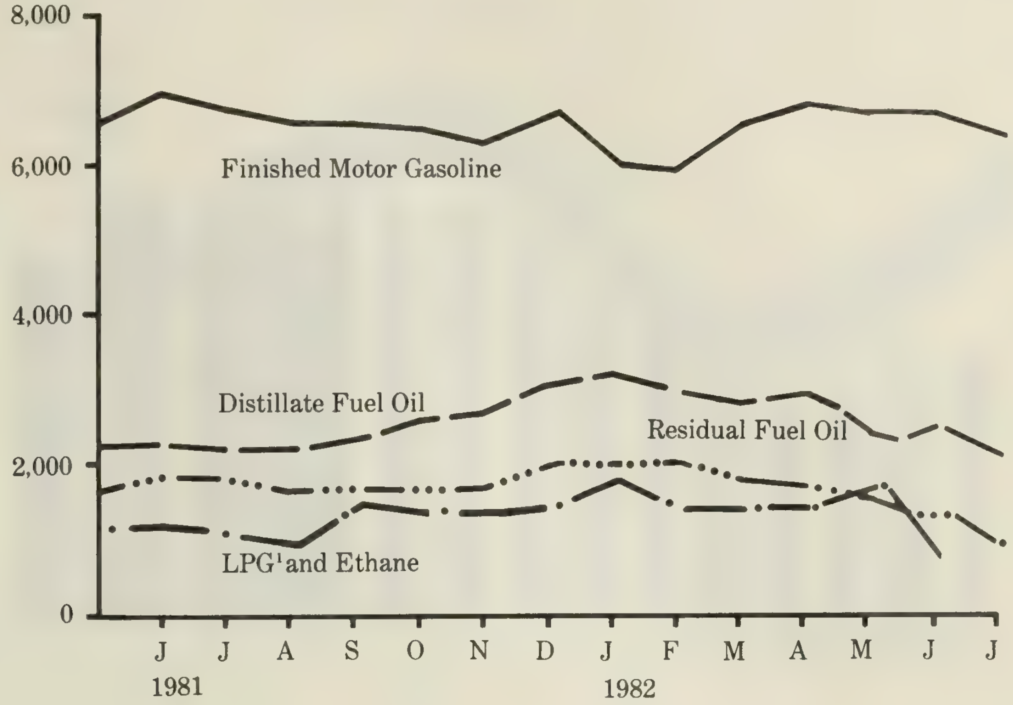
[1] Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

ource tables: “Finished Motor
asoline Supply and Disposition,”
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and
isposition,” “Residual Fuel Oil Supply
nd Disposition,” “Liquefied Petroleum
ases and Ethane Supply and
isposition.”

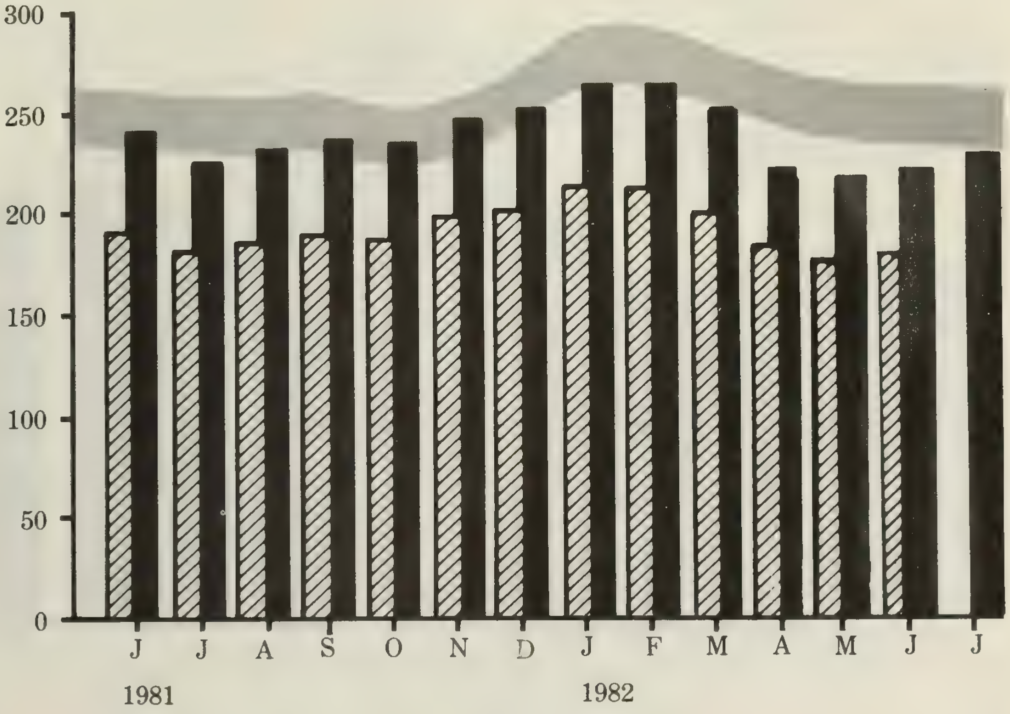
Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

egend

- ■ Total Motor Gasoline¹
- ▨ Finished Motor Gasoline
- ▩ Average Stock Range²



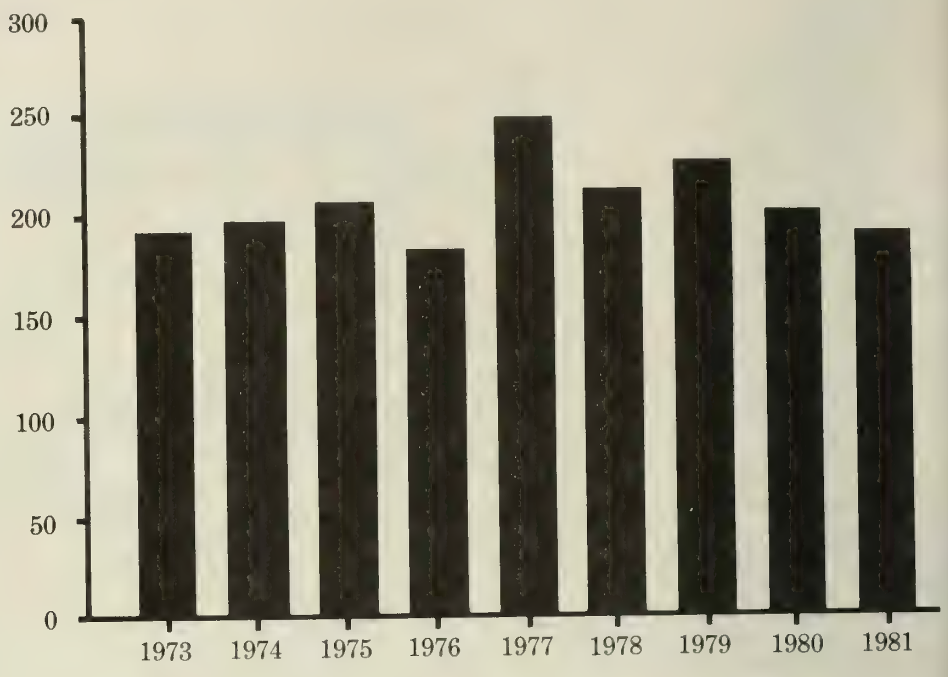
Includes finished motor gasoline
lending components.

Average stock range for total motor
asoline based on 3 years of data. See
xplanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: “Finished Motor Gasoline
upply and Disposition.”

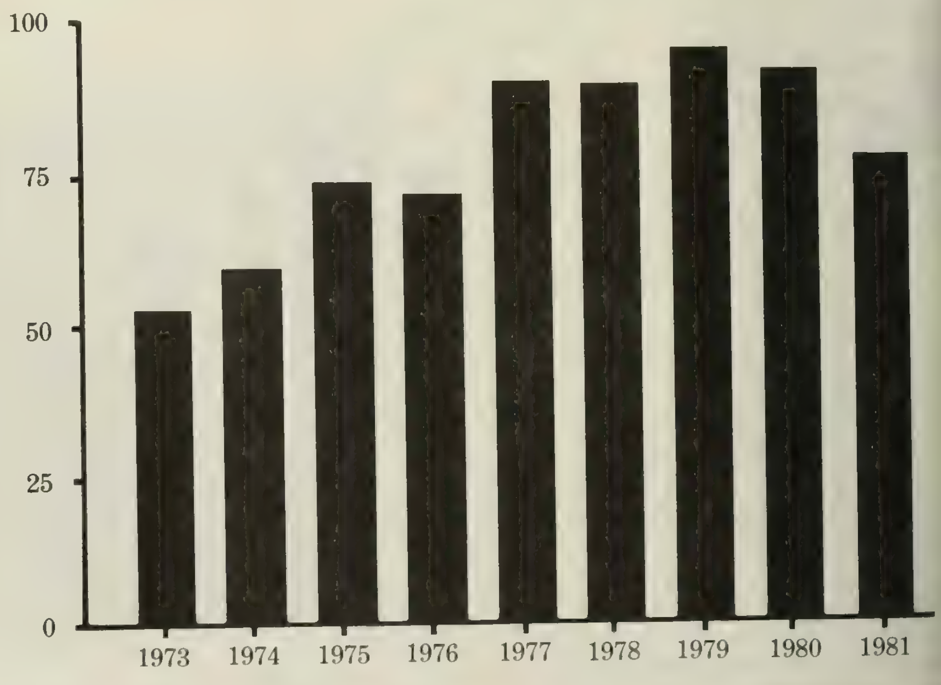
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."



Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

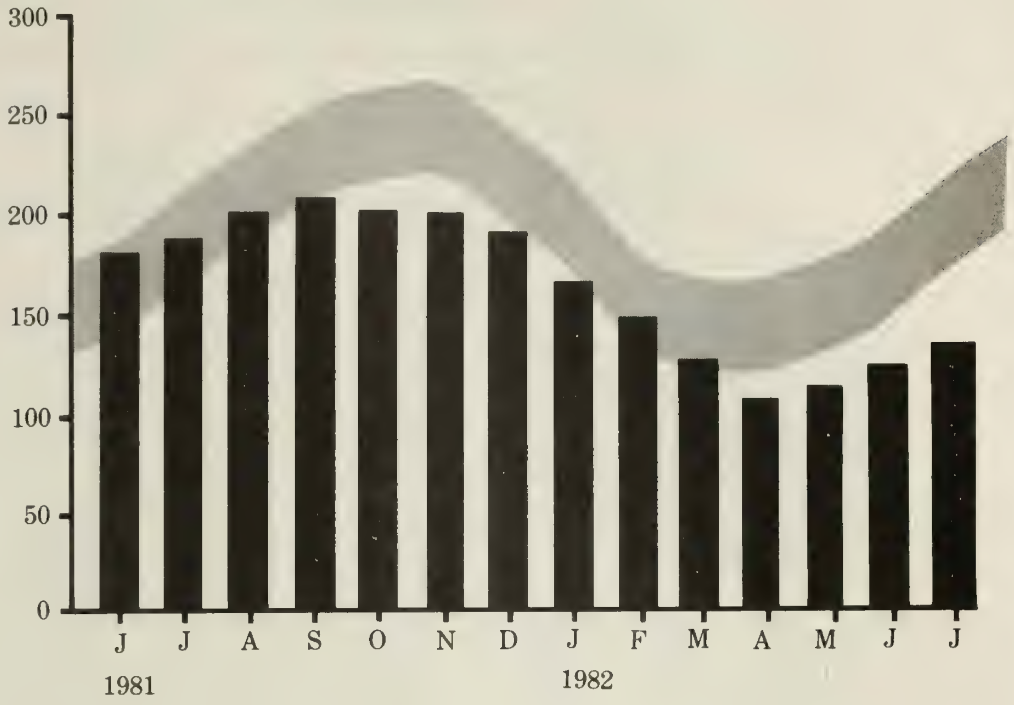
Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."



Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

egend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]



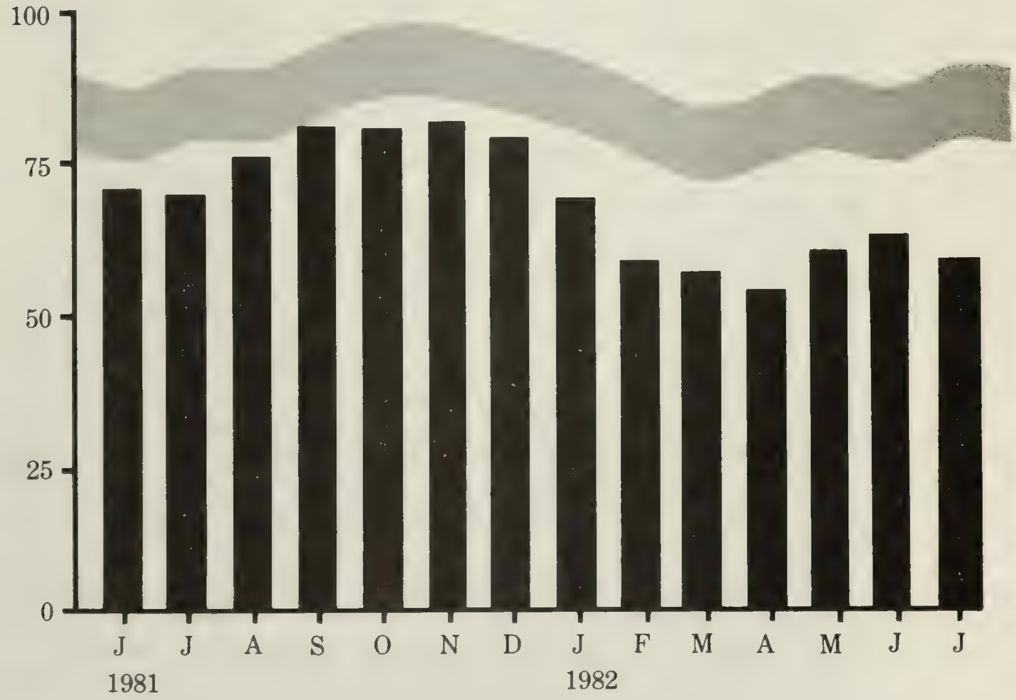
[1] Average stock range based on 3 years of ata. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply nd Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

egend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]



[1] Average stock range based on 3 years of ata. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply nd Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**60**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980	January	1,771	1,338	-51	14	5	3,067	97
	February	1,773	1,122	214	14	17	3,105	91
	March	1,584	976	87	14	2	2,658	88
	April	1,595	775	102	13	40	2,444	85
	May	1,509	812	-78	12	20	2,235	88
	June	1,575	749	-4	14	14	2,321	88
	July	1,480	787	71	13	60	2,291	86
	August	1,444	875	-43	13	2	2,286	87
	September	1,495	906	-31	10	21	2,359	88
	October	1,512	875	-100	9	70	2,227	91
	November	1,579	1,024	-74	10	88	2,451	93
	December	1,660	1,025	46	10	62	2,679	92
	AVERAGE	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	**1,321**	**800**	**37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June*	R 1,077	R 643	R -49	50	217	R 1,504	R 61
	July**	*1,074*	*530*	*28*	NA	NA	*1,465*	*56*
	AVERAGE	**1,126**	**760**	**88**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,811**	

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[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**113**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,527**	**112**	**-35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	January	1,560	264	461	291	30	1,963	96
	February	1,581	252	209	252	26	1,764	90
	March	1,519	214	7	211	23	1,506	90
	April	1,546	186	-339	171	19	1,203	100
	May	1,538	181	-224	182	17	1,295	107
	June	1,528	184	-319	170	18	1,205	117
	July	1,485	172	-283	209	18	1,147	126
	August	1,507	158	-296	203	17	1,149	135
	September	1,495	213	-80	228	19	1,382	137
	October	1,546	249	86	259	24	1,597	134
	November	1,549	231	82	304	23	1,535	132
	December	1,567	289	373	319	23	1,888	120
	AVERAGE	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**-18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June*	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	AVERAGE	**1,545**	**232**	**144**	**295**	**70**	**1,557**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

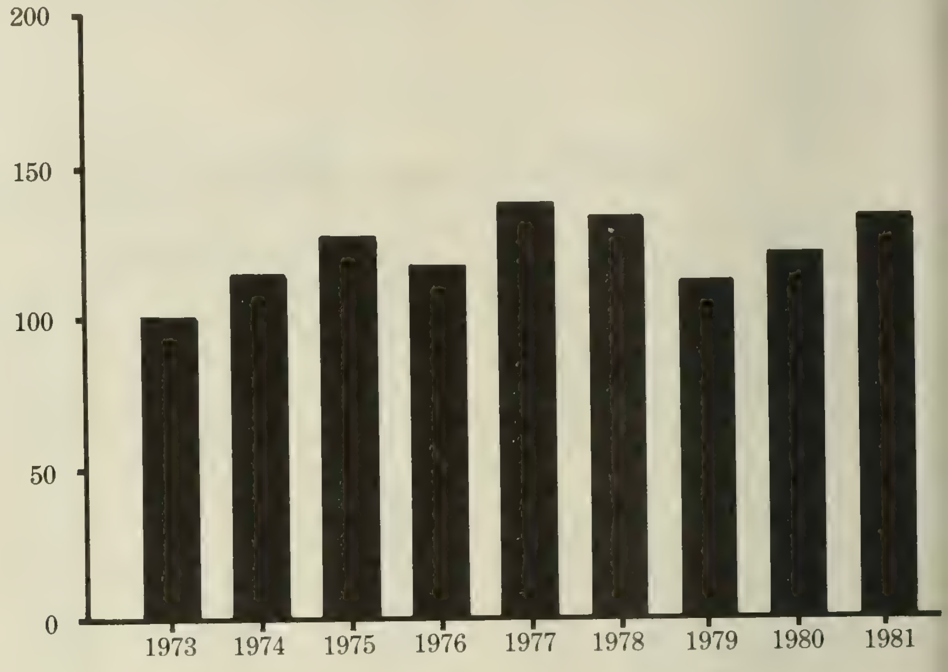
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual

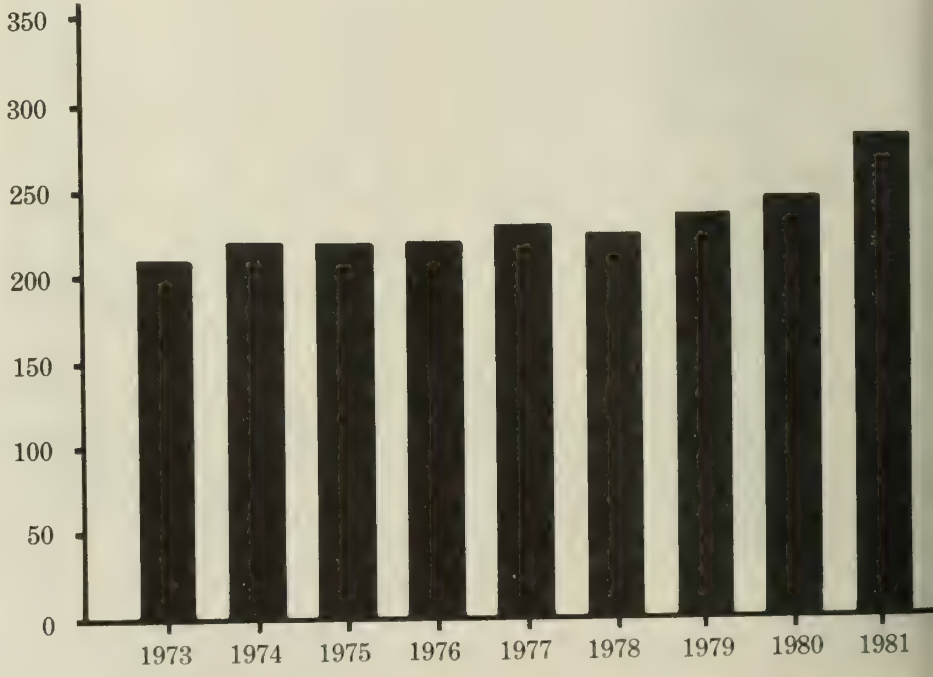
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual

(Millions of Barrels)



[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

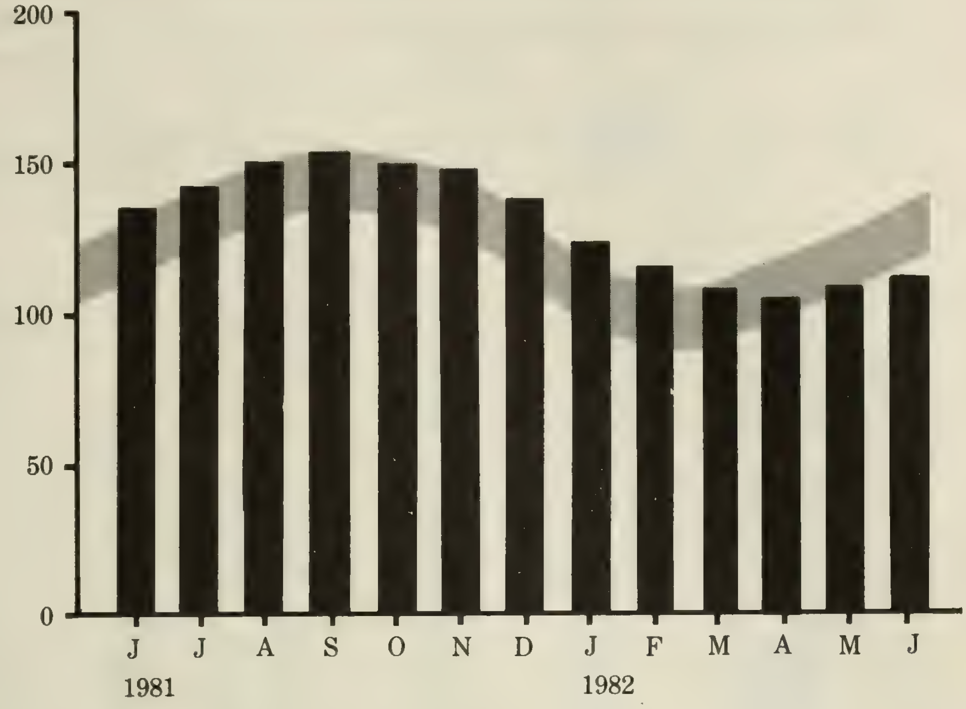
end

▨ Average Stock Range[1]

erage stock range based on 3 years of a. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

rce table: "Liquefied Petroleum es and Ethane Supply and position."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



end

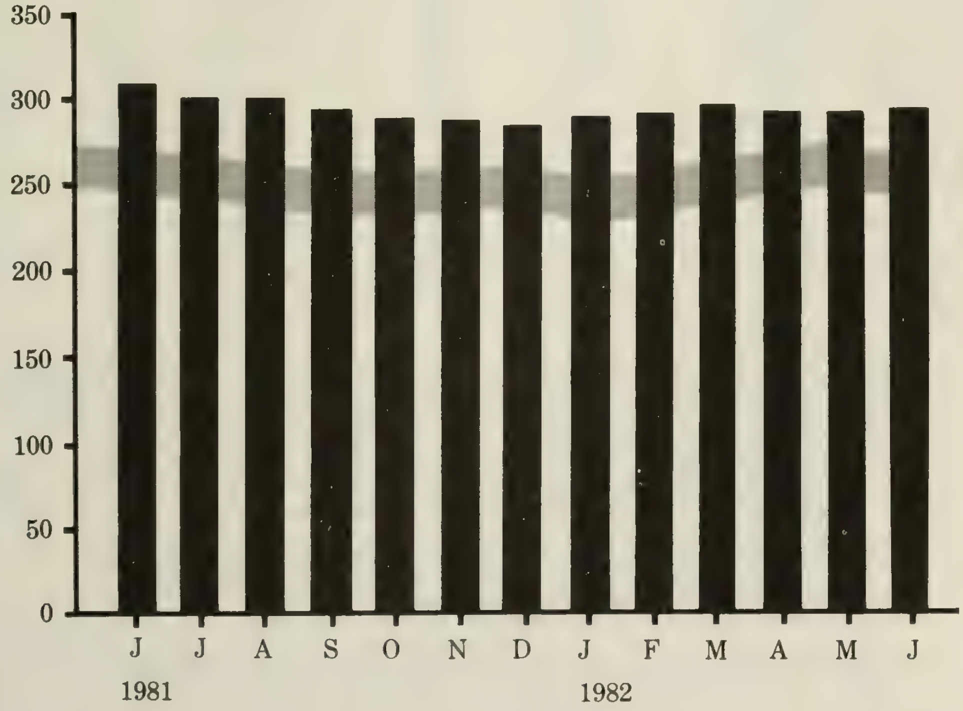
▨ Average Stock Range[2]

cludes natural gasoline and pentane, unfinished oils, gasoline nding components, jet fuels, kerosene, ricants, and asphalt.

verage stock range based on 3 years of a. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

rce table: "Other Petroleum ducts Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Produc-Tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**218**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**3,424**	**277**	**-2**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980	January	4,157	269	135	591	186	3,785	234
	February	4,181	167	-153	380	174	3,641	239
	March	4,128	219	-370	149	200	3,627	250
	April	4,105	238	-374	86	180	3,703	261
	May	4,018	222	-301	135	227	3,577	271
	June	4,016	226	-49	250	256	3,687	272
	July	3,873	188	82	356	209	3,578	270
	August	3,753	138	212	351	221	3,532	263
	September	3,952	206	25	234	188	3,761	262
	October	3,737	220	175	351	193	3,588	257
	November	3,786	213	156	475	148	3,533	252
	December	3,792	209	151	362	194	3,596	247
	AVERAGE	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	**3,739**	**226**	**46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June*	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	AVERAGE	**3,366**	**275**	**-2**	**737**	**185**	**2,716**	

[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[2] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973											
AVERAGE	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974											
AVERAGE	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975											
AVERAGE	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976											
AVERAGE	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977											
AVERAGE	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978											
AVERAGE	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979											
AVERAGE	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980											
January	503	618	1,576	202	454	95	1,054	786	179	5,467	3,034
February	656	603	1,412	304	317	9	1,036	543	152	5,031	3,058
March	472	654	1,380	289	405	0	924	352	175	4,652	2,889
April	546	683	1,300	150	374	0	734	343	240	4,369	2,862
May	441	468	1,149	172	360	0	955	405	147	4,098	2,329
June	497	561	1,328	178	331	0	998	409	106	4,408	2,598
July	557	492	1,192	158	365	0	752	417	62	3,995	2,418
August	432	431	1,139	142	289	0	792	406	112	3,743	2,222
September	375	505	1,112	107	299	0	735	425	111	3,670	2,185
October	465	478	1,044	182	348	0	728	482	95	3,821	2,226
November	493	500	1,201	105	348	0	624	595	78	3,944	2,338
December	423	658	1,301	83	288	0	958	610	101	4,423	2,484
AVERAGE	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
AVERAGE	**141**	**48**	**633**	**109**	**229**	**12**	**485**	**385**	**94**	**2,137**	**948**

[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico[1]	Virgin Islands[1]	Other[2]	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**
1974 AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**
1975 AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**
1976 AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**
1977 AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**
1978 AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**
1979 AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**
1980										
January	175	570	545	289	239	296	57	467	492	3,131
February	111	540	477	205	192	105	95	536	652	2,914
March	124	460	460	184	189	232	101	449	601	2,800
April	56	459	546	231	143	182	76	425	619	2,737
May	77	419	576	176	221	124	88	303	496	2,481
June	77	409	627	197	162	146	91	314	465	2,486
July	43	378	460	242	180	115	90	378	376	2,262
August	62	319	646	255	159	196	85	264	463	2,449
September	58	458	550	213	205	218	52	343	473	2,569
October	70	475	605	230	114	134	107	372	450	2,557
November	22	470	459	264	158	157	108	391	435	2,464
December	54	502	445	212	149	199	109	423	378	2,471
AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
AVERAGE	**49**	**451**	**576**	**176**	**122**	**349**	**51**	**314**	**558**	**2,646**

[1] U.S. Possessions.

[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual", Mineral Industry Surveys.
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report", (unleaded gasoline category).
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual", Energy Data Reports.
- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual"
- January 1982 through June 1982: Detailed Statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).
- July 1982: Estimates are based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 2.2).
- January 1982 through June 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, June 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 50,262	1,675	E 308,182	1,703
(2) Lower 48 States	E 210,163	7,005	E 1,258,831	6,955
(3) Total U.S.	E 260,425	8,681	E 1,567,013	8,658
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	110,333	3,678	554,142	3,062
(5) SPR Imports	3,137	105	30,624	169
(6) Exports	2,819	94	42,018	232
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	110,650	3,688	542,748	2,999
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-3,147	-105	-33,800	-187
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	5,723	191	20,701	114
(10) Used Directly and Losses	-2,012	-67	-12,041	-67
(11) Unaccounted for [1]	3,305	110	23,150	128
(12) Total Other Sources	3,869	129	-1,990	-11
(13) Crude Input to Refineries (13) = (3) + (7) + (12)	374,943	12,498	2,107,770	11,645
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	45,159	1,505	279,242	1,543
(15) Imports [2]	824	27	2,159	12
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	583	19	1,505	8
(17) Total NGPL Supply	46,566	1,552	282,907	1,563
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-244	-8	1,644	9
(19) Imports	4,159	139	26,376	146
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,671	56	8,633	48
(21) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	14,737	491	91,791	507
(22) Crude Used Directly	1,813	60	11,384	63
(23) Total Other Liquids (23) = (18) through (22)	22,136	738	139,828	773
(24) Total Production of Products [3] (24) = (13) + (17) + (23)	443,645	14,788	2,530,505	13,981
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	38,364	1,279	252,272	1,394
(26) Exports	18,274	609	103,091	570
(27) Imports (Net)	20,091	670	149,181	824
(28) Total New Supply of Products (28) = (24) + (27)	463,736	15,458	2,679,686	14,805
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	-15,799	-527	131,332	726
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use (30) = (28) + (29)	447,936	14,931	2,811,018	15,530
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	204,358	6,812	1,176,081	6,498
(32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6,910	230	37,356	206
(33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	22,725	757	145,258	803
(34) Kerosene	2,502	83	24,045	133
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	73,506	2,450	524,800	2,899
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	45,112	1,504	338,070	1,868
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	38,580	1,286	279,353	1,543
(38) Other	66,104	2,203	344,787	1,905
(39) Total Reclassified [1]	-11,861	-395	-58,730	-324
(40) Total Product Supplied (40) = (31) through (39)	447,936	14,931	2,811,019	15,530
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	342,763	—	—	—
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	264,141	—	—	—
(43) Unfinished Oils	117,513	—	—	—
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	42,622	—	—	—
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	14,013	—	—	—
(46) Finished Refined Products [3]	581,213	—	—	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,362,266	—	—	—

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[1] A balancing item.

[2] Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

[3] For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E =Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **260,425**	**0**	**113,470**	**2,576**	**3,304**	**-2,012**	**374,943**	**2,819**	**0**	**606,904**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**44,728**	**8,793**	**6,598**	**-2,690**	**0**	**0**	**14,851**	**3,192**	**39,386**	**124,954**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4,665	0	686	1,231	0	0	5,790	0	792	7,986
Unfractionated Stream	635	0	0	-622	0	0	0	0	13	4,363
Plant Condensate	1,088	0	139	-27	0	0	1,199	0	1	1,665
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	38,340	8,793	5,774	-3,273	0	0	7,862	3,192	38,580	110,941
Ethane	8,219	81	1,586	77	0	0	90	(s)	9,873	5,752
Propane	13,507	8,003	1,666	-2,069	0	0	106	1,536	19,465	63,192
Butane	6,629	731	1,816	-2,991	0	0	3,964	1,656	564	21,706
Butane-Propane Mixtures	127	-10	706	-49	0	0	204	0	570	1,064
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,411	0	0	1,711	0	0	0	0	8,122	11,795
Isobutane	3,447	-12	0	49	0	0	3,498	0	-14	7,431
Other Liquids	**1,671**	**0**	**4,159**	**-244**	**0**	**0**	**17,447**	**0**	**-11,861**	**160,135**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,671	0	0	-11	0	0	1,660	0	0	228
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,482	401	0	0	12,463	0	-8,580	117,513
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	677	-748	0	0	3,312	0	-3,383	41,923
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	114	0	0	12	0	102	471
Finished Petroleum Products	**431**	**413,185**	**32,591**	**-12,527**	**0**	**1,813**	**0**	**15,082**	**420,411**	**470,272**
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	202,989	5,859	-4,093	0	0	0	431	204,358	177,838
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	96,146	3,713	-2,031	0	0	0	431	97,431	90,377
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	106,754	2,146	-2,068	0	0	0	0	106,832	87,424
Gasohol	0	89	0	6	0	0	0	0	95	37
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	832	(s)	103	0	0	0	0	1,017	2,375
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,406	0	544	0	0	0	40	6,910	6,088
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	21,468	84	1,211	0	0	0	38	22,725	33,994
Kerosene	2	2,656	145	-296	0	0	0	5	2,502	9,236
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	81,918	2,990	-10,056	0	304	0	1,650	73,506	124,550
Residual Fuel Oil	0	32,315	19,289	-1,485	0	1,509	0	6,516	45,112	60,549
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,633	2,992	543	0	0	0	100	8,068	2,212
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,384	0	-114	0	0	0	736	7,534	1,793
Special Naphthas	75	1,677	405	129	0	0	0	178	2,108	3,461
Lubricants	0	4,593	331	77	0	0	0	510	4,491	13,416
Waxes	0	449	73	-27	0	0	0	20	474	812
Petroleum Coke	0	11,987	0	-642	0	0	0	4,807	6,538	5,456
Asphalt	0	12,419	413	1,533	0	0	0	25	14,340	25,584
Road Oil	0	99	1	33	0	0	0	0	133	63
Still Gas	0	18,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,110	0
Miscellaneous Products	237	2,250	9	14	0	0	0	26	2,485	2,846
Total	**307,255**	**421,978**	**156,818**	**-12,885**	**3,304**	**-199**	**407,241**	**21,093**	**447,936**	**1,362,266**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 1,567,013**	**0**	**584,766**	**-13,099**	**23,149**	**-12,041**	**2,107,770**	**42,018**	**0**	**606,904**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**276,221**	**47,467**	**44,103**	**25,216**	**0**	**0**	**91,395**	**12,647**	**288,965**	**124,954**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	37,824	0	1,199	1,407	0	0	31,062	0	9,369	7,986
Unfractionated Stream	15	0	0	189	0	0	8	0	196	4,363
Plant Condensate	6,207	0	960	-91	0	0	7,029	0	47	1,665
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	232,175	47,467	41,944	23,710	0	0	53,296	12,647	279,353	110,941
Ethane	50,279	914	9,930	-837	0	0	1,122	(s)	59,164	5,752
Propane	84,855	44,395	11,015	12,365	0	0	659	6,099	145,872	63,192
Butane	39,643	1,618	10,120	5,547	0	0	29,705	6,548	20,675	21,706
Butane-Propane Mixtures	673	545	4,378	689	0	0	933	0	5,351	1,064
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	37,032	0	6,501	4,639	0	0	1	0	48,171	11,795
Isobutane	19,694	-5	0	1,307	0	0	20,876	0	119	7,431
Other Liquids	**8,633**	**0**	**26,376**	**1,644**	**0**	**0**	**95,383**	**0**	**-58,730**	**160,135**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	8,633	0	0	-20	0	0	8,613	0	0	228
Unfinished Oils	0	0	20,845	-6,165	0	0	49,620	0	-34,940	117,513
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	5,531	7,609	0	0	37,365	0	-24,225	41,923
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	220	0	0	-215	0	435	471
Finished Petroleum Products	**3,023**	**2,338,872**	**210,328**	**107,621**	**0**	**11,384**	**0**	**90,444**	**2,580,784**	**470,272**
Finished Motor Gasoline	351	1,125,199	29,188	25,631	0	0	0	4,288	1,176,081	177,838
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	331	539,144	17,722	17,708	0	0	0	4,288	570,617	90,377
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	585,447	11,466	7,901	0	0	0	0	604,834	87,424
Gasohol	0	608	0	22	0	0	0	0	630	37
Finished Aviation Gasoline	316	3,915	1	358	0	0	0	0	4,590	2,375
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	35,800	653	966	0	0	0	63	37,356	6,088
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	140,857	5,071	17	0	0	0	689	145,258	33,994
Kerosene	23	20,606	1,889	1,806	0	0	0	279	24,045	9,236
Distillate Fuel Oil	15	454,481	15,176	66,990	0	1,932	0	13,795	524,800	124,550
Residual Fuel Oil	0	205,333	144,656	17,443	0	9,452	0	38,814	338,070	60,549
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	29,098	7,814	257	0	0	0	769	36,400	2,212
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	50,144	0	-43	0	0	0	3,711	46,390	1,793
Special Naphthas	518	8,925	3,600	504	0	0	0	1,220	12,326	3,461
Lubricants	0	26,307	1,370	888	0	0	0	3,005	25,560	13,416
Waxes	0	2,624	139	-142	0	0	0	126	2,494	812
Petroleum Coke	0	72,685	0	-954	0	0	0	23,342	48,389	5,456
Asphalt	0	49,878	676	-5,997	0	0	0	105	44,452	25,584
Road Oil	0	409	2	-37	0	0	0	0	374	63
Still Gas	0	98,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,394	0
Miscellaneous Products	1,798	14,217	95	-66	0	0	0	238	15,806	2,846
Total	**1,854,890**	**2,386,339**	**865,574**	**121,382**	**23,149**	**-657**	**2,294,548**	**145,109**	**2,811,019**	**1,362,266**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 8,681**	**0**	**3,782**	**86**	**110**	**-67**	**12,498**	**94**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,491**	**293**	**220**	**-90**	**0**	**0**	**495**	**106**	**1,313**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	155	0	23	41	0	0	193	0	26
Unfractionated Stream	21	0	0	-21	0	0	0	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	36	0	5	-1	0	0	40	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,278	293	192	-109	0	0	262	106	1,286
Ethane	274	3	53	3	0	0	3	(s)	329
Propane	450	267	56	-69	0	0	4	51	649
Butane	221	24	61	-100	0	0	132	55	19
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	(s)	24	-2	0	0	7	0	19
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	214	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	271
Isobutane	115	(s)	0	2	0	0	117	0	(s)
Other Liquids	**56**	**0**	**139**	**-8**	**0**	**0**	**582**	**0**	**-395**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	56	0	0	(s)	0	0	55	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	116	13	0	0	415	0	-286
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	23	-25	0	0	110	0	-113
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**14**	**13,773**	**1,086**	**-418**	**0**	**60**	**0**	**503**	**14,014**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,766	195	-136	0	0	0	14	6,812
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,205	124	-68	0	0	0	14	3,248
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,558	72	-69	0	0	0	0	3,561
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	28	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	34
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	214	0	18	0	0	0	1	230
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	716	3	40	0	0	0	1	757
Kerosene	(s)	89	5	-10	0	0	0	(s)	83
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,731	100	-335	0	10	0	55	2,450
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,077	643	-49	0	50	0	217	1,504
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	154	100	18	0	0	0	3	269
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	279	0	-4	0	0	0	25	251
Special Naphthas	3	56	13	4	0	0	0	6	70
Lubricants	0	153	11	3	0	0	0	17	150
Waxes	0	15	2	-1	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	400	0	-21	0	0	0	160	218
Asphalt	0	414	14	51	0	0	0	1	478
Road Oil	0	3	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	4
Still Gas	0	604	0	0	0	0	0	0	604
Miscellaneous Products	8	75	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	83
Total	**10,242**	**14,066**	**5,227**	**-429**	**110**	**-7**	**13,575**	**703**	**14,931**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **8,658**	**0**	**3,231**	**-72**	**128**	**-67**	**11,645**	**232**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,526**	**262**	**244**	**139**	**0**	**0**	**505**	**70**	**1,596**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	209	0	7	8	0	0	172	0	52
Unfractionated Stream	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	5	-1	0	0	39	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,283	262	232	131	0	0	294	70	1,543
Ethane	278	5	55	-5	0	0	6	(s)	327
Propane	469	245	61	68	0	0	4	34	806
Butane	219	9	56	31	0	0	164	36	114
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	3	24	4	0	0	5	0	30
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	205	0	36	26	0	0	(s)	0	266
Isobutane	109	(s)	0	7	0	0	115	0	1
Other Liquids	**48**	**0**	**146**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**527**	**0**	**-324**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	48	0	0	(s)	0	0	48	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	115	-34	0	0	274	0	-193
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	31	42	0	0	206	0	-134
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	**17**	**12,922**	**1,162**	**595**	**0**	**63**	**0**	**500**	**14,258**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,217	161	142	0	0	0	24	6,498
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,979	98	98	0	0	0	24	3,153
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,235	63	44	0	0	0	0	3,342
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	22	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	198	4	5	0	0	0	(s)	206
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	778	28	(s)	0	0	0	4	803
Kerosene	(s)	114	10	10	0	0	0	2	133
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,511	84	370	0	11	0	76	2,899
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,134	799	96	0	52	0	214	1,868
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	161	43	1	0	0	0	4	201
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	277	0	(s)	0	0	0	21	256
Special Naphthas	3	49	20	3	0	0	0	7	68
Lubricants	0	145	8	5	0	0	0	17	141
Waxes	0	14	1	-1	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	402	0	-5	0	0	0	129	267
Asphalt	0	276	4	-33	0	0	0	1	246
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	544
Miscellaneous Products	10	79	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	87
Total	**10,248**	**13,184**	**4,782**	**671**	**128**	**-4**	**12,677**	**802**	**15,530**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Produc-tion	Refinery Produc-tion	Imports	Stock With-drawal (+) or Addi-tion (-)	Unac-counted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,500	0	31,542	-1,214	3,824	-3	3,813	40,462	0	0	19,132
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**982**	**1,676**	**400**	**-732**	**0**	**0**	**1,798**	**375**	**64**	**3,684**	**3,759**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	473	1,676	322	-715	0	0	1,798	354	64	3,137	3,718
Ethane	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	381	0
Other Products[3]	128	0	78	-18	0	0	0	21	0	166	41
Other Liquids	**140**	**0**	**1,950**	**-2,319**	**0**	**0**	**-199**	**149**	**0**	**-577**	**21,631**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	140	0	0	-2	0	0	0	138	0	0	19
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,585	-1,815	0	0	-199	280	0	-709	15,871
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	365	-502	0	0	0	-269	0	132	5,741
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**34**	**41,020**	**21,607**	**-6,944**	**0**	**0**	**75,850**	**0**	**428**	**131,138**	**158,077**
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	18,899	4,561	-1,915	0	0	46,128	0	2	67,705	60,254
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	8,377	2,626	-752	0	0	20,949	0	2	31,232	29,526
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,522	1,935	-1,171	0	0	25,179	0	0	36,465	30,722
Gasohol	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	6
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	14	(s)	-5	0	0	207	0	0	216	427
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,062	0	-28	0	0	696	0	0	1,730	722
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,306	84	318	0	0	7,132	0	0	8,840	8,912
Kerosene	0	15	145	-15	0	0	260	0	3	403	3,725
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,417	2,681	-5,061	0	0	15,718	0	1	21,755	44,225
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,982	12,692	160	0	0	3,905	0	(s)	20,739	28,157
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	330	660	8	0	0	-104	0	40	854	265
Special Naphthas	0	46	35	-98	0	0	435	0	5	413	1,074
Lubricants	0	505	299	100	0	0	729	0	139	1,493	3,517
Waxes	0	102	50	5	0	0	0	0	5	152	164
Petroleum Coke	0	922	0	249	0	0	0	0	213	958	788
Asphalt	0	3,116	396	-745	0	0	488	0	4	3,251	5,341
Road Oil	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Still Gas	0	1,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,752	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	552	1	83	0	0	256	0	15	877	506
Total	**3,656**	**42,696**	**55,498**	**-11,209**	**3,824**	**-3**	**81,262**	**40,986**	**492**	**134,246**	**202,599**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **29,568**	**0**	**19,493**	**3,499**	**36,098**	**-24**	**1,481**	**90,054**	**61**	**0**	**75,039**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**8,650**	**2,241**	**3,753**	**-2,011**	**0**	**0**	**3,046**	**4,486**	**1,799**	**9,394**	**36,437**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,360	2,223	2,167	-1,838	0	0	2,098	2,707	1,799	6,503	30,449
Ethane	1,558	18	1,586	-227	0	0	0	0	0	2,935	2,049
Other Products[3]	733	0	0	54	0	0	948	1,779	0	-44	3,940
Other Liquids	**229**	**0**	**387**	**315**	**0**	**0**	**973**	**2,277**	**0**	**-373**	**31,099**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	229	0	0	-12	0	0	0	217	0	0	112
Unfinished Oils	0	0	86	1	0	0	388	996	0	-521	22,563
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	301	250	0	0	585	988	0	148	8,318
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	76	0	0	106
Finished Petroleum Products	**13**	**97,552**	**859**	**-1,215**	**0**	**1**	**15,974**	**0**	**457**	**112,728**	**115,334**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	55,532	260	-80	0	0	10,220	0	1	65,931	48,272
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,612	258	-243	0	0	5,503	0	1	34,129	25,759
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,901	2	162	0	0	4,717	0	0	31,782	22,492
Gasohol	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	21
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	151	0	-31	0	0	155	0	0	275	566
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	907	0	127	0	0	96	0	0	1,130	1,216
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,315	0	-30	0	0	798	0	0	4,083	8,147
Kerosene	0	357	0	-43	0	0	177	0	0	491	2,491
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	20,069	189	-2,873	0	1	5,332	0	2	22,717	34,086
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,305	298	310	0	0	-1,099	0	0	2,814	5,654
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,624	0	44	0	0	-4	0	30	1,634	328
Special Naphthas	0	439	83	-2	0	0	107	0	1	626	592
Lubricants	0	972	4	-12	0	0	72	0	13	1,024	2,166
Waxes	0	57	3	-13	0	0	0	0	(s)	46	115
Petroleum Coke	0	3,069	0	9	0	0	0	0	39	2,687	922
Asphalt	0	3,569	17	1,326	0	0	152	0	18	5,045	10,583
Road Oil	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	57
Still Gas	0	4,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,010	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	166	6	49	0	0	-32	0	1	200	140
Total	**38,461**	**99,793**	**24,492**	**588**	**36,098**	**-23**	**21,474**	**96,817**	**2,318**	**121,748**	**257,910**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **127,209**	**0**	**55,950**	**354**	**-27,145**	**-170**	**13,480**	**169,678**	**0**	**0**	**417,304**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**32,394**	**3,445**	**1,500**	**227**	**0**	**0**	**-4,616**	**8,517**	**1,110**	**23,323**	**82,054**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22,220	3,400	815	-639	0	0	-3,947	3,709	1,110	17,030	68,663
Ethane	6,275	45	0	308	0	0	0	90	(s)	6,537	3,699
Other Products[3]	3,899	0	685	558	0	0	-669	4,718	0	-245	9,692
Other Liquids	**481**	**0**	**1,435**	**-94**	**0**	**0**	**-955**	**13,003**	**0**	**-12,136**	**68,307**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	481	0	0	6	0	0	0	487	0	0	86
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,435	23	0	0	-370	9,852	0	-8,764	49,775
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-132	0	0	-585	2,757	0	-3,474	18,224
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	-93	0	102	222
Finished Petroleum Products	**371**	**193,017**	**7,912**	**-2,695**	**0**	**9**	**-94,231**	**0**	**8,292**	**96,090**	**130,675**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	90,840	(s)	-1,244	0	0	-58,497	0	420	30,679	46,750
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	40,694	(s)	-1,181	0	0	-27,359	0	420	11,734	23,743
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	50,145	0	-63	0	0	-31,138	0	0	18,944	23,007
Gasohol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	364	0	81	0	0	-392	0	0	134	739
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,478	0	502	0	0	-970	0	40	1,970	2,505
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	10,487	0	715	0	0	-8,966	0	0	2,236	10,420
Kerosene	2	2,104	0	-203	0	0	-439	0	0	1,464	2,769
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	39,529	10	-1,445	0	9	-21,351	0	479	16,273	32,488
Residual Fuel Oil	0	15,126	5,365	-2,169	0	0	-1,238	0	4,897	12,187	17,104
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	10,671	2,327	407	0	0	108	0	197	13,316	3,044
Special Naphthas	75	1,047	161	223	0	0	-542	0	171	793	1,443
Lubricants	0	2,694	28	69	0	0	-1,075	0	307	1,409	6,225
Waxes	0	226	18	-25	0	0	0	0	11	208	472
Petroleum Coke	0	4,448	0	-12	0	0	0	0	1,762	2,674	886
Asphalt	0	3,197	0	565	0	0	-640	0	1	3,121	3,848
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	8,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,469	0
Miscellaneous Products	212	1,337	2	-158	0	0	-229	0	6	1,157	1,980
Total	**160,455**	**196,462**	**66,797**	**-2,208**	**-27,145**	**-161**	**-86,322**	**191,198**	**9,403**	**107,277**	**698,340**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **17,826**	**0**	**1,138**	**943**	**-6,826**	**-6**	**0**	**13,075**	**0**	**0**	**14,975**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**2,049**	**132**	**602**	**-45**	**0**	**0**	**-228**	**473**	**0**	**2,038**	**1,204**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	752	128	541	-33	0	0	51	280	0	1,159	949
Ethane	5	4	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,292	0	62	-12	0	0	-279	193	0	870	255
Other Liquids	**75**	**0**	**1**	**375**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-105**	**0**	**556**	**5,023**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	(s)	34	0	0	0	-501	0	535	3,156
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1	341	0	0	0	321	0	21	1,867
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**13**	**13,587**	(s)	**1,151**	**0**	**6**	**324**	**0**	**1**	**15,079**	**12,786**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,082	0	832	0	0	-16	0	0	7,898	4,673
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,580	0	525	0	0	-141	0	0	4,964	3,055
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,502	0	307	0	0	125	0	0	2,934	1,616
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	13	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	63	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	427	0	15	0	0	-98	0	0	344	337
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	454	0	117	0	0	627	0	0	1,198	623
Kerosene	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	46
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,709	(s)	-206	0	0	-218	0	0	3,285	3,012
Residual Fuel Oil	0	306	0	-14	0	6	0	0	0	298	483
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0
Special Naphthas	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
Lubricants	0	28	(s)	-4	0	0	9	0	(s)	33	78
Waxes	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Petroleum Coke	0	301	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	332	498
Asphalt	0	744	0	343	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,087	3,001
Road Oil	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Still Gas	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0
Miscellaneous Products	13	18	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	1
Total	**19,963**	**13,719**	**1,741**	**2,424**	**-6,826**	**0**	**96**	**13,443**	**1**	**17,673**	**33,989**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **83,322**	**0**	**5,347**	**-1,006**	**-2,648**	**-1,809**	**-18,774**	**61,674**	**2,758**	**0**	**80,454**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**652**	**1,299**	**343**	**-129**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,000**	**218**	**947**	**1,499**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	316	1,285	343	-125	0	0	0	722	218	879	1,410
Ethane	(s)	14	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	11	4
Other Products[3]	336	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	278	0	58	86
Other Liquids	**746**	**0**	**387**	**1,479**	**0**	**0**	**181**	**2,123**	**0**	**670**	**34,075**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	746	0	0	-3	0	0	0	743	0	0	11
Unfinished Oils	0	0	375	2,158	0	0	181	1,836	0	878	26,148
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	-705	0	0	0	-485	0	-208	7,773
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	143
Finished Petroleum Products	**0**	**68,009**	**2,213**	**-2,823**	**0**	**1,797**	**2,083**	**0**	**5,903**	**65,376**	**53,400**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	30,636	1,039	-1,686	0	0	2,165	0	8	32,146	17,889
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,883	829	-380	0	0	1,048	0	8	15,372	8,294
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	16,684	210	-1,303	0	0	1,117	0	0	16,708	9,587
Gasohol	0	69	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	66	8
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	290	0	28	0	0	10	0	0	328	618
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,532	0	-72	0	0	276	0	0	1,736	1,308
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,906	0	91	0	0	409	0	38	6,368	5,892
Kerosene	0	174	0	-37	0	0	2	0	3	136	205
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,194	109	-471	0	294	519	0	1,169	9,476	10,739
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,596	934	228	0	1,503	-1,568	0	1,618	9,075	9,151
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	390	5	-30	0	0	0	0	567	-202	368
Special Naphthas	0	137	124	5	0	0	0	0	1	266	348
Lubricants	0	394	(s)	-76	0	0	265	0	51	532	1,430
Waxes	0	63	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	64	59
Petroleum Coke	0	3,247	0	-919	0	0	0	0	2,440	-112	2,362
Asphalt	0	1,793	0	44	0	0	0	0	1	1,836	2,811
Road Oil	0	84	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	112	1
Still Gas	0	3,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,396	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	177	(s)	41	0	0	5	0	3	220	219
Total	**84,720**	**69,308**	**8,289**	**-2,479**	**-2,648**	**-12**	**-16,510**	**64,797**	**8,880**	**66,993**	**169,428**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] April 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,154	72
New York	E 65	2
Pennsylvania	E 200	7
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 192	6
Total	E 2,611	87
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,120	71
Indiana	E 561	19
Kansas	5,965	199
Kentucky	529	18
Michigan	2,508	84
Missouri	E 7	(s)
Nebraska	592	20
North Dakota	3,734	124
Ohio	E 1,117	37
Oklahoma	10,795	360
South Dakota	100	3
Tennessee	88	3
Total	E 28,116	937
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,567	52
Arkansas	1,525	51
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	33,992	1,133
Rest Of State	2,896	97
Total Louisiana	36,888	1,230
Mississippi	2,598	87
New Mexico		
Northwestern	563	19
Southeastern	5,446	182
Total New Mexico	6,009	200
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,182	73
TRRC District 02	3,339	111
TRRC District 03	11,306	377
TRRC District 04	2,411	80
TRRC District 05	666	22
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,526	118
TRRC District 07B	2,739	91
TRRC District 07C	2,779	93
TRRC District 08	19,225	641
TRRC District 08A	19,896	663
TRRC District 09	3,141	105
TRRC District 10	1,831	61
East Texas	4,375	146
Total Texas	77,416	2,581
Total	126,003	4,200
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,556	85
Montana	2,579	86
Utah	E 1,960	65
Wyoming	E 10,731	358
Total	E 17,826	594
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,227	74
North Slope	48,518	1,617
Total Alaska	50,745	1,692
Arizona	29	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,268	209
East Central	19,831	661
North	17	1
South	6,746	225
Total California	32,862	1,095
Nevada	48	2
Total	83,684	2,789
United States Total	E 258,240	8,608

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[1] Includes offshore production.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] April 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	1,952	65
California		
Federal	2,290	76
State	3,296	110
California, Total	5,586	186
Louisiana		
Federal	21,079	703
State	2,042	68
Louisiana, Total	23,121	771
Texas		
Federal	1,433	48
State	124	4
Texas, Total	1,557	52
United States Total	32,216	1,074

[1] These production data are included in Table 11.

[2] All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] April 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	881	29
California	5	(s)
Louisiana	5,836	195
Mississippi	141	5
New Mexico	442	15
Oklahoma	671	22
Texas	3,651	122
Total	11,627	388

[1] These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	637	345	982	2	2,057	365	6,226	8,650	17,553	2,492	8,394	762	3,192	32,394	2,049	652	44,728
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	384	77	104	0	0	565	2	0	776
Natural Gasoline	91	33	124	0	64	88	1,045	1,198	2,002	−1,801	1,207	131	275	1,814	367	386	3,889
Unfractionated Stream	0	4	4	2	957	63	−1,774	−752	7,104	−10,355	1,532	127	2,113	521	912	−50	635
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	44	0	34	78	250	801	37	−92	2	999	10	0	1,088
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	547	308	854	0	992	213	6,712	7,917	7,813	13,770	5,514	597	802	28,495	757	316	38,340
Ethane	216	165	381	0	460	6	1,092	1,558	1,222	2,959	1,967	63	63	6,275	5	(s)	8,219
Propane	197	97	294	0	409	127	2,375	2,911	2,847	4,292	1,968	157	363	9,627	494	181	13,507
Butane	113	30	143	0	76	69	1,040	1,186	1,312	2,484	751	231	190	4,969	253	78	6,629
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	58	27	2	5	0	91	2	33	127
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,795	1,795	1,737	2,633	132	1	112	4,616	0	0	6,411
Isobutane	20	16	36	0	46	12	409	467	637	1,375	694	139	73	2,917	3	23	3,447
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	81
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	75
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	12	199	4	2	4	4	212	13	0	237
Total Production	671	345	1,016	2	2,059	365	6,238	8,664	17,908	2,496	8,396	767	3,198	32,765	2,062	652	45,159

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	37,088	3,374	40,462	1,733	55,980	8,121	24,220	90,054	14,470	85,853	61,668	5,084	2,603	169,678	13,075	61,674	374,943
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	21	0	21	0	364	344	930	1,638	763	2,414	315	101	164	3,757	96	278	5,790
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	122	0	19	141	55	652	0	254	0	961	97	0	1,199
LPG and Ethane	349	5	354	117	1,668	274	648	2,707	466	1,305	1,880	117	31	3,799	280	722	7,862
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	90
Propane	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	47	0	0	47	16	0	106
Normal Butane	71	3	74	48	643	146	139	976	35	352	1,315	17	0	1,719	31	154	2,954
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	48	98	59	205	86	105	198	0	0	389	190	226	1,010
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	109	73	0	1	192	7	0	204
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	278	2	280	69	929	30	450	1,478	336	739	157	100	30	1,362	36	342	3,498
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	93	12	105	0	208	0	8	216	13	267	207	0	0	487	75	743	1,626
Alcohol	0	33	33	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Unfinished Oil (net)	246	34	280	39	640	37	280	996	438	5,792	3,675	-86	33	9,852	-501	1,836	12,463
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-229	-40	-269	6	1,065	41	-124	988	-149	1,131	1,841	-41	-25	2,757	321	-485	3,312
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	76	-103	30	-20	0	0	-93	0	29	12
Total Input to Refineries	37,568	3,418	40,986	1,895	60,123	8,817	25,982	96,817	15,953	97,444	69,566	5,429	2,806	191,198	13,443	64,797	407,241
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,258	116	1,374	63	1,932	290	815	3,101	528	2,920	2,197	180	93	5,918	446	2,106	12,945
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,663	162	1,826	66	2,397	295	1,137	3,895	654	4,168	2,816	296	123	8,056	637	3,173	17,587
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	75.7	71.2	75.3	95.4	80.6	98.4	71.7	79.6	80.7	70.1	78.0	60.7	75.9	73.5	70.1	66.4	73.6
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.13	.22	1.05	.96	.92	1.64	.57	.89	.41	.92	.82	1.61	.28	.85	.87	1.02	.91
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.75	41.33	32.55	37.60	35.17	31.16	37.86	35.58	38.16	34.16	34.00	30.96	30.71	34.30	36.40	25.95	33.10

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,600	76	1,676	32	1,615	216	378	2,241	242	1,895	1,170	68	70	3,445	132	1,299	8,793
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	360	0	360	0	180	4	44	228	11	847	202	7	0	1,067	-3	230	1,882
For Other Uses	1,240	76	1,316	32	1,435	212	334	2,013	231	1,048	968	61	70	2,378	135	1,069	6,911
Ethane	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	34	11	0	0	45	4	14	81
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	11	0	0	45	0	0	45
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	36
Propane	1,041	76	1,117	32	1,578	178	538	2,326	215	2,022	1,300	55	47	3,639	151	770	8,003
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	292	0	292	0	180	0	46	226	0	814	119	0	0	933	4	116	1,571
For Other Uses	749	76	825	32	1,398	178	492	2,100	215	1,208	1,181	55	47	2,706	147	654	6,432
Butane	523	0	523	0	19	38	–160	–103	16	–191	35	13	16	–111	–5	427	731
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	68	0	68	0	0	4	–2	2	0	12	72	7	0	91	3	114	278
For Other Uses	455	0	455	0	19	34	–158	–105	16	–203	–37	6	16	–202	–8	313	453
Butane-Propane Mixtures	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	–176	0	7	–126	–8	88	–10
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Other Uses	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	–176	0	7	–126	–8	88	–10
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	–13	0	0	0	–2	–10	0	–12
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,686	1,213	18,899	1,103	34,933	4,811	14,685	55,532	8,107	46,183	33,556	1,765	1,229	90,840	7,082	30,636	202,989
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	7,736	641	8,377	532	16,198	2,746	9,136	28,612	3,924	17,498	17,309	1,231	732	40,694	4,580	13,883	96,146
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9,950	572	10,522	571	18,720	2,065	5,545	26,901	4,182	28,685	16,247	534	497	50,145	2,502	16,684	106,754
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	15	0	4	19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	69	89
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	14	0	111	0	40	151	7	196	161	0	0	364	13	290	832
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	881	181	1,062	51	374	73	409	907	663	875	417	176	347	2,478	427	1,532	6,406
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,240	66	1,306	13	2,681	122	499	3,315	702	3,825	5,907	18	35	10,487	454	5,906	21,468
Kerosene	0	15	15	0	372	1	–16	357	12	1,142	925	9	16	2,104	6	174	2,656
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,538	879	8,417	433	10,797	2,172	6,667	20,069	3,447	21,670	12,147	1,417	848	39,529	3,709	10,194	81,918
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	7,538	872	8,410	433	10,761	2,172	6,667	20,033	3,448	21,326	12,398	1,357	678	39,207	3,680	10,153	81,483
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	7	7	0	36	0	0	36	–1	344	–251	60	170	322	29	41	435
Residual Fuel Oil	3,725	257	3,982	74	2,264	326	641	3,305	808	6,295	7,457	454	112	15,126	306	9,596	32,315
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	271	0	271	0	64	0	86	150	446	3,322	189	15	0	3,972	2	238	4,633
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	6	53	59	0	1,473	0	1	1,474	249	3,795	2,616	39	0	6,699	0	152	8,384
Special Naphthas	15	31	46	–1	264	0	176	439	121	785	37	104	0	1,047	8	137	1,677
Lubricants	161	344	505	0	529	0	443	972	17	1,814	645	218	0	2,694	28	394	4,593
Bright Stock	10	103	113	0	25	0	12	37	0	172	50	0	0	222	0	33	405
Neutral	90	208	298	0	392	0	308	700	0	873	485	88	0	1,446	30	254	2,728
Other Grades	61	33	94	0	112	0	123	235	17	769	110	130	0	1,026	–2	107	1,460
Wax	21	81	102	0	20	0	37	57	6	118	69	33	0	226	1	63	449
Microcrystalline	0	14	14	0	0	0	24	24	6	11	0	33	0	50	0	0	88
Crystalline--Fully Refined	11	17	28	0	21	0	5	26	0	35	69	0	0	104	1	41	200
Crystalline--Other	10	50	60	0	–1	0	8	7	0	72	0	0	0	72	0	22	161
Petroleum Coke	891	31	922	23	1,832	333	881	3,069	271	2,459	1,553	155	10	4,448	301	3,247	11,987
Marketable	223	0	223	0	981	207	482	1,670	70	1,177	867	133	0	2,247	165	2,436	6,741
Catalyst	668	31	699	23	851	126	399	1,399	201	1,282	686	22	10	2,201	136	811	5,246
Asphalt	3,086	30	3,116	146	2,175	601	647	3,569	539	568	1,190	807	93	3,197	744	1,793	12,419
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	84	99
Still Gas	1,623	129	1,752	75	2,628	262	1,045	4,010	371	5,028	2,833	179	58	8,469	483	3,396	18,110
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	0	11	0	2	0	0	2	5	212	105	0	0	322	20	44	399
For Other Uses	1,612	129	1,741	75	2,626	262	1,045	4,008	366	4,816	2,728	179	58	8,147	463	3,352	17,711
Miscellaneous Products	511	41	552	3	103	23	37	166	113	667	516	42	–1	1,337	18	177	2,250
Total Output	39,269	3,427	42,696	1,952	62,237	8,940	26,664	99,793	16,121	100,637	71,388	5,499	2,817	196,462	13,719	69,308	421,978
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	–1,701	–9	–1,710	–57	–2,114	–123	–682	–2,976	–168	–3,193	–1,822	–70	–11	–5,264	–276	–4,511	–14,737

[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] June 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	46.7	35.3	45.8	55.3	55.6	50.9	53.9	54.7	46.7	44.1	44.9	26.7	40.2	44.0	49.4	46.3	47.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.1	.0	.2	.1	.7	.2	.3	.0	.0	.3	.1	.4	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	4.3	2.2	4.1	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.3
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.4	5.3	2.6	2.9	.7	.9	1.7	1.0	4.4	1.0	.6	3.5	13.2	1.4	3.4	2.4	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	1.9	3.2	.7	4.7	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	4.2	9.0	.4	1.3	5.8	3.6	9.3	5.5
Kerosene	.0	.4	(s)	0	.7	(s)	–.1	.4	.1	1.2	1.4	.2	.6	1.2	(s)	.3	.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.2	25.8	20.7	24.4	19.1	26.6	27.2	22.0	23.1	23.6	18.6	28.4	32.2	22.0	29.5	16.1	21.1
Residual Fuel Oil	10.0	7.5	9.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.6	3.6	5.4	6.9	11.4	9.1	4.2	8.4	2.4	15.1	8.3
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.7	0	.7	0	.1	0	.4	.2	3.0	3.6	.3	.3	0	2.2	(s)	.4	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	1.6	.1	0	2.6	0	(s)	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.0	.8	0	3.7	0	.2	2.2
Special Naphthas	(s)	.9	.1	–.1	.5	0	.7	.5	.8	.9	.1	2.1	0	.6	.1	.2	.4
Lubricants	.4	10.1	1.2	0	.9	0	1.8	1.1	.1	2.0	1.0	4.4	0	1.5	.2	.6	1.2
Wax	.1	2.4	.3	0	(s)	0	.2	.1	(s)	.1	.1	.7	0	.1	(s)	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.4	.9	2.3	1.3	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	.4	2.5	2.4	5.1	3.1
Asphalt	8.3	.9	7.6	8.2	3.8	7.4	2.6	3.9	3.6	.6	1.8	16.1	3.5	1.8	5.9	2.8	3.2
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	(s)	.1	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	.2	.2	0	0	.2	.2	.1	.1
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.3	4.4	2.5	5.3	4.2	3.6	2.2	4.5	3.7	5.3	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	1.4	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.8	.7	.8	.8	(s)	.7	.1	.3	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	–4.6	–.3	–4.2	–3.2	–3.7	–1.5	–2.8	–3.3	–1.1	–3.5	–2.8	–1.4	–.4	–2.9	–2.2	–7.1	–3.8

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[1] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[2] Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[3] Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

[4] Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	2,157	2,157	1,349	41,696	4,442	22,019	69,506	12,205	50,145	28,801	3,349	2,036	96,536	10,658	26,434	205,291
Foreign	0	281	281	215	12,180	3,848	1,508	17,751	1,468	11,252	744	628	0	14,092	1,146	626	33,896
Tanker																	
Domestic	5,323	0	5,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,357	5,549	0	0	8,906	0	29,696	43,925
Foreign	27,749	0	27,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,234	19,128	0	0	37,362	0	4,925	70,036
Barge																	
Domestic	0	26	26	0	1,055	0	0	1,055	18	4,285	4,711	16	0	9,030	0	396	10,507
Foreign	5,080	0	5,080	0	760	0	0	760	0	189	614	349	0	1,152	0	0	6,992
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	0	290	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	317
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	371	371	119	383	13	879	1,394	712	190	437	1,007	488	2,834	944	1,342	6,885
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	193	1	0	194
Total																	
Domestic	5,323	2,844	8,167	1,468	43,134	4,455	22,898	71,955	12,935	57,977	39,498	4,399	2,524	117,333	11,602	57,868	266,925
Foreign	32,829	281	33,110	215	12,940	3,848	1,508	18,511	1,661	29,675	20,486	977	0	52,799	1,147	5,551	111,118

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	49	25	74	1	235	24	21	281	11	63	447	0	9	530	20	280	1,185
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	32	18	50	0	5	0	0	5	19	1	4	0	(s)	24	0	7	85
Residual Fuel Oil	546	60	606	12	404	28	49	493	5	316	48	10	0	380	78	296	1,852
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	48	62
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	599	47	646	23	829	76	313	1,241	201	1,283	687	22	10	2,203	135	810	5,035
Still Gas	1,452	130	1,582	75	2,593	262	883	3,813	313	4,588	2,689	174	57	7,821	432	3,324	16,972
Other Fuels [2]	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	40	(s)	0	0	40	0	99	224
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	2,500	243	2,744	26	2,370	32	3,845	6,272	2,848	14,184	5,778	742	995	24,548	978	6,614	41,156
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	224	43	267	14	367	47	152	581	81	386	404	22	22	915	72	537	2,371
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	483	11	494	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	685	0	0	686	0	688	1,867

[1] Includes liquefied refinery gases.
[2] Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	31,542	19,493	55,950	1,138	5,347	113,470
Natural Gas Liquids	400	3,753	1,500	602	343	6,598
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	(s)	0	685	0	0	686
Plant Condensate	77	0	0	62	0	139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	322	3,753	815	541	343	5,774
Ethane	0	1,586	0	0	0	1,586
Propane	257	981	0	351	78	1,666
Butane	66	1,186	109	190	265	1,816
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	706	0	0	706
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids [1]	1,950	387	1,435	1	387	4,159
Unfinished Oils [1]	1,585	86	1,435	(s)	375	3,482
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	365	301	0	1	12	677
Finished Petroleum Products	21,607	859	7,912	(s)	2,213	32,591
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,561	260	(s)	0	1,039	5,859
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,626	258	(s)	0	829	3,713
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,935	2	0	0	210	2,146
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	84	0	0	0	0	84
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	84	0	0	0	0	84
Kerosene	145	0	0	0	0	145
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,681	189	10	(s)	109	2,990
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	2,681	189	10	(s)	101	2,982
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	0	0	8	8
Residual Fuel Oil	12,692	298	5,365	0	934	19,289
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12,692	298	5,365	0	934	19,289
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	660	0	2,327	0	5	2,992
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	35	83	161	0	124	405
Lubricants	299	4	28	(s)	(s)	331
Wax	50	3	18	0	2	73
Asphalt	396	17	0	0	0	413
Miscellaneous Products	2	6	2	0	(s)	10
Total Imports	55,498	24,492	66,797	1,741	8,289	156,818

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[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	0	0	1,326	2,797	93
Kuwait	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	550	18
Saudi Arabia	17,206	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	428	590	17,795	593
United Arab Emirates	2,534	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	287	2,821	94
Subtotal Arab OPEC	21,760	0	144	30	0	0	0	0	1,336	8	685	2,203	23,963	799
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	353	1,116	37
Gabon	1,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,641	55
Indonesia	6,064	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	227	0	0	376	6,440	215
Iran	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	72
Nigeria	16,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,099	537
Venezuela	4,124	109	952	0	0	0	0	0	5,422	0	219	6,702	10,826	361
Subtotal Other OPEC	30,847	109	952	0	150	0	0	0	6,002	0	219	7,431	38,278	1,276
Other														
Angola	1,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,435	48
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	(s)	265	265	9
Bahamas	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	506	0	0	968	968	32
Brazil	421	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	641	0	30	920	1,341	45
Canada	6,013	4,959	87	313	688	0	0	259	957	165	407	7,834	13,848	462
Egypt	2,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,558	85
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	1
Malaysia	644	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	13	657	22
Mexico	22,172	706	0	0	(s)	0	0	16	1,014	0	7	1,744	23,916	797
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	944	0	0	0	0	0	3,292	0	1	4,237	4,237	141
Norway	4,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,593	153
Oman	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	25
People's Republic of China	507	0	60	0	851	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	911	1,418	47
Peru	1,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	772	0	0	772	1,813	60
Puerto Rico	0	0	335	0	279	0	0	673	0	0	445	1,733	1,733	58
Spain	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	644	646	22
Trinidad and Tobago	3,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	483	0	30	681	3,859	129
Tunisia	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	15
United Kingdom	15,754	0	0	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	418	16,171	539
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	2,683	84	145	1,778	2,120	76	2,761	9,647	9,647	322
Zaire	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	545	40	0	585	585	20
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,342	0	498	334	335	0	0	95	704	116	30	2,111	3,453	115
Subtotal Other	60,862	5,664	2,387	647	5,710	84	145	2,990	11,951	397	3,739	33,714	94,576	3,153
Total Imports	113,470	5,774	3,482	677	5,859	84	145	2,990	19,289	405	4,643	43,348	156,818	5,227

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	669	0	0	669	1,198	40
Saudi Arabia	7,452	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	144	7,596	253
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Subtotal Arab OPEC	7,981	0	144	30	0	0	0	0	669	0	(s)	843	8,824	294
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	193	441	15
Gabon	918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	918	31
Indonesia	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,317	77
Nigeria	3,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,359	112
Venezuela	2,393	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	3,345	0	219	3,841	6,234	208
Subtotal Other OPEC	9,236	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	3,538	0	219	4,034	13,270	442
Other														
Angola	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	594	20
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	(s)	265	265	9
Brazil	421	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	641	0	30	920	1,341	45
Canada	0	322	1	(s)	306	0	0	62	659	35	312	1,697	1,697	57
Egypt	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	2,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452	0	(s)	453	2,817	94
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	599	0	0	0	0	0	3,099	0	1	3,699	3,699	123
Norway	1,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,586	53
Oman	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	25
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	171	171	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	0	0	508	508	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	335	0	279	0	0	673	0	0	318	1,606	1,606	54
Spain	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	168	618	21
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	7,646	0	0	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	418	8,064	269
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	2,683	84	145	1,778	2,120	0	576	7,387	7,387	246
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	0	0	543	543	18
Other Eastern Hemisphere	505	0	230	334	253	0	0	0	197	(s)	30	1,044	1,549	52
Subtotal Other	14,325	322	1,165	335	4,561	84	145	2,681	8,485	35	1,266	19,080	33,404	1,113
Total Imports	31,542	322	1,585	365	4,561	84	145	2,681	12,692	35	1,485	23,956	55,498	1,850
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11
Kuwait	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	18
Saudi Arabia	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	43
United Arab Emirates	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	721	24
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,887	96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District II							
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	4,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,313	144
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,313	144
Other														
Canada	4,248	3,753	86	301	260	0	0	189	298	83	30	4,999	9,247	308
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,778	159
Norway	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	18
Peru	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	11
United Kingdom	2,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,396	80
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	12,294	3,753	86	301	260	0	0	189	298	83	30	4,999	17,293	576
Total Imports	19,493	3,753	86	301	260	0	0	189	298	83	30	4,999	24,492	816
							PAD District III							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	0	0	658	658	22
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	8,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	428	446	8,900	297
United Arab Emirates	1,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	2,070	69
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	8	685	1,360	11,628	388
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	675	22
Gabon	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	723	24
Indonesia	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	27
Iran	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	72
Nigeria	8,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,427	281
Venezuela	1,730	109	360	0	0	0	0	0	2,077	0	0	2,546	4,277	143
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,353	109	360	0	0	0	0	0	2,237	0	0	2,706	17,059	569
Other														
Angola	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	841	28
Bahamas	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	506	0	0	968	968	32
Egypt	2,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,558	85
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	1
Mexico	15,030	706	0	0	(s)	0	0	10	562	0	5	1,283	16,313	544
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	345	12
Norway	2,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,477	83
Peru	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	264	964	32
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	127	127	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	644	644	21
Trinidad and Tobago	2,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	30	513	3,241	108
Tunisia	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	15
United Kingdom	5,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,711	190
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	2,184	2,261	2,261	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District III													
Other														
Zaire	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	42	42	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	837	0	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	(s)	305	1,142	38
Subtotal Other	31,328	706	1,075	0	(s)	0	0	10	2,460	154	2,375	6,781	38,109	1,270
Total Imports	55,950	815	1,435	0	(s)	0	0	10	5,365	161	3,060	10,847	66,797	2,227
	PAD District IV													
Other														
Canada	1,138	541	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	62	603	1,741	58
Subtotal Other	1,138	541	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	62	603	1,741	58
Total Imports	1,138	541	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	62	603	1,741	58
	PAD District V													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	21
Subtotal Arab OPEC	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	21
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	2,945	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	227	0	0	376	3,321	111
Venezuela	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	315	11
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,945	0	315	0	150	0	0	0	227	0	0	691	3,636	121
Other														
Canada	627	343	0	12	123	0	0	8	0	46	5	535	1,162	39
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	644	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	13	657	22
Mexico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	0	2	8	8	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	193	193	6
People's Republic of China	507	0	60	0	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	740	1,247	42
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	95	507	78	(s)	762	762	25
Subtotal Other	1,777	343	60	12	889	0	0	109	707	124	7	2,251	4,029	134
Total Imports	5,347	343	375	12	1,039	0	0	109	934	124	7	2,943	8,289	276

[1] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[2] Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	61	0	0	2,758	2,819
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	64	1,799	1,110	0	218	3,192
Ethane	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Propane	27	720	697	0	92	1,536
Butane	37	1,080	413	0	126	1,656
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	1	420	0	8	431
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	40	0	0	40
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	38	38
Kerosene	3	0	0	0	3	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2	479	0	1,169	1,650
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	4,897	0	1,618	6,516
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	40	4	50	(s)	6	100
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	26	148	0	561	736
Special Naphthas	5	1	171	0	1	178
Lubricants	139	13	307	(s)	51	510
Wax	5	(s)	11	0	4	20
Petroleum Coke	213	391	1,762	0	2,440	4,807
Asphalt	4	18	1	(s)	1	25
Miscellaneous Products	15	1	6	(s)	3	26
Total Product Exports	492	2,256	9,403	1	6,122	18,274
Total Exports	492	2,318	9,403	1	8,880	21,093

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	12	(s)	0	0	0	12	(s)
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	111	0	195	316	11
Bahamas	0	5	2	0	0	1,264	0	1	0	0	1	(s)	1,274	42
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	425	0	2	429	14
Brazil	0	(s)	0	0	0	1,035	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	1,038	35
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	(s)	0	30	1
Canada	61	1,802	0	0	2	218	3	54	2	247	19	46	2,455	82
Chile	0	98	0	0	(s)	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	101	3
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	386	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	403	13
Colombia	0	6	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	10	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	(s)	1	6	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	20	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22	0	(s)	43	1
Ecuador	0	15	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	2	19	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	55	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	307	(s)	149	513	17
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	10	18	0	1	0	0	0	2	30	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	61	0	(s)	61	2
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	63	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	1	0	0	(s)	68	2
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	(s)	1	4	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	195	6
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	84	(s)	(s)	97	3
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	2	0	0	7	871	(s)	1	(s)	864	0	139	1,884	63
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Japan	0	3	0	0	324	0	14	7	2	833	(s)	30	1,213	40
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	95	490	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	1	1	591	20
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	26	0	(s)	26	1
Mexico	0	669	226	38	248	0	4	156	3	40	1	7	1,390	46
Netherlands	0	258	0	0	(s)	129	1	10	1	711	(s)	93	1,204	40
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	(s)	127	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	131	4
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Nicaragua	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	(s)	1	38	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	23	0	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	1	31	1
Peru	0	19	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	21	1
Philippines	0	(s)	0	40	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	45	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	2,481	126	203	0	0	726	147	19	1	10	(s)	10	3,723	124
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	111	0	2	127	4
Saudi Arabia	0	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	19	0	(s)	0	2	31	1
Singapore	0	2	0	0	200	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	204	7
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	343	0	152	496	17
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	22	0	0	22	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	218	(s)	2	(s)	305	(s)	1	526	18
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	200	494	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	697	23
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	14	0	1	17	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	(s)	12	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	57	0	(s)	60	2
United Kingdom	0	1	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	1	36	0	3	44	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	(s)	64	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	12	(s)	3	19	1
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	346	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	347	12
West Germany	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	103	0	5	130	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	1
Other	277	3	0	0	0	540	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	3	831	28
Total	2,819	3,192	431	78	1,650	6,516	178	510	20	4,807	25	866	21,093	703

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	--	--	16,082	--	--	--	--	15,324	--	--	--	--	--	44,322	2,220	23,168	101,116
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	2,955	--	--	--	--	58,088	--	--	--	--	--	91,714	11,232	30,246	194,235
Leases	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	1,627	--	--	--	--	--	17,127	1,523	1,790	22,162
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	264,141	0	0	264,141
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	25,250	25,250
Total	--	--	19,132	--	--	--	--	75,039	--	--	--	--	--	417,304	14,975	80,454	606,904
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	41,398	4,386	45,784	993	42,175	6,433	22,109	71,710	9,969	79,912	50,247	4,597	1,726	146,451	13,927	64,828	342,700
Bulk Terminal	103,259	5,690	108,949	3,432	32,631	8,046	11,468	55,577	4,203	36,527	7,059	3,949	282	52,020	2,216	19,676	238,438
Pipeline	26,024	1,737	27,761	1,240	11,266	3,410	16,700	32,616	7,461	8,387	7,165	13,251	1,141	37,405	2,643	3,984	104,409
Natural Gas Processing Plant	441	532	973	0	2,461	196	20,310	22,968	4,809	25,575	9,935	4,136	705	45,160	228	486	69,815
Total	171,122	12,345	183,467	5,665	88,533	18,085	70,587	182,871	26,442	150,401	74,406	25,933	3,854	281,036	19,014	88,974	755,362
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	26	24	185	235	98	583	116	1	29	827	8	28	1,102
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	40	51	484	575	151	41	0	112	61	365	166	35	1,141
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	33	37	0	14	15	1,081	1,110	410	3,698	377	30	11	4,526	49	21	5,743
Total	8	33	41	0	80	90	1,750	1,920	659	4,322	493	143	101	5,718	223	84	7,986
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	10	88	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	144
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	105	2	1,811	1,918	265	1,537	198	100	170	2,270	28	2	4,219
Total	0	0	0	0	183	2	1,821	2,006	265	1,565	226	100	170	2,326	28	2	4,363
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	11	160	0	96	0	267	0	0	271
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	870	355	49	7	17	1,298	0	0	1,301
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6	35	26	13	8	1	83	4	0	93
Total	0	0	0	0	9	0	4	13	916	541	62	111	18	1,648	4	0	1,665
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	457	0	0	0	457	0	4	470
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	31	0	165	196	0	1,038	0	0	0	1,038	0	0	1,234
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	44	945	154	1,143	170	76	115	0	3	364	0	0	1,507
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	1	676	701	64	1,623	152	1	0	1,840	(s)	(s)	2,541
Total	0	0	0	0	108	946	995	2,049	234	3,194	267	1	3	3,699	(s)	4	5,752
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	54	0	54	0	95	0	1	96	0	7	491	0	0	498	1	0	649
Total	54	0	54	0	95	0	1	96	0	7	491	0	0	498	1	0	649
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	453	4	457	2	922	16	219	1,159	179	455	811	4	4	1,453	128	122	3,319
Bulk Terminal	312	0	312	0	949	59	519	1,527	124	15,571	111	21	0	15,827	35	0	17,701
Pipeline	847	514	1,361	60	1,319	190	1,615	3,184	457	106	241	583	166	1,553	122	0	6,220
Natural Gas Processing Plant	397	496	893	0	2,167	164	13,701	16,032	2,486	5,717	5,861	3,807	193	18,064	108	207	35,303
Total	2,009	1,014	3,023	62	5,357	429	16,054	21,902	3,246	21,849	7,024	4,415	363	36,897	393	329	62,543

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	31	0	1	0	32	2	3	55
Total	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	31	0	1	0	32	2	3	55
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	192	0	192	87	502	85	316	990	134	643	806	1	2	1,586	157	551	3,476
Bulk Terminal	245	0	245	0	249	0	691	940	72	3,853	0	0	0	3,925	0	0	5,110
Pipeline	10	155	165	0	887	0	754	1,641	986	33	5	75	83	1,182	117	0	3,105
Natural Gas Processing Plant	27	3	30	0	89	11	1,755	1,855	796	4,544	2,261	124	73	7,798	37	241	9,960
Total	474	158	632	87	1,727	96	3,516	5,426	1,988	9,073	3,072	200	158	14,491	311	792	21,651
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	18	0	15	41	2	232	275
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	600	26	10	0	1	637	0	0	654
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	62	64	51	5	0	1	0	57	(s)	4	125
Total	0	0	0	0	11	0	80	91	651	39	28	1	16	735	2	236	1,064
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	181	3,423	0	0	0	3,604	0	0	3,605
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	486	552	467	85	2	0	105	659	157	0	1,368
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	830	207	5,557	0	1	228	5,992	0	0	6,822
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,317	1,383	855	9,065	2	1	333	10,255	157	0	11,795
Isobutane																	
Refinery	7	1	8	63	149	26	199	437	92	225	502	11	5	835	40	38	1,358
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	72	0	13	85	56	1,545	0	0	0	1,601	0	0	1,686
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	420	0	143	563	118	36	0	52	56	262	43	0	868
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	1	2	0	56	3	389	448	212	1,702	1,070	44	30	3,058	1	12	3,519
Total	8	2	10	63	697	29	744	1,533	478	3,508	1,572	107	91	5,756	84	50	7,431
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	19	19	0	112	0	0	112	7	70	9	0	0	86	0	11	228
Total	0	19	19	0	112	0	0	112	7	70	9	0	0	86	0	11	228
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	2,659	310	2,969	41	3,590	101	1,540	5,272	1,093	7,134	4,530	287	232	13,276	478	5,127	27,122
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	2,185	11	2,196	0	3,190	11	845	4,046	459	10,165	1,356	29	18	12,027	454	4,517	23,240
Heavy Gas Oils	6,397	389	6,786	69	3,728	222	2,904	6,923	1,206	8,803	6,921	441	74	17,445	1,785	11,488	44,427
Residuum	3,595	325	3,920	1	4,190	54	2,077	6,322	385	3,916	2,703	20	3	7,027	439	5,016	22,724
Total	14,836	1,035	15,871	111	14,698	388	7,366	22,563	3,143	30,018	15,510	777	327	49,775	3,156	26,148	117,513
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	5,455	183	5,638	29	5,137	537	2,136	7,839	1,294	8,890	7,578	116	177	18,055	1,867	7,485	40,884
Bulk Terminal	102	1	103	5	177	2	164	348	25	127	0	1	0	153	0	278	882
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	14	2	115	131	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	10	157
Total	5,557	184	5,741	34	5,328	541	2,415	8,318	1,335	9,017	7,578	117	177	18,224	1,867	7,773	41,923

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	100	0	6	106	36	63	123	0	0	222	0	143	471
Total	0	0	0	0	100	0	6	106	36	63	123	0	0	222	0	143	471
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,952	384	5,336	86	5,205	1,107	3,263	9,661	1,768	8,813	5,974	561	173	17,289	2,241	7,241	41,768
Bulk Terminal	34,951	2,684	37,635	1,726	15,565	3,329	4,379	24,999	2,197	5,220	1,820	2,221	136	11,594	1,237	8,761	84,226
Pipeline	16,525	746	17,271	712	5,154	1,265	6,481	13,612	2,474	4,108	4,160	6,954	171	17,867	1,195	1,887	51,832
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	56,440	3,814	60,254	2,524	25,924	5,701	14,123	48,272	6,439	18,141	11,954	9,736	480	46,750	4,673	17,889	177,838
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,237	246	2,483	62	2,738	645	1,936	5,381	940	4,173	3,459	463	123	9,158	1,475	2,905	21,402
Bulk Terminal	17,479	1,282	18,761	894	7,684	1,808	2,528	12,914	1,039	3,143	822	1,091	85	6,180	758	4,516	43,129
Pipeline	7,927	343	8,270	373	2,654	719	3,718	7,464	977	2,064	2,311	2,947	106	8,405	822	873	25,834
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total	27,655	1,871	29,526	1,329	13,076	3,172	8,182	25,759	2,956	9,380	6,592	4,501	314	23,743	3,055	8,294	90,377
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,715	138	2,853	24	2,467	462	1,327	4,280	828	4,640	2,515	98	50	8,131	764	4,328	20,356
Bulk Terminal	17,466	1,402	18,868	832	7,864	1,521	1,849	12,066	1,158	2,077	998	1,130	51	5,414	479	4,245	41,072
Pipeline	8,598	403	9,001	339	2,500	544	2,763	6,146	1,497	2,044	1,849	4,007	65	9,462	373	1,014	25,996
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28,779	1,943	30,722	1,195	12,831	2,527	5,939	22,492	3,483	8,761	5,362	5,235	166	23,007	1,616	9,587	87,424
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
Bulk Terminal	6	0	6	0	17	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	6	0	6	0	17	2	2	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	37
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	23	0	23	0	149	0	48	197	19	312	149	0	0	480	16	220	936
Bulk Terminal	330	46	376	0	201	42	70	313	39	33	1	40	39	152	9	398	1,248
Pipeline	28	0	28	0	0	0	56	56	26	1	0	0	0	27	0	0	111
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80
Total	381	46	427	0	350	42	174	566	164	346	150	40	39	739	25	618	2,375
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	279	137	416	0	380	71	358	809	168	694	390	123	213	1,588	198	871	3,882
Bulk Terminal	8	0	8	3	75	38	220	336	191	21	0	45	0	257	16	102	719
Pipeline	298	0	298	11	1	10	49	71	154	0	8	171	327	660	123	335	1,487
Total	585	137	722	14	456	119	627	1,216	513	715	398	339	540	2,505	337	1,308	6,088
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,151	18	1,169	57	1,388	83	219	1,747	388	3,013	1,934	9	46	5,390	288	3,288	11,882
Bulk Terminal	5,426	105	5,531	71	2,335	372	624	3,402	160	862	57	37	27	1,143	181	2,100	12,357
Pipeline	2,147	65	2,212	95	1,032	117	1,754	2,998	478	1,122	522	1,741	24	3,887	154	504	9,755
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,724	188	8,912	223	4,755	572	2,597	8,147	1,026	4,997	2,513	1,787	97	10,420	623	5,892	33,994

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene																	
Refinery	98	122	220	0	548	26	364	938	31	1,062	454	13	73	1,633	21	163	2,975
Bulk Terminal	2,927	299	3,226	230	887	33	19	1,169	8	496	89	20	0	613	25	42	5,075
Pipeline	279	0	279	47	125	0	212	384	3	121	240	156	0	520	0	0	1,183
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	0	0	3
Total	3,304	421	3,725	277	1,560	59	595	2,491	44	1,679	783	189	73	2,769	46	205	9,236
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	5,383	551	5,934	48	5,310	1,246	3,926	10,530	1,089	10,451	5,744	863	383	18,530	1,734	4,682	41,410
Bulk Terminal	30,364	1,780	32,144	955	8,414	3,024	3,564	15,957	1,121	2,517	999	1,263	77	5,977	712	4,858	59,648
Pipeline	5,890	257	6,147	315	2,083	830	4,370	7,598	422	2,246	1,785	3,400	127	7,980	566	1,199	23,490
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	41,637	2,588	44,225	1,318	15,807	5,100	11,861	34,086	2,633	15,214	8,528	5,526	587	32,488	3,012	10,739	124,550
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	5,383	538	5,921	48	5,268	1,246	3,926	10,488	1,005	10,165	5,550	791	281	17,792	1,726	4,627	40,554
Bulk Terminal	29,161	1,780	30,941	948	8,235	2,996	3,564	15,743	1,121	2,511	999	1,262	77	5,970	712	4,808	58,174
Pipeline	5,890	257	6,147	315	2,083	830	4,370	7,598	422	2,246	1,785	3,400	127	7,980	566	1,199	23,490
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total	40,434	2,575	43,009	1,311	15,586	5,072	11,861	33,830	2,549	14,922	8,334	5,453	485	31,743	3,004	10,634	122,220
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	13	13	0	42	0	0	42	84	286	194	72	102	738	8	55	856
Bulk Terminal	1,203	0	1,203	7	179	28	0	214	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	50	1,474
Total	1,203	13	1,216	7	221	28	0	256	84	292	194	73	102	745	8	105	2,330
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	3,648	274	3,922	57	2,329	462	481	3,329	401	5,457	5,420	315	76	11,669	483	7,372	26,775
Bulk Terminal	24,175	60	24,235	178	1,265	186	696	2,325	19	1,796	3,560	59	0	5,434	0	1,765	33,759
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15
Total	27,823	334	28,157	235	3,594	648	1,177	5,654	420	7,254	8,980	374	76	17,104	483	9,151	60,549
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	122	0	122	0	66	0	57	123	125	1,026	528	7	0	1,686	0	281	2,212
Total	122	0	122	0	66	0	57	123	125	1,026	528	7	0	1,686	0	281	2,212
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	6	137	143	0	204	0	1	205	148	877	302	31	0	1,358	0	87	1,793
Total	6	137	143	0	204	0	1	205	148	877	302	31	0	1,358	0	87	1,793
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	17	48	65	0	191	0	159	350	18	1,055	73	119	0	1,265	4	299	1,983
Bulk Terminal	934	75	1,009	51	177	14	0	242	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	49	1,325
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	153
Total	951	123	1,074	51	368	14	159	592	171	1,055	73	144	0	1,443	4	348	3,461
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	96	371	467	0	79	0	83	162	0	260	70	0	0	330	2	49	1,010
Neutral	598	324	922	0	606	0	511	1,117	0	1,910	1,008	77	0	2,995	66	577	5,677
Other	674	155	829	0	151	0	159	310	29	2,136	302	136	0	2,603	9	99	3,850
Bulk Terminals	1,077	222	1,299	13	457	19	88	577	10	25	187	72	3	297	1	705	2,879

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Total	2,445	1,072	3,517	13	1,293	19	841	2,166	39	4,331	1,567	285	3	6,225	78	1,430	13,416
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	0	39	39	0	0	0	21	21	25	20	9	1	0	55	0	0	115
Total	0	39	39	0	0	0	21	21	25	20	9	1	0	55	0	0	115
Wax, Crystalline--Fully Refined																	
Refinery	20	31	51	0	62	0	23	85	0	56	186	0	0	242	2	36	416
Total	20	31	51	0	62	0	23	85	0	56	186	0	0	242	2	36	416
Wax, Crystalline--Other																	
Refinery	5	69	74	0	2	0	7	9	0	175	0	0	0	175	0	23	281
Total	5	69	74	0	2	0	7	9	0	175	0	0	0	175	0	23	281
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	788	0	788	0	432	238	252	922	0	108	605	173	0	886	498	2,362	5,456
Total	788	0	788	0	432	238	252	922	0	108	605	173	0	886	498	2,362	5,456
Asphalt																	
Refinery	2,095	444	2,539	452	3,198	2,086	1,730	7,466	704	532	966	1,100	202	3,504	3,001	2,243	18,753
Bulk Terminal	2,384	418	2,802	200	1,742	924	251	3,117	0	0	222	122	0	344	0	568	6,831
Total	4,479	862	5,341	652	4,940	3,010	1,981	10,583	704	532	1,188	1,222	202	3,848	3,001	2,811	25,584
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	50	0	7	57	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	63
Total	0	0	0	0	50	0	7	57	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	63
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	442	40	482	1	71	20	12	104	62	345	169	60	1	637	0	169	1,392
Bulk Terminal	24	0	24	0	26	4	3	33	0	0	13	23	0	36	0	50	143
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	2	0	0	0	71	0	0	71
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	3	47	1,166	1	21	(s)	1,236	1	0	1,240
Total	466	40	506	1	99	24	15	140	178	1,513	183	104	1	1,980	1	219	2,846
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	202,599	--	--	--	--	257,910	--	--	--	--	--	698,340	33,989	169,428	1,362,266

[1] Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

[2] Includes 33804 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to				From IV to			From V to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	422	1,481	0	0	0	0	0	3,391	15,383
Petroleum Products	8,559	736	2,650	5,532	2,262	83,082	20,819	9	3,068	1,072	0	1,103	1,128	908
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	279	0	0	948	0	0	279	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	33	746	1,578	51	1,085	4,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	244	0	0	0	45	388	0	181	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,264	108	1,134	1,912	1,283	51,482	7,760	0	1,275	525	0	774	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,570	0	430	1,022	732	24,089	3,767	0	525	350	0	523	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,694	108	704	890	551	27,393	3,993	0	750	175	0	251	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	0	0	20	216	166	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	152	0	0	58	0	848	2	0	178	0	0	98	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	115	0	34	100	703	7,213	1,516	0	337	4	0	72	0	0
Kerosene	71	0	0	0	0	331	106	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,845	122	195	535	205	17,490	4,158	0	360	264	0	159	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,845	122	195	535	205	17,467	4,158	0	360	264	0	159	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	139	995	0	2,638	48	0	356	0	0	0	1,128	809
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	63	165	38	54	0	86	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	15	0	0	420	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	40	49	55	21	0	763	108	9	324	0	0	0	0	59
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	139	0	0	349	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	15	155	0	0	116	123	0	45	0	0	0	0	40
Total All Products	8,559	736	2,650	5,532	2,262	83,504	22,300	9	3,068	1,072	0	1,103	4,519	16,291

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	279	0	0	948	0	0	279	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	746	1,578	51	942	4,464	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,045	1,044	1,912	1,283	41,746	6,835	0	933	525	0	774
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,842	396	1,022	732	19,998	3,214	0	525	350	0	523
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,203	648	890	551	21,748	3,621	0	408	175	0	251
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	0	20	34	122	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	58	0	344	2	0	176	0	0	98
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	95	0	100	703	4,678	1,346	0	120	4	0	72
Kerosene	6	0	0	0	204	106	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,221	159	535	205	14,088	3,689	0	360	264	0	159
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,221	159	535	205	14,088	3,689	0	360	264	0	159
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	155	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,376	2,104	4,462	2,262	62,036	18,181	0	1,589	1,072	0	1,103

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to		From III to						From V to	
	II	III	I	III	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	422	0	422	0	1,481	0	3,391	15,383
Petroleum Products	2,183	736	546	1,070	21,046	1,185	2,948	16,913	2,638	1,479	1,128	908
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	33	0	0	143	0	0	143	9	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	244	0	0	45	0	25	20	388	181	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,219	108	90	0	9,736	392	693	8,651	925	342	0	0
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	182	21	76	85	44	10	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	152	0	0	0	504	10	0	494	0	2	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	20	0	34	0	2,535	390	401	1,744	170	217	0	0
Kerosene	65	0	0	0	127	42	85	0	0	2	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	624	122	36	0	3,402	244	546	2,612	469	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	139	995	2,638	0	213	2,425	48	356	1,128	809
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	63	165	38	54	86	0	50	36	25	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	15	0	420	63	271	86	122	0	0	0
Lubricants	40	49	55	21	763	7	517	239	108	324	0	59
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	139	0	349	0	8	341	291	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	15	0	0	116	16	63	37	39	45	0	40
Total	2,183	736	546	1,070	21,468	1,185	3,370	16,913	4,119	1,479	4,519	16,291

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V	
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,813	0	3,813	1,481	0	1,481	15,383	1,903	13,480	0	0	0	18,774	-18,774
Petroleum Products	86,860	9,411	77,449	30,450	10,457	19,993	7,176	106,978	-99,802	2,271	2,175	96	2,036	2,264
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,227	279	948	279	948	-669	0	279	-279	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,831	33	1,798	4,473	2,375	2,098	1,611	5,558	-3,947	51	0	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	45	244	-199	388	0	388	244	614	-370	0	0	0	0	181
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	585	0	585	0	585	-585	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,616	6,488	46,128	14,549	4,329	10,220	2,020	60,517	-58,497	1,283	1,299	-16	0	2,165
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	24,519	3,570	20,949	7,687	2,184	5,503	1,022	28,381	-27,359	732	873	-141	0	1,048
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	28,097	2,918	25,179	6,862	2,145	4,717	998	32,136	-31,138	551	426	125	0	1,117
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	216	9	207	175	20	155	0	392	-392	20	0	20	0	10
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	848	152	696	154	58	96	58	1,028	-970	0	98	-98	0	276
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,247	115	7,132	1,635	837	798	100	9,066	-8,966	703	76	627	0	409
Kerosene	331	71	260	177	0	177	0	439	-439	0	0	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,685	1,967	15,718	6,267	935	5,332	657	22,008	-21,351	205	423	-218	0	519
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	17,662	1,967	15,695	6,267	935	5,332	657	21,985	-21,328	205	423	-218	0	519
No. 4 Fuel Oil	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	23	-23	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	3,905	0	3,905	48	1,147	-1,099	1,804	3,042	-1,238	0	0	0	1,937	-1,568
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	124	228	-104	88	92	-4	219	111	108	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	435	0	435	122	15	107	0	542	-542	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	818	89	729	148	76	72	129	1,204	-1,075	9	0	9	59	265
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	488	0	488	291	139	152	0	640	-640	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	271	15	256	123	155	-32	55	284	-229	0	0	0	40	5
Total All Products	90,673	9,411	81,262	31,931	10,457	21,474	22,559	108,881	-86,322	2,271	2,175	96	20,810	-16,510

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	7	7	0	36	0	0	36	-1	344	-251	60	170	322	29	41	435
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	242	-24	2	0	220	0	0	226
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22	0	0	0	0	-22	29	0	7
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	102	0	3	170	277	0	4	281
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	6	29
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	-227	55	0	-172	0	31	-108
Residual Fuel Oil	3,725	257	3,982	74	2,264	326	641	3,305	808	6,295	7,457	454	112	15,126	306	9,596	32,315
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	429	19	448	0	0	0	0	0	107	190	20	103	52	472	-2	196	1,114
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	268	160	428	0	27	0	86	113	64	142	30	104	0	340	101	779	1,761
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,835	0	1,835	74	1,079	0	367	1,520	436	1,671	1,219	168	8	3,502	30	1,334	8,221
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	170	78	248	0	677	174	158	1,009	189	809	788	13	3	1,802	84	6,945	10,088
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	1,023	0	1,023	0	481	152	30	663	12	3,483	5,400	66	49	9,010	93	342	11,131

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III							PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																		
Refinery	0	9	9	0	3	0	0	3	0	9	46	2	0	57	0	0	69
Bulk Terminal	445	0	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	452
Total	445	9	454	0	3	0	0	3	0	15	46	3	0	64	0	0	521
No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	47	0	1	0	0	48	8	15	74
Bulk Terminal	63	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Total	63	0	63	0	3	0	0	3	47	0	1	0	0	48	8	15	137
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	26	277	0	2	102	407	0	16	434
Bulk Terminal	262	0	262	0	178	28	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468
Total	262	0	262	0	189	28	0	217	26	277	0	2	102	407	0	16	902
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																		
Refinery	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	37	0	0	48	0	3	55
Bulk Terminal	345	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	395
Total	345	4	349	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	37	0	0	48	0	53	450
No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	110	68	0	178	0	21	224
Bulk Terminal	88	0	88	7	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
Total	88	0	88	7	26	0	0	33	0	0	110	68	0	178	0	21	320
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																		
Refinery	307	31	338	0	0	0	0	0	101	128	29	22	17	297	116	599	1,350
Bulk Terminal	3,572	0	3,572	0	23	0	0	23	0	11	1,392	29	0	1,432	0	14	5,041
Total	3,879	31	3,910	0	23	0	0	23	101	139	1,421	51	17	1,729	116	613	6,391
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																		
Refinery	486	34	520	0	112	3	5	120	48	433	14	93	0	588	32	1,016	2,276
Bulk Terminal	1,421	0	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	290	0	0	291	0	0	1,712
Total	1,907	34	1,941	0	112	3	5	120	48	434	304	93	0	879	32	1,016	3,988
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																		
Refinery	1,687	0	1,687	57	1,158	0	207	1,422	147	1,476	1,644	121	8	3,396	10	559	7,074
Bulk Terminal	5,825	37	5,862	142	716	14	108	980	19	345	406	0	0	770	0	135	7,747
Total	7,512	37	7,549	199	1,874	14	315	2,402	166	1,821	2,050	121	8	4,166	10	694	14,821
Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																		
Refinery	598	209	807	0	450	269	163	882	93	799	821	6	1	1,720	109	4,857	8,375
Bulk Terminal	3,021	23	3,044	36	345	105	462	948	0	227	320	0	0	547	0	1,331	5,870
Total	3,619	232	3,851	36	795	374	625	1,830	93	1,026	1,141	6	1	2,267	109	6,188	14,245
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																		
Refinery	570	0	570	0	609	190	106	905	12	2,621	2,912	73	50	5,668	216	341	7,700
Bulk Terminal	10,336	0	10,336	0	181	67	126	374	0	1,212	1,152	30	0	2,394	0	285	13,389
Total	10,906	0	10,906	0	790	257	232	1,279	12	3,833	4,064	103	50	8,062	216	626	21,089
Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified																		
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	1,326	0	0	0	0	0	1,326
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,326	0	0	0	10	0	1,336
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	0	0	0	353	0	0	353
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	227	0	0	0	0	227
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	762	0	0	540	4,121	0	5,422
Subtotal Other OPEC	762	227	0	893	4,121	0	6,002
Other							
Angola	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Australia	214	0	52	0	0	0	265
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	506	0	506
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	330	0	311	0	0	0	641
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2	0	426	436	93	0	957
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	1,014
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	51	40	3,201	0	3,292
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	770	0	2	0	772
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	644	0	644
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	483	0	0	483
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,038	547	535	0	2,120
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	235	308	0	2	0	545
Other Eastern Hemisphere	577	127	0	1	0	0	704
Subtotal Other	1,123	370	2,955	1,506	5,997	0	11,951
Total Imports	3,211	596	2,955	2,399	10,127	0	19,289

(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**1,717**	**235**	**2,448**	**1,703**	**6,588**	**0**	**12,692**
Florida	0	0	352	193	1,376	0	1,921
Georgia	0	0	0	0	80	0	80
Maine	0	0	0	0	915	0	915
Maryland	0	0	112	0	456	0	568
Massachusetts	0	0	0	330	1,235	0	1,566
New Jersey	74	0	545	0	548	0	1,167
New York	1,643	235	923	1,140	686	0	4,627
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	258	0	258
Pennsylvania	0	0	371	0	252	0	622
Virginia	0	0	146	40	782	0	968
PAD District II	**0**	**0**	**243**	**52**	**3**	**0**	**298**
Michigan	0	0	243	0	0	0	243
North Dakota	0	0	0	52	3	0	55
PAD District III	**1,114**	**0**	**264**	**643**	**3,343**	**0**	**5,365**
Louisiana	183	0	264	483	2,106	0	3,036
Texas	931	0	0	160	1,238	0	2,329
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	**379**	**361**	**0**	**1**	**193**	**0**	**934**
California	379	0	0	0	193	0	572
Hawaii	(s)	361	0	1	0	0	362
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All PAD Districts	**3,211**	**596**	**2,955**	**2,399**	**10,127**	**0**	**19,289**

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydroge and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus hydroxyl group, CH-(CH)n-OH. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predomina constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as th following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), an petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5. 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will b used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engine as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphal and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refiner gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Associatio Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffini gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases tha contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform t ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. The are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported i the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complet decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and ar highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to AST Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase i underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surfac separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residua oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixe with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic o foreign, according to the following:

- Domestic—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as define in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons ar included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

    1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

    2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. “Ethane” includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the “Ethane” category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. “Imported crude oil burned as fuel” includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liqui volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natur gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flas point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and th has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as a illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properti similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 1 percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by AST Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is use primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes an heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil an water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at th temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixture and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractiona raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gase Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categorie are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propan mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which ar reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasolin which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use a petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants ma be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improv certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil t cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 55 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofinin acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, includin black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneou products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natur gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be use for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or withou small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignitio

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- Finished Leaded Gasoline—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Finished Unleaded Gasoline—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Gasohol—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less than 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon. C_3H_8, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and ASTM Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

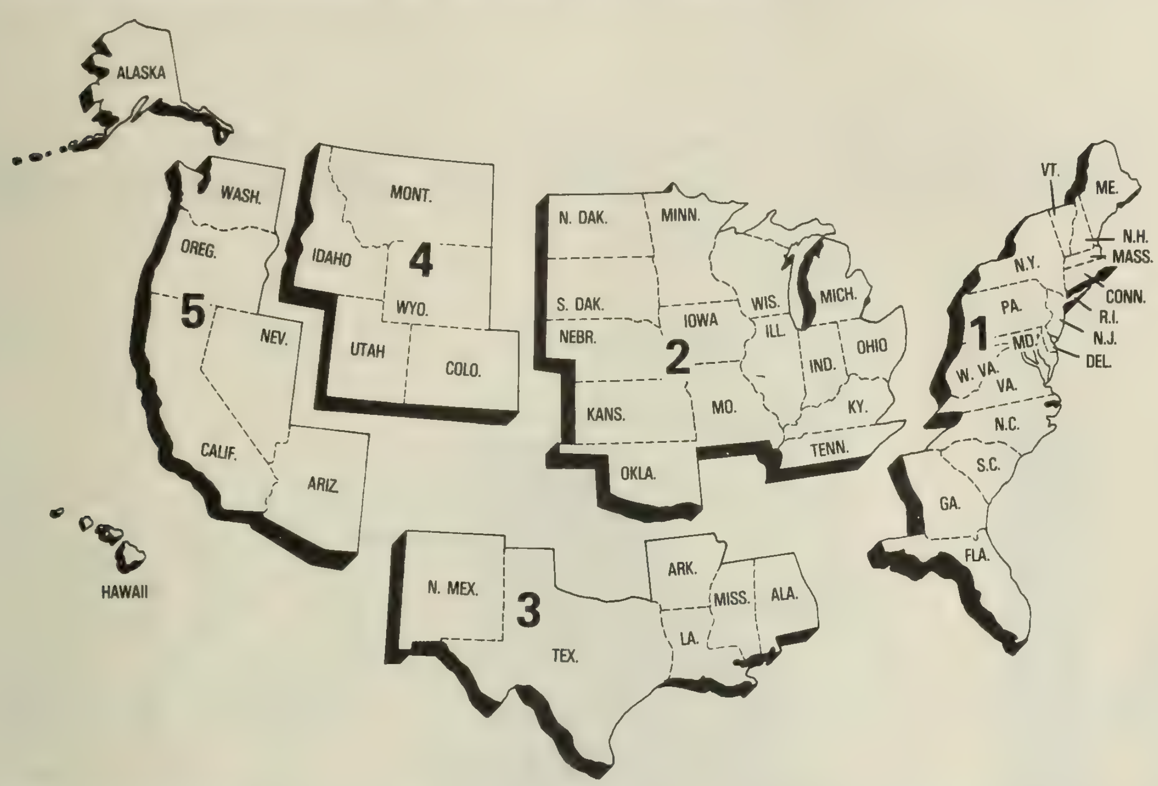
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

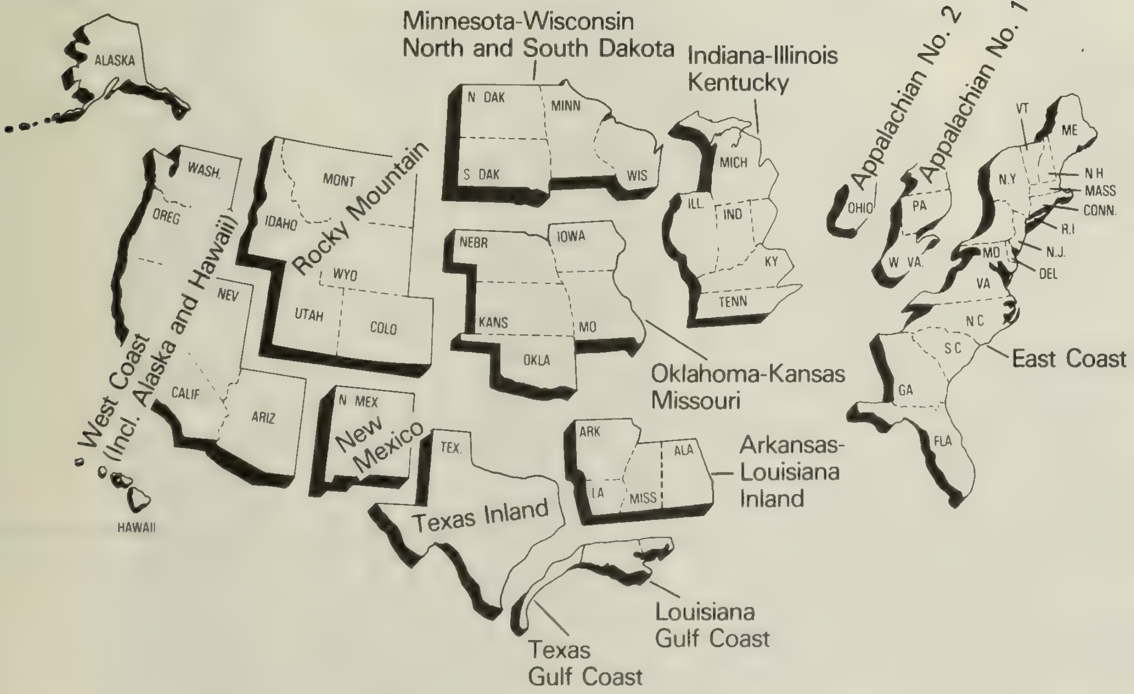
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PA Districts

PAD District	Refining District
I	**East Coast**—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachuset Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Sou Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompki Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and counties east thereof.
	Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New Yo not included in the East Coast District.
II	**Appalachian #2**—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Mari Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, a that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nor Dakota, and South Dakota.
	Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
III	**Texas Inland**—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.
	Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasp Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, F Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patric Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.
	Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyell Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Sto George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mob and Baldwin.
	North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisia Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.
	New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.
IV	**Rocky Mountain**—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	**West Coast**—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

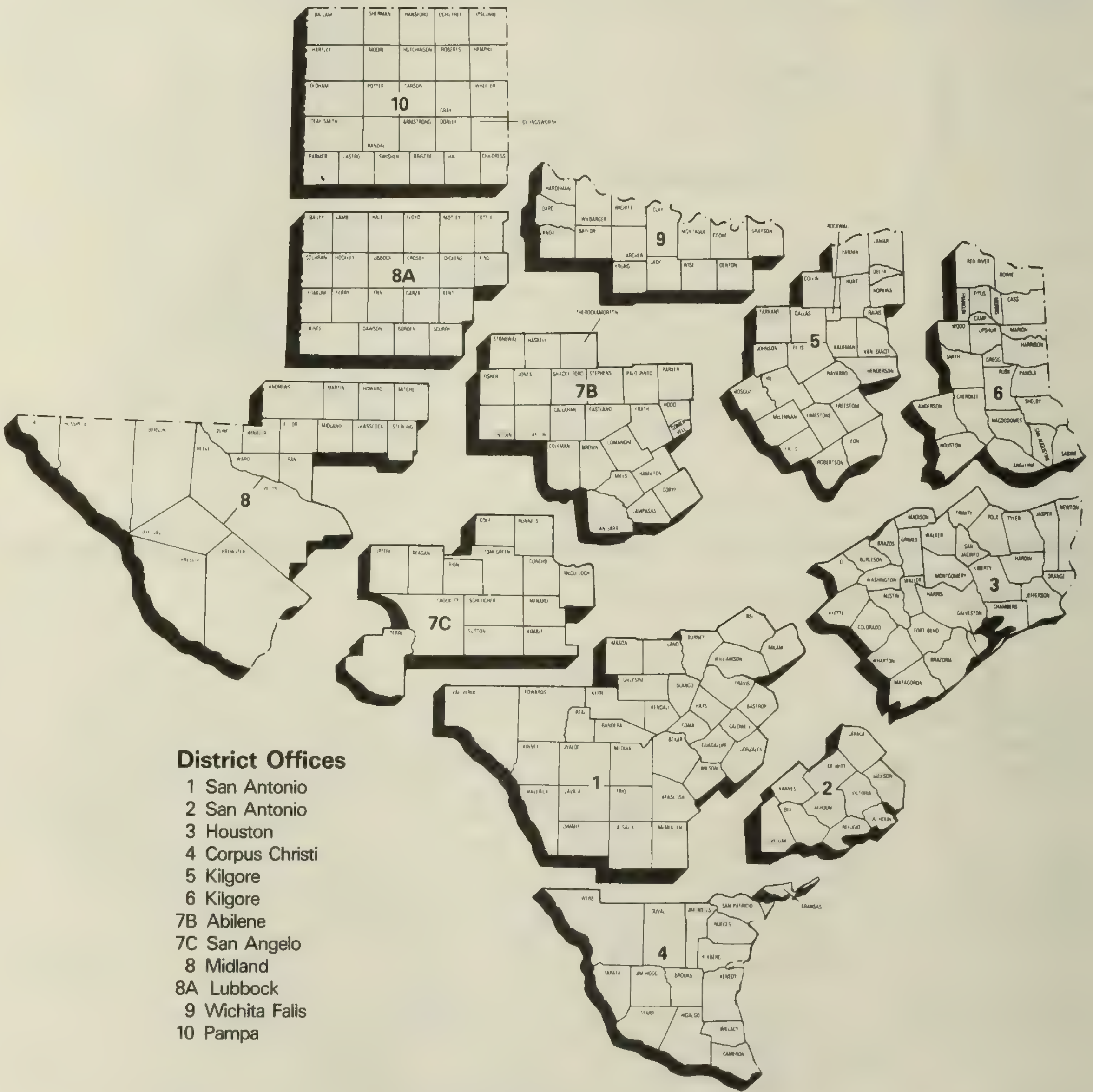
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
7B Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA–64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducte by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production an storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons fro natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liqui hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fraction tors); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Alman* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and b making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls throug possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA–64 are show by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report mont Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of t aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For suc companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stoc value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. T value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, an identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includ checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month chang (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls a made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA–87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reportin System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA 87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA–88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA–89); and th

EIA-64

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D.C. 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93 275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law

Report Type: B 1 0
EIA Company Identification Number: ☐☐☐☐☐☐
Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month): ☐☐ ☐☐ Mo Yr
Zip Code of Plant Location: ☐☐☐☐☐
If Resubmission, Insert X in Block ☐
For DOE Use Only ☐
Plant Name ____________

Form Approved
OMB No. **1905-0109**

Section 1. Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To: Fractionating Facility (e)	Storage Facility (f)	Refinery (g)	Chemical Plant (h)	Other (i)	Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline													
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline													
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel													
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)													
____________													
____________													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operation and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleur reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of th Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA–87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through th mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA–88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and th Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) recei petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA–89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstat intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA–90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producer terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journ* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and th annual survey EIA–177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA–87, are shown by the example presented below. T EIA–88 and EIA–89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA–90 collects data on crude stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For the companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stoc value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. T value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event th previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All compani that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedi processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data f companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of compani that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance actio Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type: B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Report Period: ☐☐☐☐
Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES

(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc plants Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components, aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	051							
Jet fuel Naphtha-type	211							
Kerosene-type	213							
Kerosene (incl range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil Less No 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022							X
Road oil	031							
Still gas Petrochemical feedstock use	042	X						X
Other use	044	X						X
Ethane and/or ethylene Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: **Petrochemical feedstock use**	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene: **Petrochemical feedstock use**	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha – less than 400° end-point **Petrochemical feedstock use**	822							
Other oils – over 400° end-point **Petrochemical feedstock use**	824							
Other finished products Non - fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (Inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA-163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA-165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-161 through EIA-164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA-60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA-161: Uses the EIA-87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA-162: Uses the EIA-88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA-163: Based on the EIA-89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA-164: Uses the EIA-90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA-165: Uses the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501– 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA–161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA–60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P–133–M–O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM–145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA–60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM–145. Additional data taken from the IM–145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA–60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA–165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA–90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAD District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.6 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974–1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA–170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA–170 and EIA–89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel an residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods tha cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level i calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change betwee the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor o earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added t the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described i Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy o principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annua (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimate published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecesso of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists o respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5–7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lower

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

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[1] *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292, June 1981.

[2] Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft*, (Silver Spring, Maryland: February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *An Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual [b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA–23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

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[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d] From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

[e] From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f] From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA–60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA–87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

[c] Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

[d] Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM–245–X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e] Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA–90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual,* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520–2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e] From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products,* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979 EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

# Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a] Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

[c] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

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[1] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084-7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630-6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389-7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831-7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301-7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607-6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187-7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886-7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313-7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823-6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350-7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824-6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105-7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426-7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016-7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956-7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966-7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,925

[1] FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual.* The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplie appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation c statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, an all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oi The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except wher noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied ar aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska fc Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United State (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA–60.

- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plu unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natura gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentan unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stoc withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plar condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) c Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, fo unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production c same in Table 2.

- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery productio minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate an residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus fiel production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentan unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natura gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) o

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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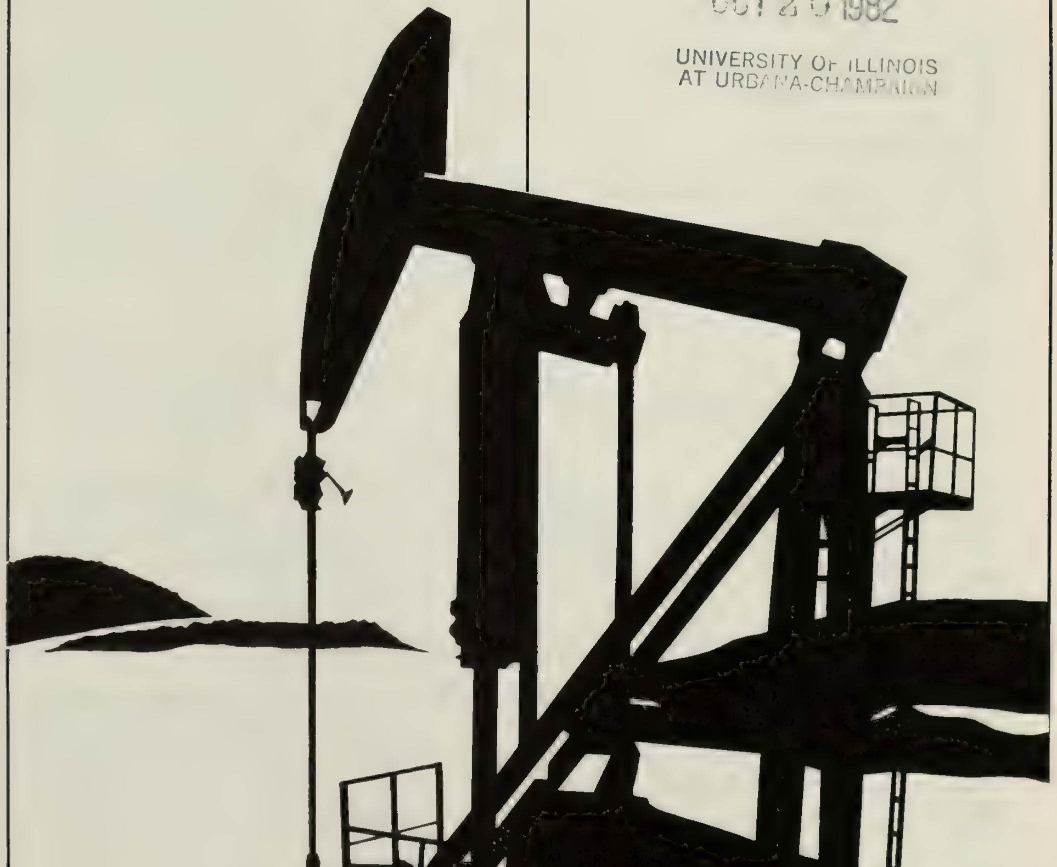

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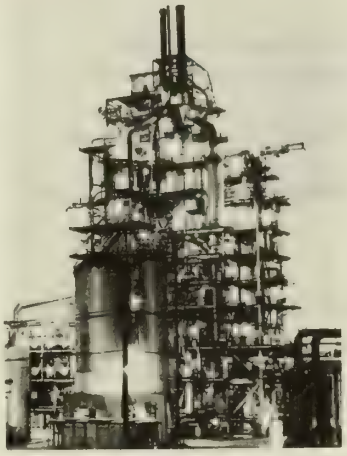

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Petroleum Focus

Overview

July 1982 Petroleum Supply Summary

In July 1982, **crude oil**[1] **and natural gas liquids plant production** averaged 10.2 million barrels per day, up slightly from the 10.0 million barrels per day during the same period in 1981. During July, 1982, **petroleum products supplied** (a proxy for consumption) averaged 14.8 million barrels per day, down 5.8 percent from the 15.7 million barrels daily average for July of 1981. **Refinery inputs** of crude oil for July 1982 averaged 12.4 million barrels per day, a 1.5 percent increase over the previous July. **Daily operable crude oil distillation capacity** in July 1982 averaged 17.1 million barrels daily, compared with 18.7 million barrels daily a year earlier. The **refinery utilization** rate was 75.2 percent in July 1982, compared with 67.4 percent one year earlier. **Total petrole**
um net imports in July 1982 average
5.0 million barrels per day, and the year
to-date level averaged 4.1 million bar
rels per day, compared with 5.5 millio
barrels per day for the first 7 months i
1981. **Petroleum product stocks** at th
end of July 1982 were lower than yea
earlier levels, 782 million barrels com
pared with 880 million barrels. Jul
1982 **residual fuel oil stocks** were 10 mil
lion barrels lower than those a yea
earlier; and **inventories of total moto**
gasoline at the end of July 1982 were
million barrels below the July 1981 le
el.

---

[1] Including lease condensate.

Petroleum Supply Summary

Average volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	July			Cumulative January Through July		
	1982	1981	% Change	1982	1981	% Change
Total Product Supplied	14.8	15.7	−5.8	15.4	16.3	−5.1
Gasoline	6.8	6.8	−0.4	6.5	6.6	−0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.1	2.4	−12.4	2.8	2.9	−3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	2.0	−25.6	1.8	2.2	−17.0
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.4	12.3	1.5	11.8	12.5	−6.0
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.2	10.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	0.2
Net Imports[1]	5.0	5.2	−4.3	4.1	5.5	−24.7
Net Crude Oil Imports[2]	3.9	3.9	1.4	3.0	4.0	−25.7
SPR Imports	0.1	0.2	−44.6	0.2	0.2	−25.0
Net Product Imports	1.0	1.2	−16.7	1.0	1.3	−21.3
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal[2]	−0.06	−0.04	—	0.09	−0.03	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	−0.9	0.1	—	0.5	0.3	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil[2]	345	386	−10.7			
Gasoline[3]	226	228	−0.7			
Distillate Fuel Oil	148	186	−20.5			
Residual Fuel Oil	59	69	−15.0			
Total Product	782	880	−11.1			
SPR	267	173	54.3			
Total	1,394	1,439	−3.1			

[1] Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products les exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

[2] Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)

[3] Including blending components.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Suppl Monthly*, September 1982.

Jpdate

Refinery Shutdowns During 1982

The June issue of the Petroleum Supply Monthly highlighted refinery activities in 1981. It indicated that between January 1, 1981 and January 1, 1982, twenty-three refineries having a combined capacity greater than 450,000 barrels per day, were permanently shutdown.

At the beginning of 1982, operable refinery capacity totalled 17.9 million barrels per day. A portion of this operable capacity (1.8 million barrels per day) was idle but capable of restarting within 90 days.

During 1982, the pace of permanent shutdowns has quickened (see Table 1 below). In particular, for the June and July report periods, 37 refineries, having a combined capacity of 841,000 barrels per day, were declared permanently shutdown. The total permanent shutdowns for the year is now at 44 refineries. Table 2 below lists these refineries. Contacts with other refineries indicate that by the end of 1982 it is expected that 52 refineries having a combined capacity of 1.2 million barrels per day will have been permanently shutdown.

Table 1. Refinery Operations in 1981 and 1982

	Operable		Operating		Idle		Permanently Shutdown	
	# Ref.	Capacity MB/D	# Ref.	Capacity MB/D	# Ref.	Capacity MB/D	# Ref.	Capacity MB/D
During 1981							23	451
January 1, 1982	301	17,890	254	16,104	47	1,786	0	0
February 1, 1982	299	17,983	250	16,235	49	1,747	2	30
March 1, 1982	295	17,971	249	16,131	46	1,841	4	9
April 1, 1982	294	17,967	245	16,065	49	1,903	1	14
May 1, 1982	294	17,971	246	15,974	48	1,997	0	0
June 1, 1982	[1]288	17,587	245	15,997	43	1,590	7	426
July 1, 1982	258	17,146					30	415
Jan-Jul, 1982							44	894
Aug-Dec, 1982	250	16,979					8	267
1982 Total (est.)							52	1,161

[1] Includes one new refinery with capacity of 8,000 barrels per day.

Source: Form EIA-87 "Refinery Report."

Table 2. Refineries Permanently Shutdown since January 1, 1982

(Barrels per Calendar Day)

Refineries	Location	Crude Distillation Capacity	Date Shutdow
PAD District I			
Amoco Oil Co.	Baltimore, Maryland	15,000	7/82
Seminole Refining Inc.	St. Marks, Florida	15,000	7/82
Total		**30,000**	
PAD District II			
Amoco Oil Co.	Sugar Creek, Missouri	104,000	7/82
Ashland Oil Inc.	Findlay, Ohio	20,400	7/82
CRA, Inc.	Scottsbluff, Nebraska	5,600	7/82
Dillman Oil Recovery Inc.	Oblong, Illinois	1,200	3/82
E-Z Serv Refining Inc.	Shallow Water, Kansas	9,500	7/82
Energy Cooperative Inc.	East Chicago, Indiana	126,000	6/82
Industrial Fuel & Asphalt of Indiana Inc.	Hammond, Indiana	8,187	6/82
Kentucky Oil & Refining Co.	Betsy Lane, Kentucky	3,000	7/82
Mid-America Refining Co. Inc.	Chanute, Kansas	3,500	7/82
Northland Oil & Refining Co.	Dickinson, North Dakota	5,000	2/82
Texaco Inc.	West Tulsa, Oklahoma	50,000	7/82
Texas American Petrochemicals Inc.	West Branch, Michigan	11,500	7/82
Total		**347,887**	
PAD District III			
Bayou State Oil Corp.	Hosston, Louisiana	3,000	3/82
Bronco Refining Co.	Houston, Texas	2,500	7/82
Caribou-Four Corners Oil Co.	Kirtland, New Mexico	2,500	7/82
Clinton-Manges	Palestine, Texas	10,000	7/82
Copano Refining Co.	Ingleside, Texas	11,100	7/82
Dow Chemical U.S.A.	Freeport, Texas	190,000	6/82
Eagle Refining Corp.	Jacksboro, Texas	1,800	7/82
Independent Refining Corp.	Pt. Neches, Texas	30,000	6/82
Independent Refining Corp.	Winnie, Texas	50,000	6/82

Table 2. Refineries Permanently Shutdown since January 1, 1982—Continued

(Barrels per Calendar Day)

Refineries	Location	Crude Distillation Capacity	Date Shutdown
PAD District III—Cont.			
Lake Charles Refining Co.	Lake Charles, Louisiana	28,000	7/82
Longview Refining Co.	Longview, Texas	14,000	4/82
Petraco-Valley Oil & Refining Co.	Brownsville, Texas	12,300	7/82
Rio Grande Crude Refining	Brownsville, Texas	9,500	6/82
Rio Grande Recovery Systems Inc.	Brownsville, Texas	1,000	7/82
Sentry Refining Inc.	Corpus Christi, Texas	25,000	2/82
Shepard Oil Co.	Jennings, Louisiana	10,000	7/82
Sooner Refining Co.	Darrow, Louisiana	8,000	7/82
TARCO	Euless, Texas	6,000	7/82
T & S Refining Inc.	Jennings, Louisiana	11,500	7/82
Tipperary Refining Co.	Ingleside, Texas	10,400	7/82
Wickett Refining Co.	Wickett, Texas	8,000	7/82
Total		**444,600**	
PAD District IV			
C & H Refinery Inc.	Lusk, Wyoming	190	7/82
Glacier Park Co.	Osage, Wyoming	4,160	3/82
Morrison Petroleum Co.	Woods Cross, Utah	6,300	7/82
Sage Creek Refining Co.	Cowley, Wyoming	1,200	7/82
Texaco Inc.	Casper, Wyoming	21,000	7/82
Total		**32,850**	
PAD District V			
Gibson Oil & Refining Co.	Bakersfield, California	4,600	7/82
Lunday-Thagard Oil Co.	South Gate, California	12,000	6/82
United Independent Oil Co.	Tacoma, Washington	730	3/82
West Coast Oil Co.	Oildale, California	21,000	7/82
Total		**38,330**	
United States, Total		**893,667**	

Source: Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report".

Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83

As the winter 1982-83 heating season approaches attention turns to the adequacy of heating oil stocks. A basic concern is whether supplies of heating oil this winter will be sufficient to meet U.S. demand. A second concern is whether low inventories of heating oil will make the distribution system vulnerable to a sudden cold spell or a localized transportation problem. Such situations could cause short-term regional shortages or larger-than-expected increases in heating oil prices.

Preliminary data indicate that the level of anticipated inventories should be adequate, but that the cushion of extra inventories is smaller than in previous years. However, since current inventories of crude oil are relatively high in terms of days of supply, and refineries are producing well below their maximum capacity, potential supplies are expected to be sufficient to meet even the extra demands of colder weather and stronger economic growth. Supplies of heating oil should be adequate, unless there is some drastic reduction in the worldwide availability of crude oil or in the willingness and ability of U.S. refiners to produce heating oil.

If demand is higher than expected during the winter heating season and stock levels fall more rapidly than expected, industry can adjust by:

- **Drawing down crude oil stocks** and increasing the rate of refinery utilization. Crude oil stocks at the end of August were 356 MMB, well within the average range for this time of year. Refinery utilization of 68 percent during the first 8 months of 1982 is well below recent historical peaks which have been as high as 88 percent in 1978.

- **Importing more distillate** from outside the United States. Current distillate imports are well below the peak of more than 650 MB/D in February 1977. Presently, Europe has more excess refining capacity than the United States.

- **Changing present refinery yields** to produce more distillate.

These options provide industry with considerable flexibility to respond to increases in demand.

Recent Trends in Fuel Oil

This article reviews recent trends in the demand for, and supply of distillate and residual fuel oils, the two principal petroleum products used for heating in the United States. The uses of these petroleum products have changed significantly since 1977, the year of peak consumption. In that year, less than 40 percent of all distillate was consumed by the transportation sector (e.g., automobiles, vessels, and railroads), whereas by 1981 more than half of all distillate supplied was consumed for transportation, reflecting decreased heating use. Although one of the principal uses of distillate has been space heating, less than one gallon in five (19 percent) of all distillate supplied in 1981 was used for residential heating.

Recent Trends in Demand

Demand for distillate fuel oil peaked in 1978 at about 3.4 million barrels per day and fell to about 2.8 million barrels per day by 1981 (see Table 1). This decrease of about 17 percent in three years can be attributed to changes in variables affecting distillate consumption; i.e., prices, economic activity, weather, and conservation effects. By far the most influential variable over the 1978-1981 period was price. In real terms, residential heating oil prices rose more than 75 percent over the 1978-1981 period—an annual average increase of over 20 percent.

Price increases can affect quantities demanded in several ways:

- Utilization of fuel-burning equipment decreases as consumers and businesses "do without." This is typically a very short-term response.
- Existing equipment is run using alternative, less costly fuels. This is also typically a short-term response, and generally applies only to those establishments which have invested in dual-fired boilers and furnaces.
- Embodied and disembodied technological changes are made to existing equipment or the environment in which it is used. An example of an embodied change is cleaning and adjusting furnaces and boilers to make them more efficient. An example of a disembodied change is adding more insulation to a home or office building.

Table 1. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Demand: 1978-1982
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/ Quarter	Product Supplied (Apparent Demand)	Production	Net Imports[1]	Stock Withdrawals[2]
1978	3.43	3.17	0.17	0.09
1979	3.31	3.15	0.19	−0.03
1980	2.87	2.66	0.14	0.06
1981 - I	3.46	2.76	0.24	0.46
- II	2.47	2.46	0.17	−0.18
- III	2.43	2.55	0.16	−0.23
- IV	2.96	2.69	0.11	0.17
- Average	2.83	2.61	0.17	0.04
1982 - I	3.16	2.45	0.00	0.69
- II	2.63	2.57	0.01	0.03
- Average[3]	2.89	2.51	0.01	0.36

[1] Negative numbers indicate that exports exceeded imports.

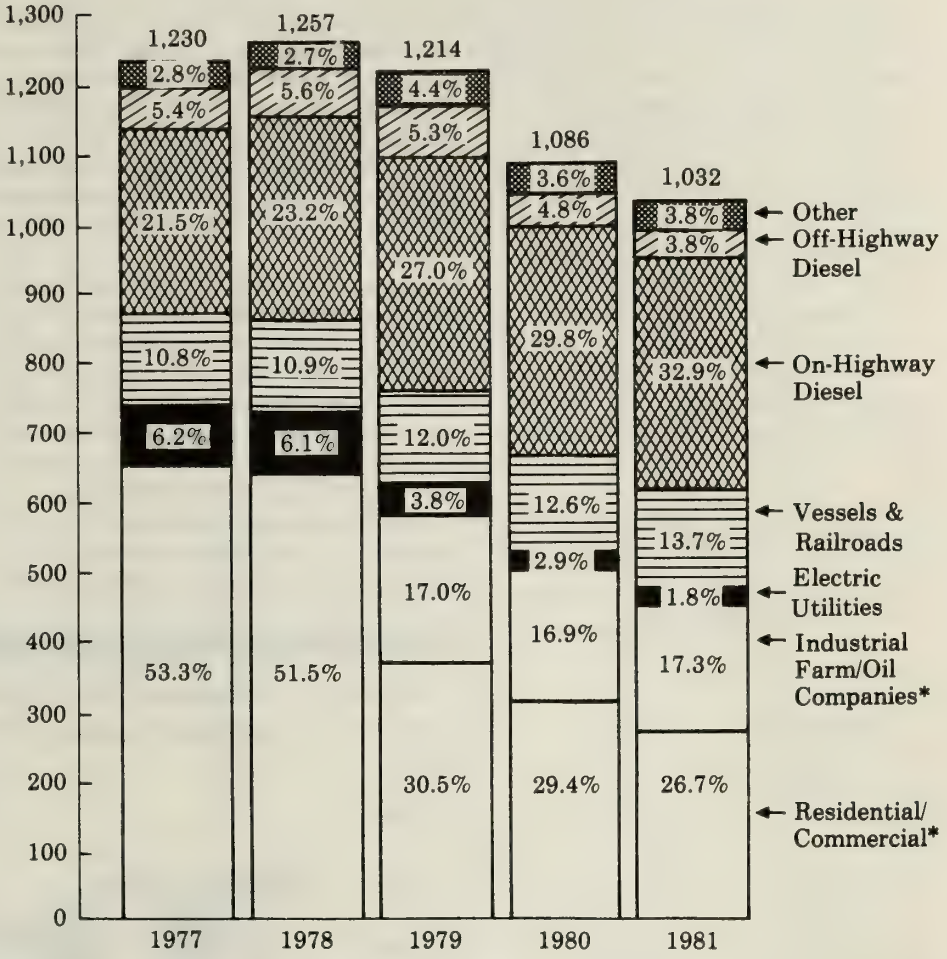
[2] Negative numbers indicate stock additions.

[3] January-June 1982.

Note: Beginning in January 1981 EIA modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4.

Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1981 and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (for 1982).

Exhibit 1. Deliveries of Distillate Fuel Oil by Use as Percent of Total (Millions of Barrels)



Source: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1981

*These were a single category prior to 1979.

These changes typically take place over a longer period of time and have a more lasting impact.

- Purchase and installation of new, more efficient fuel-burning equipment. Because of the cost involved, this is typically a long-term investment decision. Once the investment has been made, its impact will be felt for many years.

A Residential Energy Consumption Survey[1] conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1980 and 1981 indicated that during the April 1979-March 1980 period, an estimated 1.3 million households, or 8.2 percent of all households then heating with fuel oil or kerosene, switched to other fuels, mainly wood and natural gas, as their main source of heat. In addition, during 1978-1979, approximately 1.9 million households heating with fuel oil or kerosene added attic insulation; 1.6 million added storm windows and/or storm doors; and 0.7 million added wall insulation. These data indicate a significant trend toward both fuel-switching and conservation by residential consumers of fuel oil.

Consumption of distillate fuel oil is shifting from the traditional fuel oil use for space heating, industrial purposes, and electricity generation toward increased usage in the transportation sector (see Exhibit 1). On-highway diesel had the most dramatic increase, 28 percent from 1977 to 1981 while electric utility use declined 76 percent during the same period. In 1981, diesel fuel accounted for over 50 percent of the distillate fuel oil consumption. This reflects both the increase in the diesel penetration of the private and commercial automobile fleet, and the overall decline in demand over the 1978-81 period.

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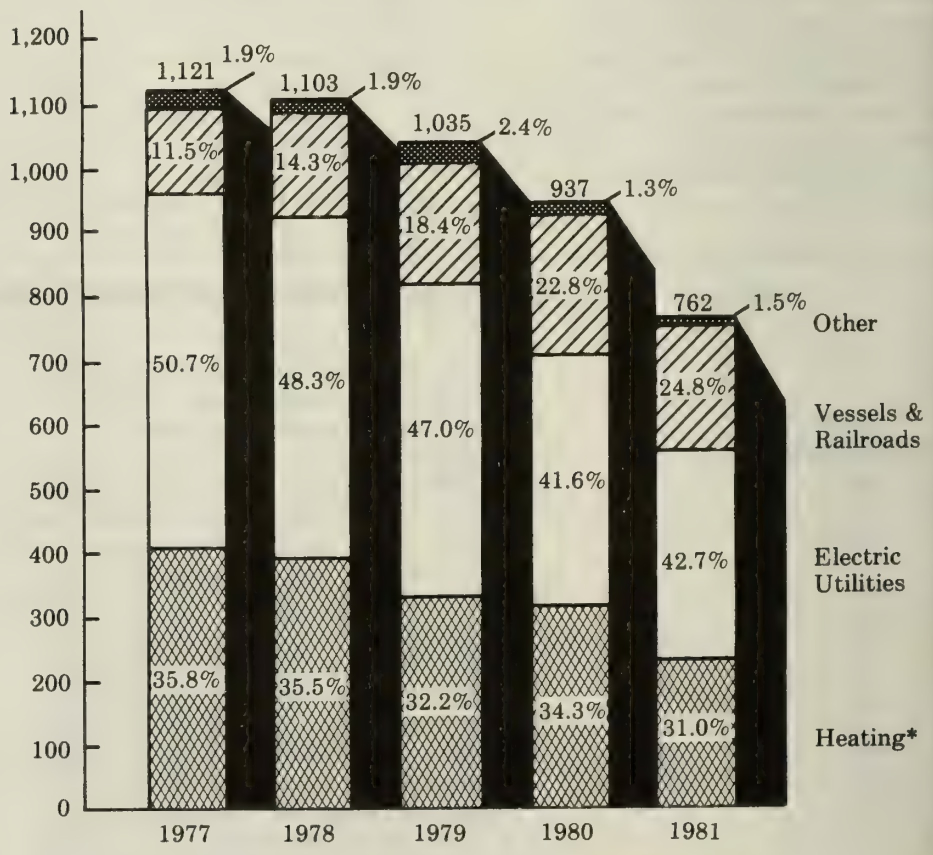
[1] Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Report Numbers: DOE/EIA-0207/5, July 1980; DOE/EIA-0262/1, April 1981; DOE/EIA-0314, June 1982.

The latest demands (through mid-1982) show an apparent leveling off of the decline in consumption noted earlier. Falling prices and anticipation of price increases contributed to a slight increase (about 6 percent) in product supplied between the second quarter of 1981 and the second quarter of 1982. Despite a colder-than-normal winter, first quarter demand in 1982 was down 9 percent from year-earlier levels, largely because of lower first-quarter economic activity. Another factor in the leveling off of the distillate demand decrease is the likelihood that consumer actions such as adding insulation, retrofitting, and doing without have already been completed, and that further efficiencies will occur more slowly as the current stock of fuel-burning equipment is replaced over the next several years.

Exhibit 2 indicates changes in the composition of residual fuel oil consumption. The commercial, industrial, and oil company sectors together declined 400,000 barrels per day, or 38 percent between 1978 and 1981. Consumption by the transportation sector in 1981 accounted for about 25 percent of total demand. Consumption by electric utilities declined 570,000 barrels per day, or almost 40 percent, between 1978 and 1981

Exhibit 2. Deliveries of Residual Fuel Oil by Use as Percent of Total (Millions of Barrels)

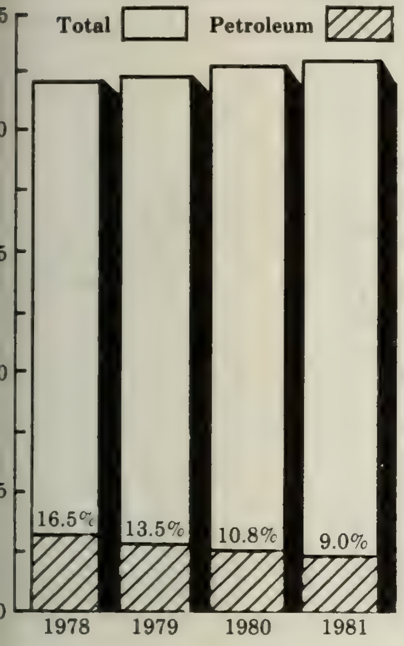


*Includes Oil Companies, Commercial, and Industrial

Source: *EIA Petroleum Supply Annual,* 1981

xhibit 3. Electricity Generation by Source: 1978-1981

(Billion Kilowatt Hours)



urce: Energy Information
dministration, U.S. Department of
ergy, *Monthly Energy Review*,
gust 1982, p. 66.

(Exhibit 3). Utility companies shifted from electricity generation using petroleum to generation using other energy sources. While electricity generation increased by 4 percent between 1978 and 1981, generation using petroleum declined 44 percent. Coal and natural gas more than made up the decline although generation by natural gas stopped growing in 1981, while growth in electricity generation using coal continued to be strong.

The greatest demand levels for residual fuel oil were about 3.0 million barrels per day in 1977 and in 1978. By 1981 (see Table 2), demand had dropped to about 2.09 million barrels per day, a decrease of about 32 percent in 3 years. A major determinant in the decline was price, which nearly doubled in real terms over the 3-year period, 1979-1981.

Recent Trends in Supply

Production, net imports, and net stock withdrawals comprise the supply of distillate fuel oil. Production of distillate declined 18 percent between 1978 and 1981, slightly more than the 12 percent decline in refinery production of all petroleum products over this period (see Table 3). Coincidental with the decline in distillate production was a reduction in refinery utilization from a rate of 87.8 percent in 1978 to 68.6 percent by 1981. This reflects the decrease in general demand for petroleum products over the period. Refinery inputs of crude oil fell 15 percent, and overall petroleum product demand declined 15 percent during the 3 years.

Distillate imports, while fluctuating from year to year, averaged 173,000 bar-

Table 2. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Demand: 1978-1982

(Million Barrels per Day)

Year	Product Supplied	Production	Net Imports	Stock Withdrawals[1]
1978	3.02	1.67	1.34	−0.00
1979	2.83	1.69	1.14	−0.02
1980	2.51	1.58	0.91	0.01
1981 - I	2.54	1.53	0.78	0.18
- II	1.91	1.26	0.54	0.06
- III	1.90	1.23	0.74	−0.12
- IV	2.01	1.26	0.67	0.02
- Average	2.09	1.32	0.68	0.04
1982 - I	2.10	1.15	0.67	0.23
- II	1.64	1.12	0.50	−0.04
- Average[2]	1.87	1.13	0.58	0.10

[1] Negative numbers indicate stock additions.

[2] January-June 1982.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, EIA modified survey forms, definitions and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4.

Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1981 and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (for 1982).

Table 3. Distillate & Residual Fuel Oil Production and Total Refinery Production: 1978-1982

(Million Barrels per Day)

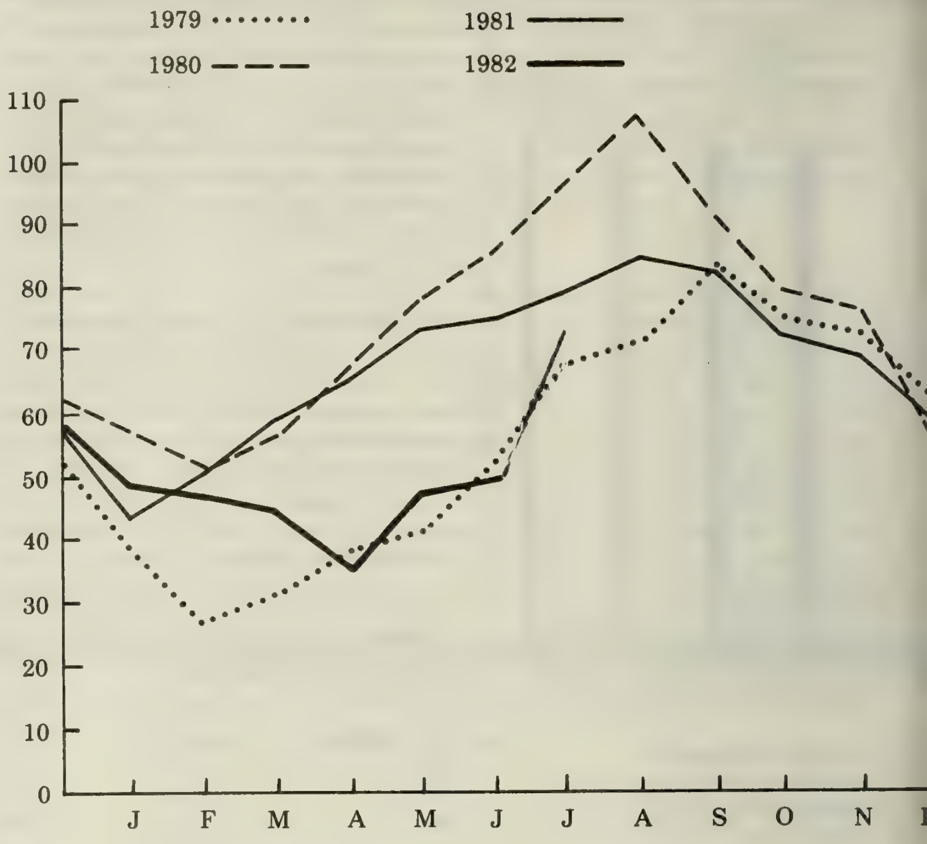
Year	Total Refinery Production	Distillate Fuel Oil Production	Residual Fuel Oil Production
1978	15.97	3.17	1.67
1979	15.76	3.15	1.69
1980	14.62	2.66	1.58
1981	13.99	2.61	1.32
1982[1]	13.18	2.51	1.13

[1] January-June 1982.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, EIA modified survey forms, definitions and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4.

Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.* (for 1978-1981): *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (for 1982)

Exhibit 4. Distillate Fuel Oil Days of Supply: 1979-1982



Sources: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* 1979 and 1980; *Petroleum Supply Annual 1981;* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* (for 1982).

rels per day in 1981, the same level as in 1978. In 1982, market conditions have enabled the United States, for the first time in several years, to export significant quantities of distillate to Mexico, Japan, and Western Europe.

Stock levels of distillate normally follow a pattern of buildups in the late spring and summer, and drawdowns in the fall and winter. The seasonal patterns remain fairly constant from year to year. During the past few years, however, stock levels have dropped successively. Distillate stocks during 1981 and 1982 were lower each month than during the corresponding period a year earlier. Year-end stocks in 1981 stood at 192 million barrels, 11 percent below ending stocks in 1978, and 16 percent below 1979 levels. Reasons for the lower levels of stocks held by primary suppliers over the last several years include:

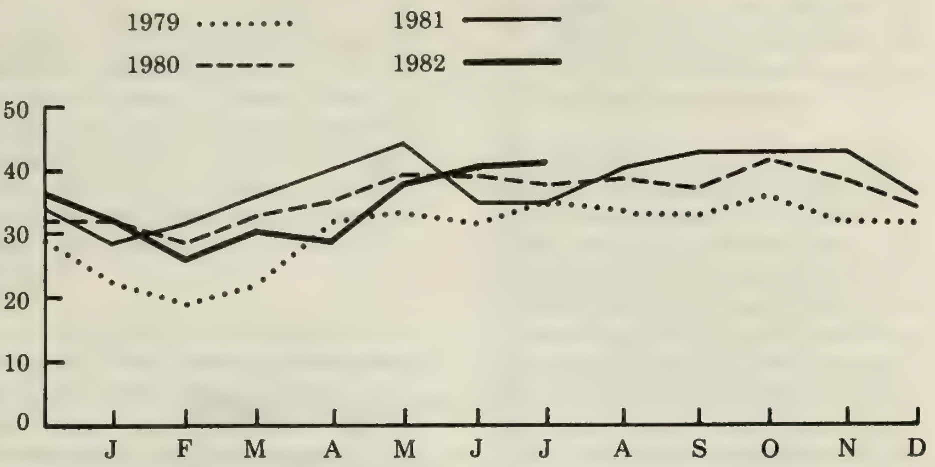
- **Higher interest rates**, making i
ventory holdings more costly;

- **Lower production rates** due to
general softening of demand,
discussed earlier; and

- **Increased stocks of crude oil**, e
dently preferred by refiners to pr
duct stocks as a buffer in a peri
of generally adequate supplies.

Although stocks of distillate have be
lower, available days of supply of di
tillate (primary stocks divided by dai
average product supplied) have n
shown the same decline (see Exhibit
Particularly, in the September-D
cember period of each of the 3 yea
1979-1981, the number of available da
of supply has been roughly similar

Exhibit 5. Residual Fuel Oil Days of Supply



Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* 1979 and 1980; *Petroleum Supply Annual, 1981;* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* (for 1982).

dropping from about 80 days at the end of September to about 60 days by year's end. During the remainder of the year, days of supply largely reflect the severity of the winter, with the cold winters of both 1978-1979 and 1981-1982 yielding only 40 days of supply available by the end of April of 1979 and 1982, respectively.

Residual fuel oil (residual) production declined 21 percent between 1978 and 1981. It is significant, however, that residual production, unlike that of distillate, was supplying 63 percent of residual fuel demand by 1981, compared with 55 percent in 1978. This reflects the substantial decline in net imports, occurring this period, which fell 50 percent to 680,000 barrels per day in 1981. The beginning of the decline in net imports coincided with the end of the entitlements program. In addition, the removal of export limitations (in October 1981) led to increases in the exportation of residual oil.

End of year stocks of residual fuel oil, which peaked at 96 million barrels in 1979, fell to 78 million barrels by the end of 1981, a decline of 19 percent. As with distillate, end-of-month stocks were successively lower each month in 1981 and 1982 than in the previous year. Again, this reflects lower prices and demand, and adequate crude oil stocks. As seen in Exhibit 5, however, the decline in residual consumption has meant that available days of supply have been *higher* each year since 1979. Although available days of supply fell by April of this year to less than 30 days, days of supply in May rose to 38 days due mostly to a continuing decrease in demand. This is still lower than in 1981, but higher than in the corresponding months of 1979 and 1980.

Conclusion

Demand for both distillate and residual fuel oils has dropped over the past few years, and end-use consumption patterns have changed. The use of distillate fuel oil for heating and the use of residual fuel oil for electrical generation has decreased substantially as traditional customers have shifted to other fuels. In contrast, distillate use for transportation has been increasing.

The general decrease in the use of distillate and residual fuel oils in the domestic market is having a favorable influence on the energy balance of trade, as less product is being imported than in the past several years, and more product is being exported. Based on days of supply measures, current levels of inventories are within historic ranges.

What are Futures?

Futures are contracts for the delivery of a specified quantity of a commodity on a specified date in the future, at a price which is agreed upon when the contract is executed. The quality of product and the delivery points that will satisfy the contract are also indicated.

Futures contracts differ from more common contractual arrangements in that the contracting parties need never meet one another or, indeed, even know who their counterparts are. Further, a most important feature of futures trading is that contracts may be resold many times before the specified delivery date. That is, a futures contract has a market value that is independent of the delivery price specified in the contract.

Firms and individuals use futures both to "hedge" against future price and supply uncertainty and to "speculate" on expected price trends. As a tool to reduce supply uncertainty, the use of futures contracts is straightforward—the contract guarantees delivery of a certain volume on a certain date. The use of futures to reduce price uncertainty is more complicated and involves both "short" and "long" hedgers. A short hedger *sells* a futures contract to "lock in" the price he will receive either for his inventories or for his planned future production. A long hedger *buys* a futures contract to "lock in" his future product costs. It is important to understand that the use of futures to hedge against price uncertainty does not require that the firm either take or make delivery of a physical barrel of oil.

The efficient use of futures for price-risk hedging is based on the condition that the value of a firm's cash market position will change by an equal but opposite amount to that of an appropriate futures position. In the long run, the net gain from a successful hedging operation should be zero—the firm neither loses nor profits from any change in cash market prices. Thus, as important as the capability of avoiding major, unexpected losses, hedging in futures enables firms to plan and budget more accurately for their future operations.

Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets

History

Activity in oil futures trading has accelerated considerably since a No. 2 heating oil futures contract was introduced on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) in late 1978. Currently there are petroleum futures markets in heating oil, residual fuel oil, leaded and unleaded gasoline, and propane.

In its first year, the NYMEX No. 2 heating oil futures contract experienced only light trading volume (10-100 contracts daily).[1] In September 1979, the trading volume and open interest (the number of active contracts) and the quantity of oil involved began increasing substantially (see Exhibit 1). Three reasons for this increased activity are:

- The disruption of Iranian oil supplies, which began in 1979, provoked price uncertainty and attracted speculators as well as industry hedgers to the market. World oil prices nearly doubled in 1979, but the rate of price increase in the last quarter was especially sharp.
- Large heating oil inventories had been built up by fall 1979, partly in response to government inducements to build supplies for the upcoming winter. There had been general concern about the adequacy of heating oil stocks after nationwide motor gasoline shortages that summer. Oil jobbers and distributors felt a need to hedge these substantial inventories.
- When the Iran-Iraq conflict began in September 1980, the No. 2 heating oil futures market had been around long enough for industry and potential speculators to observe sufficient "liquidity" (i.e., a sufficient volume of trading to ensure that a futures position may be easily closed) in the market and to gain confidence in the use of the contracts. With the tremendous uncertainty concerning world oil supplies that arose with the outbreak of the Persian Gulf war, there also arose tremendous opportunities for speculation.

Both the number of contracts and the volume of oil represented by No. 2 heating oil futures contracts for New York Harbor delivery increased rapidly after September 1980. By March 1981, the monthly trading exceeded 89,000 contracts and by April 1982, the daily trading volume reached a NYMEX record of 14,000 contracts. The availability of excess crude oil on the world market, which became apparent early in 1981, increased the need to hedge inventories, helping to sustain both trading volume and open interest.

NYMEX trading in heating oil contracts for Gulf Coast delivery was initiated in August 1981. Activity is still much lower than that for the New York Harbor contracts.

Impacts on Inventory Strategy

The emergence of an active futures market in heating oil may be influencing the inventory strategies of producers, distributors, and end-users. By purchasing a futures contract, a distributor or end-user can guarantee it will receive a certain volume of product on a given date. Thus, the firm's need to maintain stocks in order to ensure adequate product availability on that date is reduced. At the same time, a producing firm that has high inventories, but is concerned about the possibility either of not being able to sell those stocks or of the future sales price declining, may protect the value of its stocks by selling futures contracts. In this case, the producer may maintain higher inventories than it would if there were no futures market. The buying and selling of futures contracts by hedgers at different levels in the industry has the effect of redirecting where stocks will be maintained. Speculators assist this process in a major way, by compensating for any net difference between hedging sales and purchases with their own purchases and sales. In general, the risk transference made possible by futures hedging, in conjunction with a more efficient dis-

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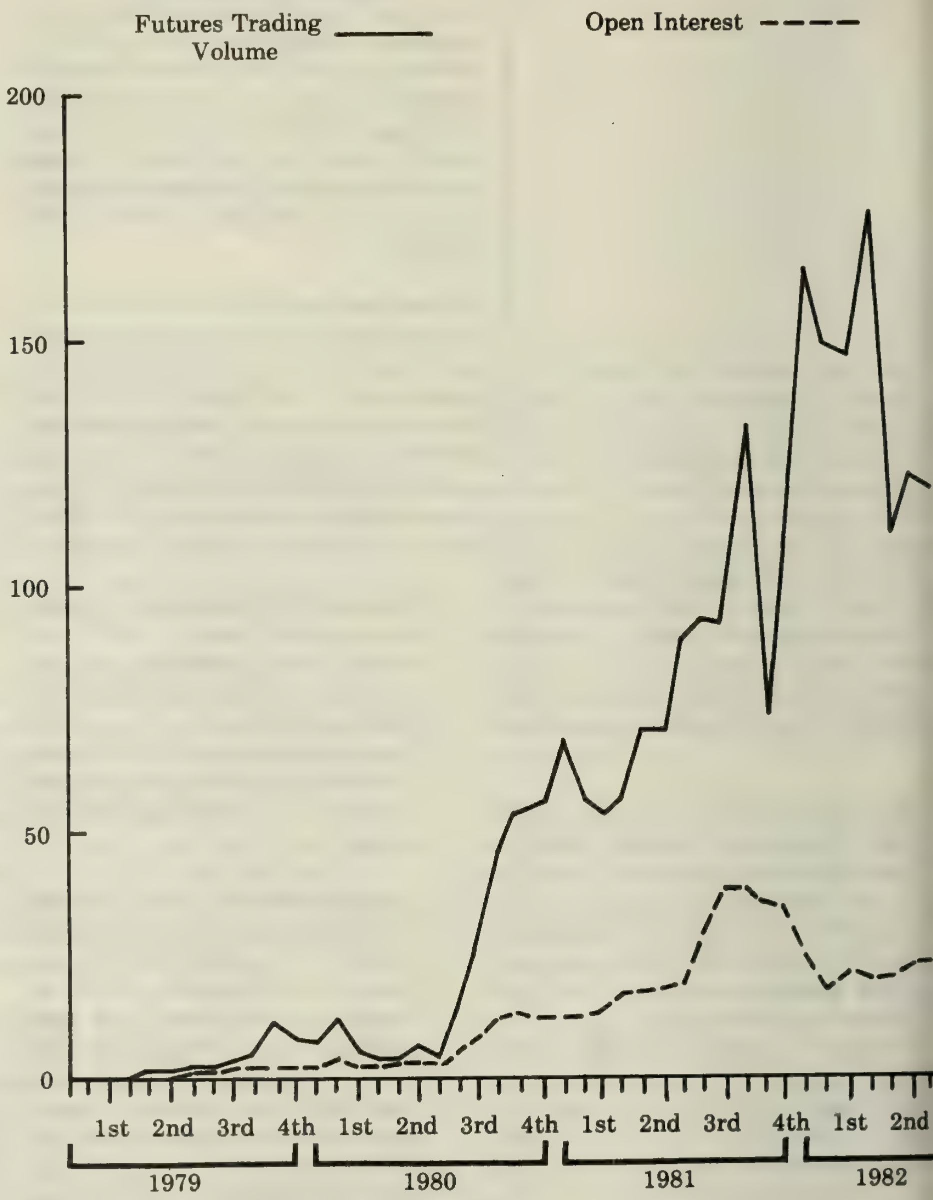
[1] Each contract is for 1,000 barrels of heating oil (42,000 gallons) and is priced in cents per gallon. Each cent change reflects the gain or loss of $420 per contract.

Exhibit 1. No. 2 Heating Oil Futures Trading Volume and Open Interest

(Thousand Contracts)



Source: New York Mercantile Exchange

tribution of product inventories, may be expected to result in generally lower optimal stock levels as the volume of futures hedging activity increases.

Impacts on Pricing Strategy

Proponents of energy futures contracts believe that hedging in futures is changing the way the petroleum industry prices its products. As participation in the No. 2 heating oil market by the petroleum industry has increased, it is believed that futures prices are becomin more widely accepted indicators of fre market product values than are spo market quotations. Normal deliver contracts can be based upon future market prices instead of "posted" spo market prices, as is now the case. I addition, major oil companies may begin using futures market prices to determine internal transfer prices betwee affiliates. Finally, the once commo fixed-price oil contract could re-emerg due to futures market hedging.

Summary Statistics

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**1,074**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**-17**	**-145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980	January	10,377	8,675	1,648	-594	270	18,851	1,351
	February	10,402	8,705	1,656	-292	563	18,817	1,343
	March	10,303	8,698	1,568	-47	-99	17,377	1,348
	April	10,356	8,685	1,630	-412	-229	16,784	1,367
	May	10,298	8,635	1,615	-117	-520	16,238	1,387
	June	10,164	8,554	1,561	65	-869	16,187	1,411
	July	10,113	8,547	1,524	88	-556	16,008	1,425
	August	9,974	8,414	1,519	-274	-473	15,753	1,449
	September	10,184	8,619	1,515	307	-259	16,598	1,447
	October	10,092	8,532	1,516	-191	756	16,995	1,430
	November	10,109	8,495	1,571	-8	-84	16,702	1,432
	December	10,204	8,606	1,560	304	993	18,410	1,392
	AVERAGE	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**-290**	**130**	**16,058**	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July*	10,228	R 8,649	1,521	R -155	R -865	R 14,771	R 1,394
	August**	NA	*8,731*	NA	*-401*	*-290*	*14,610*	*1,415*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,666**	**NA**	**-104**	**405**	**15,316**	

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[3] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980	January	8,598	6,406	2,192	550	322	228	8,048
	February	7,945	6,013	1,931	558	332	227	7,386
	March	7,452	5,695	1,757	573	330	243	6,879
	April	7,106	5,598	1,508	434	192	241	6,672
	May	6,579	5,106	1,472	591	326	266	5,987
	June	6,894	5,480	1,414	654	365	289	6,240
	July	6,257	4,843	1,414	531	238	293	5,727
	August	6,192	4,803	1,389	319	78	241	5,873
	September	6,239	4,707	1,532	557	322	235	5,682
	October	6,379	4,768	1,611	598	309	288	5,781
	November	6,408	4,680	1,728	549	289	260	5,858
	December	6,894	5,082	1,812	622	343	279	6,272
	AVERAGE	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July*	R 5,763	R 4,245	R 1,518	741	229	512	5,022
	August**	*4,899*	*3,638*	*1,261*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**4,922**	**3,412**	**1,510**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

[4] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[5] Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

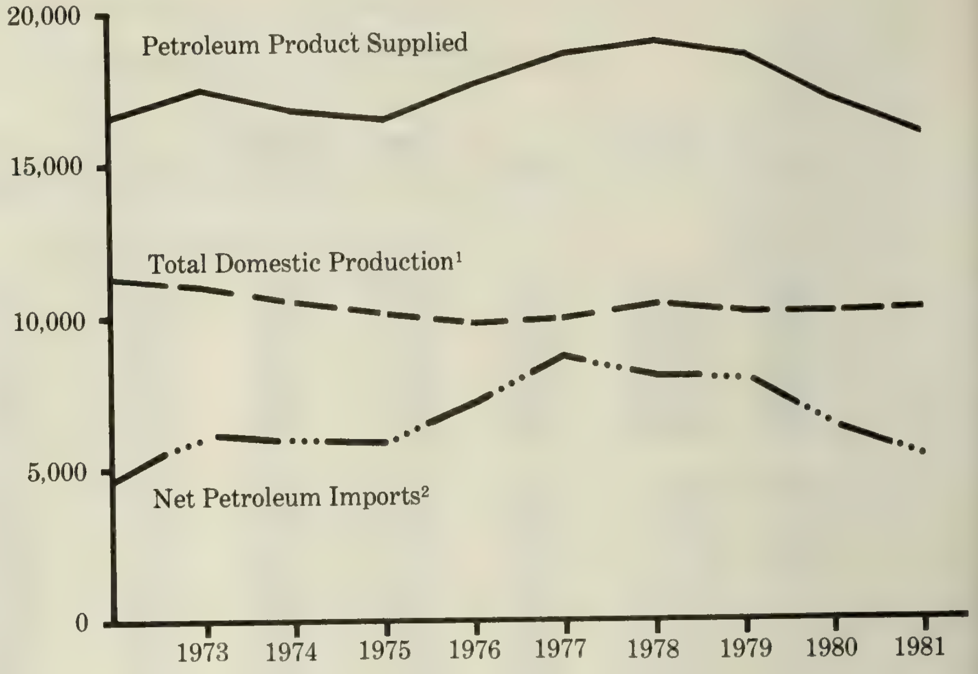
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2] Includes SPR imports.

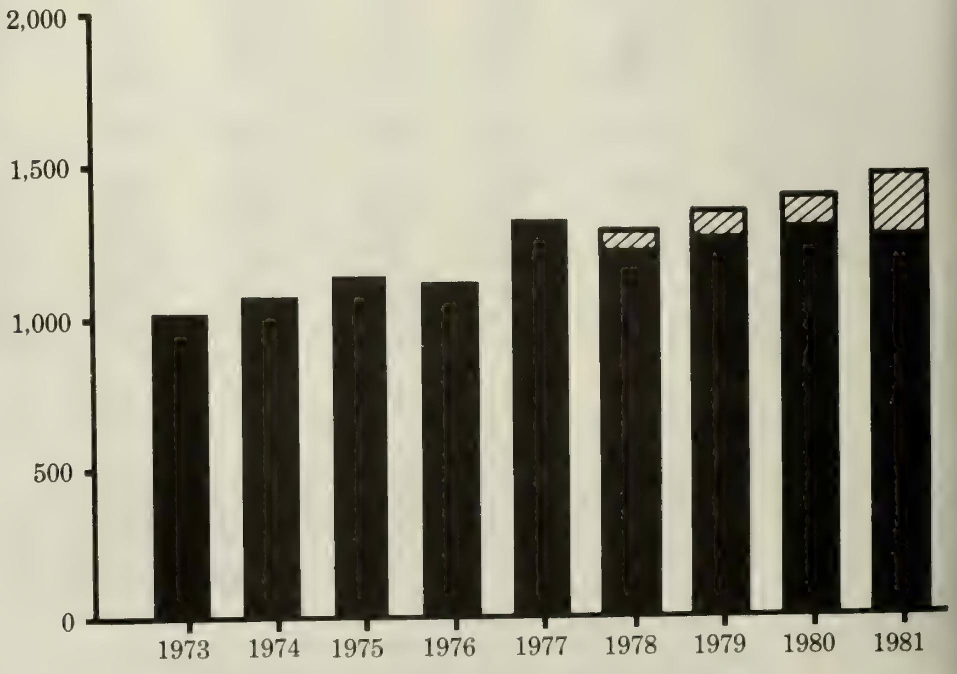
Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR



Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

cludes crude oil and natural gas plant
duction.

cludes SPR imports.

rce table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum
ducts Overview."

end

SPR Crude Oil

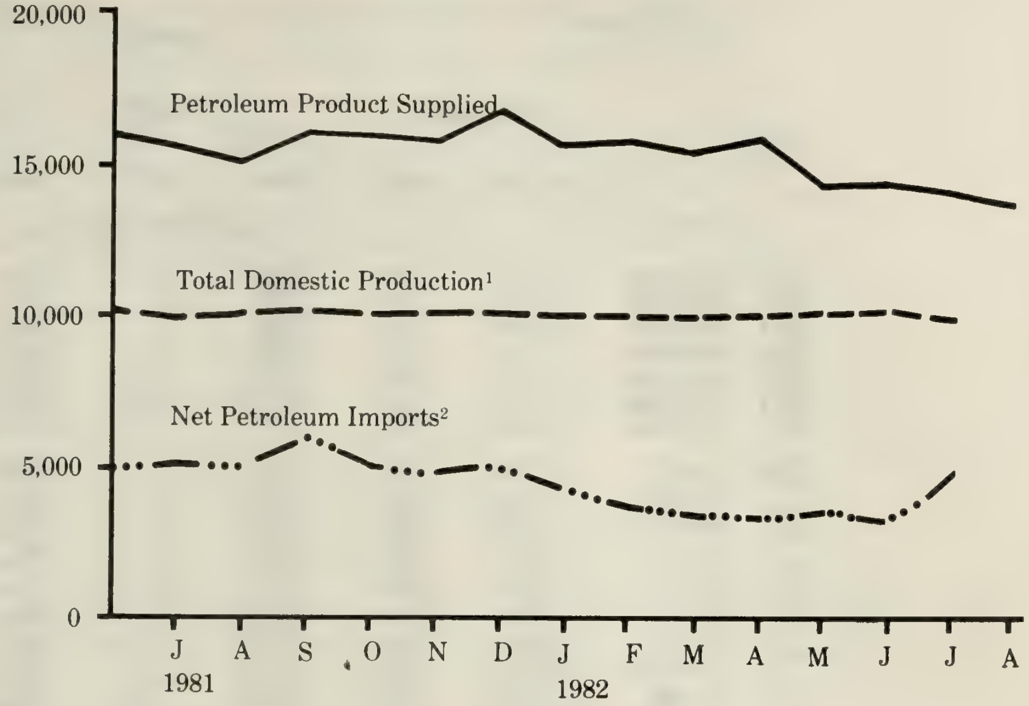
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
Excluding SPR

Average Stock Range[1]

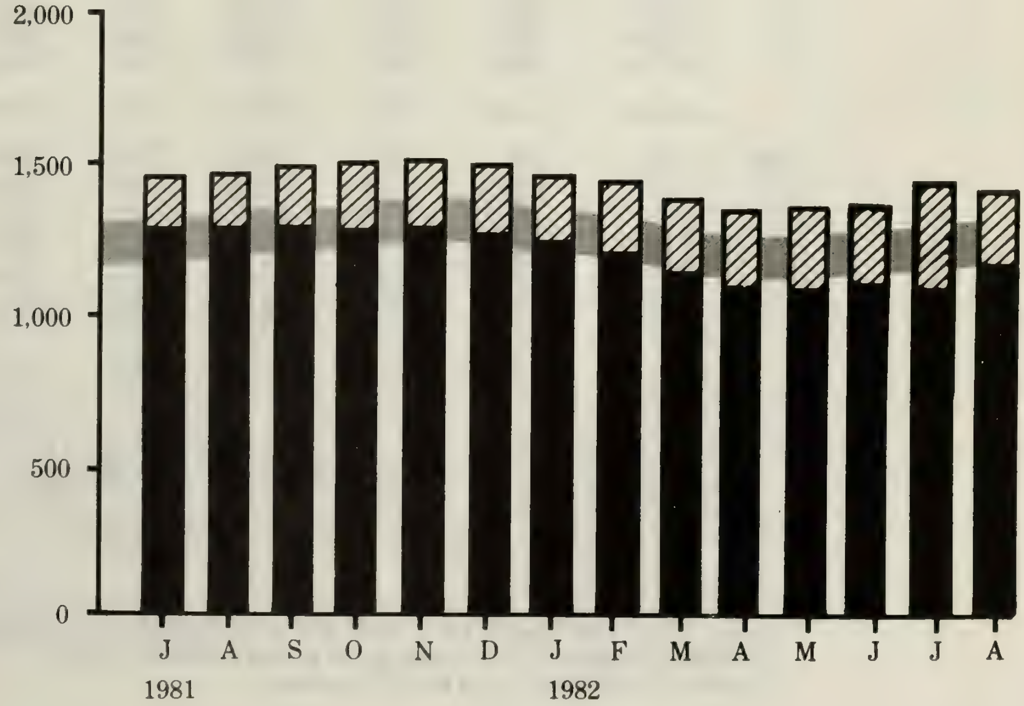
erage stock range (excluding SPR)
ed on 3 years of data. See
planatory Note 2.5.

rce tables: "Crude Oil and
roleum Products Overview" and
ude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**3,244**		**11**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3,477**		**-62**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**4,105**		**-17**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**5,287**		**-39**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-20**	**-150**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-163**	**84**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-67**	**-81**
1980	January	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	6,406	0	-594
	February	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	6,013	0	-292
	March	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	5,695	0	-47
	April	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	5,598	0	-412
	May	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	5,106	0	-117
	June	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	5,480	0	65
	July	8,547	1,612	4,843	0	4,843	0	88
	August	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	4,803	0	-274
	September	8,619	1,610	4,707	54	4,653	-54	361
	October	8,532	1,588	4,768	131	4,637	-123	-68
	November	8,495	1,561	4,680	142	4,538	-189	181
	December	8,606	1,602	5,082	198	4,884	-177	481
	AVERAGE	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	**46**
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191
	July*	R 8,649	R 1,715	R 4,245	R 97	R 4,147	R -97	R -58
	August**	*8,731*	*1,701*	*3,638*	*199*	*3,439*	*-199*	*-202*
	AVERAGE	**8,666**	**1,704**	**3,412**	**164**	**3,248**	**-177**	**73**

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3**	**-32**	**12,431**	**2**	**242**		**242**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**-25**	**-28**	**12,133**	**3**	**265**		**265**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**17**	**-30**	**12,442**	**6**	**271**		**271**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**77**	**-33**	**13,416**	**8**	**285**		**285**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**-6**	**-30**	**14,602**	**50**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**-57**	**-30**	**14,739**	**158**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**-11**	**-29**	**14,648**	**235**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980	January	166	-31	14,301	322	449	91	358
	February	124	-31	14,187	332	457	91	366
	March	-278	-30	13,709	330	459	91	367
	April	-165	-29	13,484	192	471	91	380
	May	55	-28	13,326	326	475	91	383
	June	1	-30	13,705	365	473	91	381
	July	52	-29	13,264	238	470	91	379
	August	147	-28	12,984	78	478	91	387
	September	27	-26	13,313	322	469	93	376
	October	-3	-25	12,772	309	475	97	379
	November	266	-26	13,119	289	475	102	373
	December	24	-26	13,648	343	466	108	358
	AVERAGE	**34**	**-28**	**13,481**	**287**			
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	**83**	**-63**	**12,470**	**228**			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May	105	-65	11,801	262	609	261	348
	June	110	-67	12,498	94	607	264	343
	July*	1	-63	R 12,447	229	R 612	267	R 345
	August**	NA	NA	*11,945*	NA	*630*	*274*	*356*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,786**	**NA**			

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

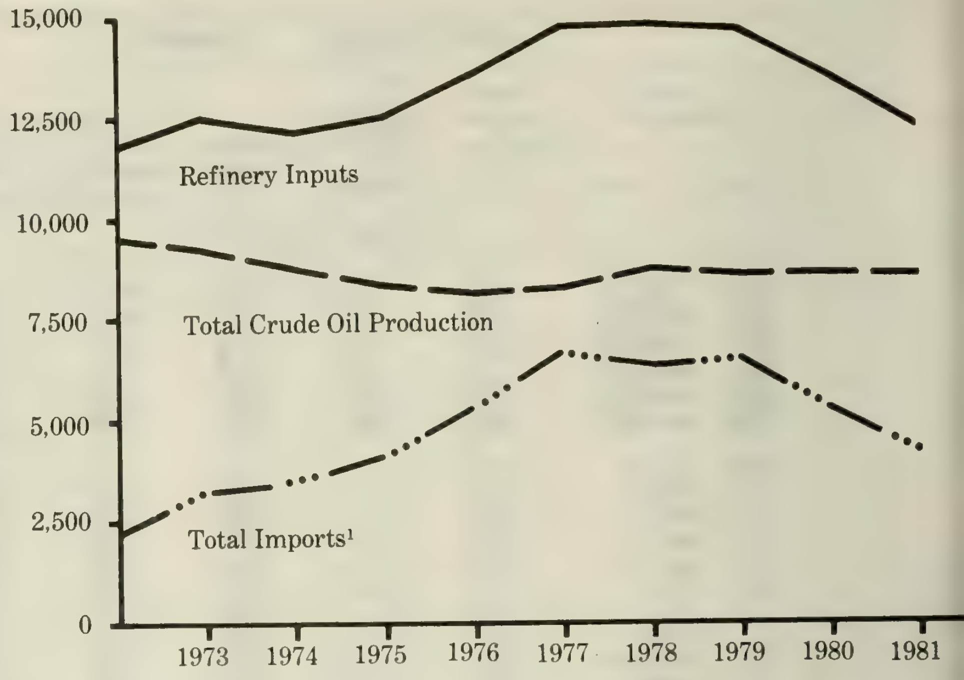
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes SPR imports.

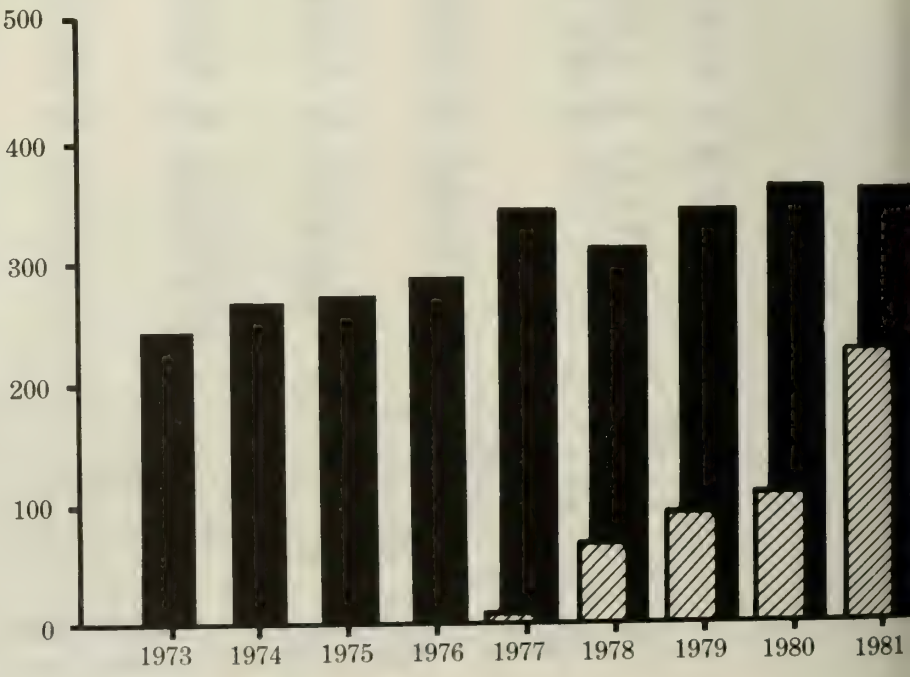
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

▨ SPR

■ Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

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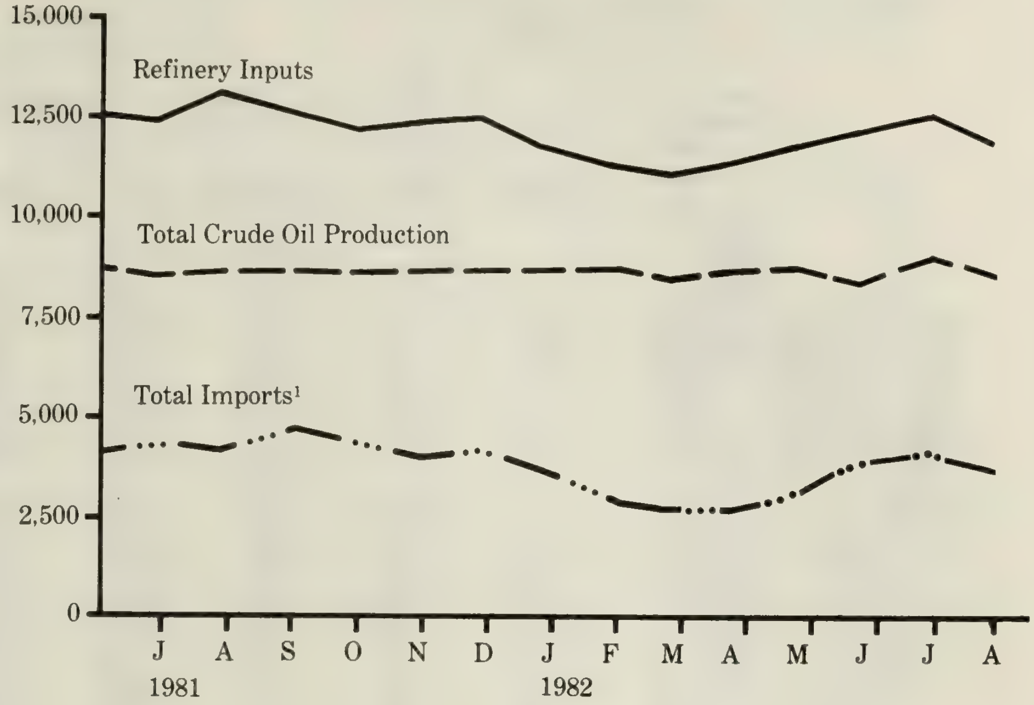
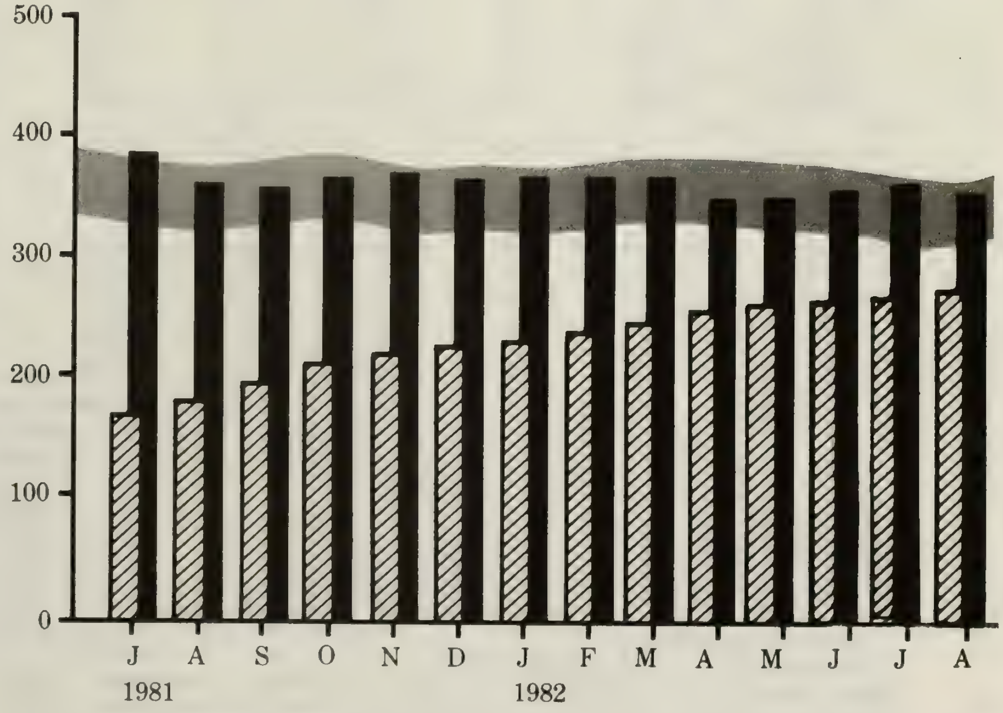
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2] [3]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[5]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[4]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,535**	**134**	**9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**	
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,360**	**204**	**-24**	**2**	**6,537**	**NA**	**NA**	**218**	
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,520**	**184**	**-28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**NA**	**235**	
1976	**AVERAGE**	**6,841**	**131**	**10**	**3**	**6,978**	**NA**	**NA**	**231**	
1977	**AVERAGE**	**7,033**	**217**	**-72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	
1978	**AVERAGE**	**7,169**	**190**	**54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	
1979	**AVERAGE**	**6,852**	**181**	**2**	(s)	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	
1980	January	6,991	141	-809	1	6,323	2,718	43.0	262	
	February	6,866	154	-423	(s)	6,596	2,969	45.0	275	
	March	6,519	155	-267	(s)	6,406	3,032	47.3	283	
	April	6,284	155	362	1	6,800	3,021	44.4	272	
	May	6,316	132	283	1	6,729	2,980	44.3	263	
	June	6,569	148	-59	1	6,657	3,099	46.6	265	
	July	6,465	149	-132	3	6,743	3,131	46.4	261	
	August	6,452	141	56	1	6,648	3,135	47.2	259	
	September	6,383	106	28	7	6,510	3,054	46.9	258	
	October	6,131	152	380	1	6,662	3,110	46.7	247	
	November	6,467	126	-359	(s)	6,234	3,123	50.1	257	
	December	6,644	121	-133	1	6,632	3,421	51.6	261	
	AVERAGE	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**		
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	**6,405**	**157**	**28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	220	178
	July*	R 6,788	200	-165	24	R 6,799	3,574	52.6	226	183
	August**	*6,331*	NA	NA	NA	*6,708*	NA	NA	*224*	NA
	AVERAGE	**6,305**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,561**	**NA**	**NA**		

---

[1] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Includes motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and process procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**200**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,654**	**155**	**40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	January	3,014	179	526	1	7	3,714	212
	February	2,766	237	716	1	8	3,712	192
	March	2,558	193	445	1	19	3,179	178
	April	2,461	154	21	2	2	2,635	177
	May	2,474	126	-199	1	1	2,402	183
	June	2,647	108	-439	1	(s)	2,317	197
	July	2,690	117	-557	2	3	2,249	214
	August	2,462	77	-403	2	(s)	2,137	226
	September	2,686	101	-201	2	(s)	2,587	232
	October	2,590	115	215	1	(s)	2,920	226
	November	2,703	133	111	1	(s)	2,949	222
	December	2,891	166	556	1	(s)	3,615	205
	AVERAGE	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	**2,613**	**173**	**38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July*	R 2,734	R 124	R -761	11	24	R 2,084	R 148
	August**	*2,537*	*65*	*-447*	NA	NA	*2,142*	*156*
	AVERAGE	**2,543**	**87**	**116**	NA	NA	**2,693**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

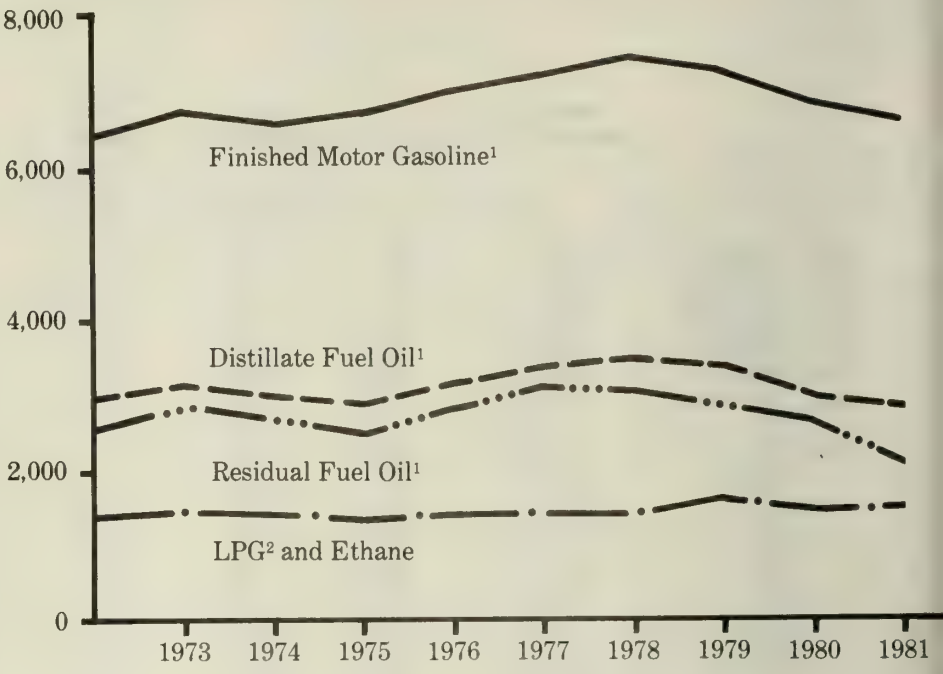
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

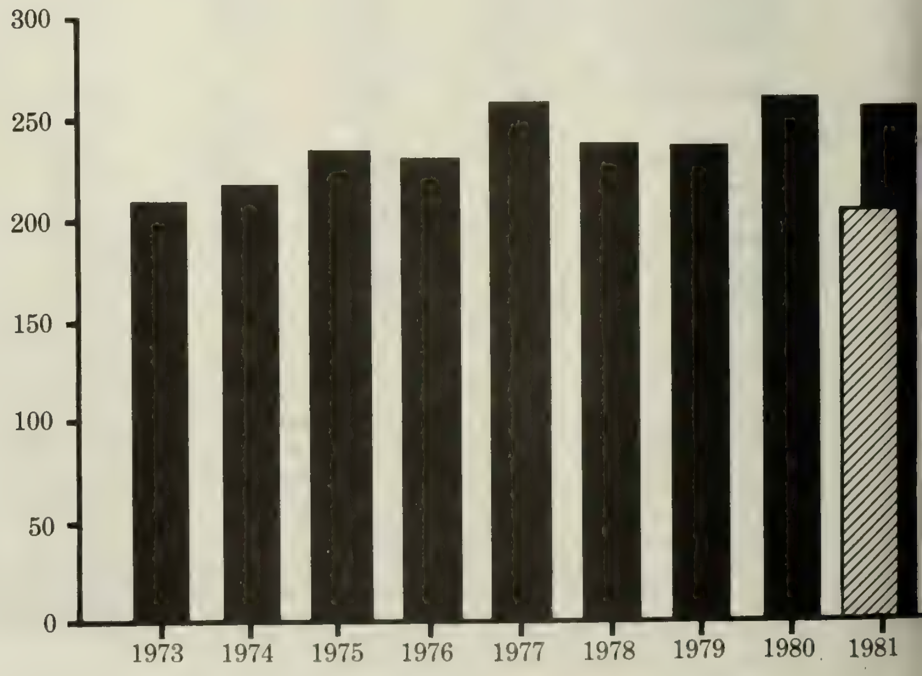


[1] Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2] Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

■ Total

▨ Finished

[1] Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

uefied Petroleum Gases.

rce tables: "Finished Motor
line Supply and Disposition,"
tillate Fuel Oil Supply and
osition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply
Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum
s and Ethane Supply and
osition."

end

▆ Total Motor Gasoline[1]

▨ Finished Motor Gasoline

▆ Average Stock Range[2]

ludes finished motor gasoline
ding components.

erage stock range for total motor
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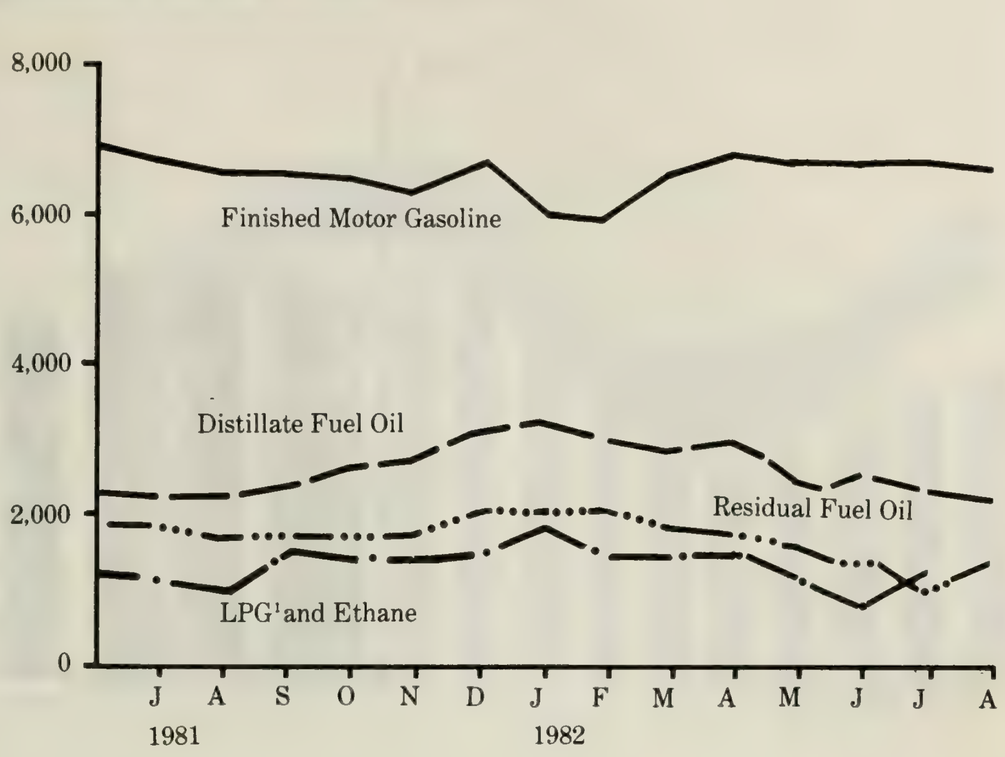
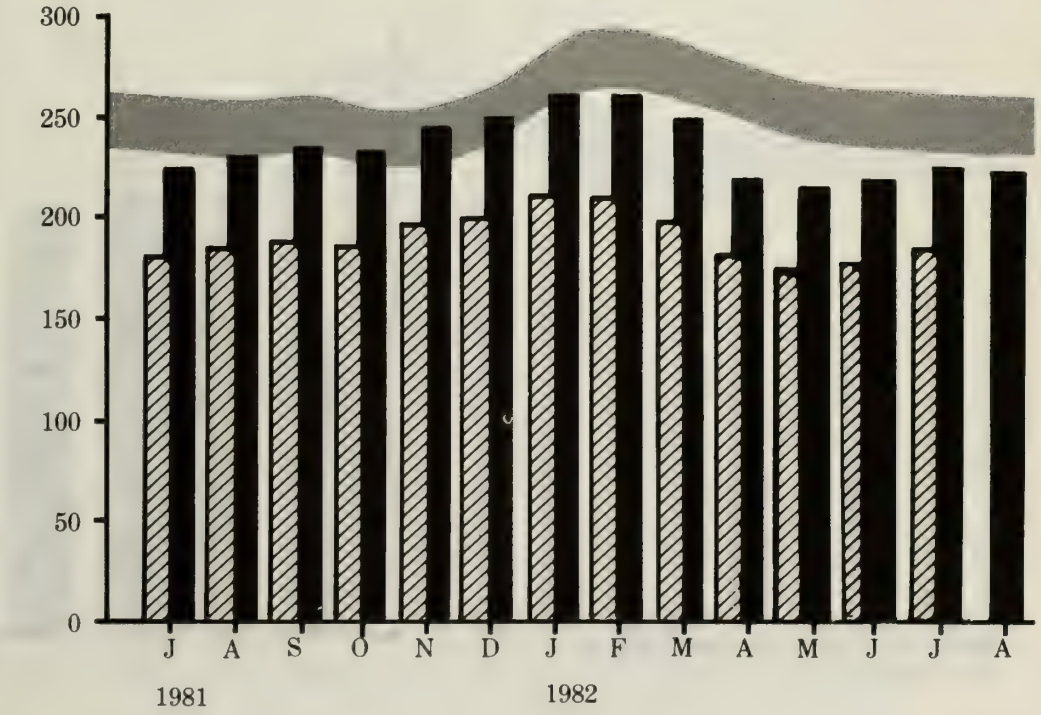
rce table: "Finished Motor Gasoline
ply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

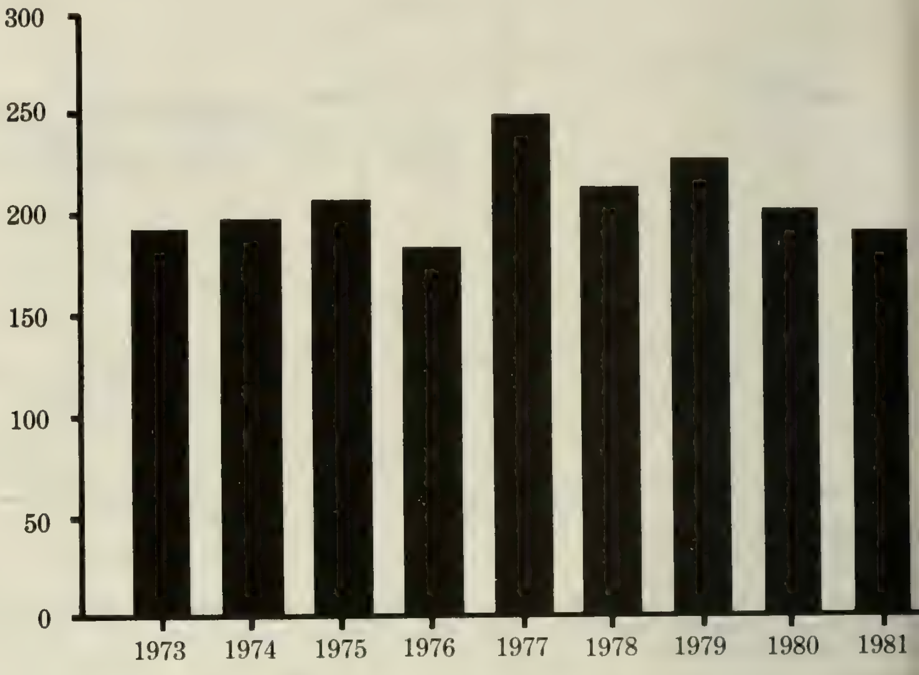


Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



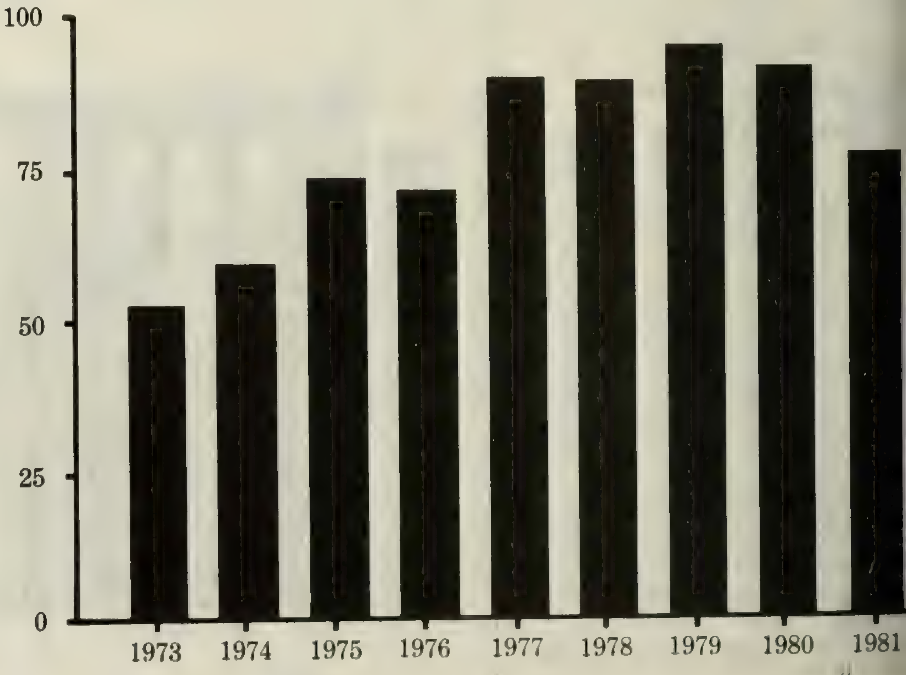
Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

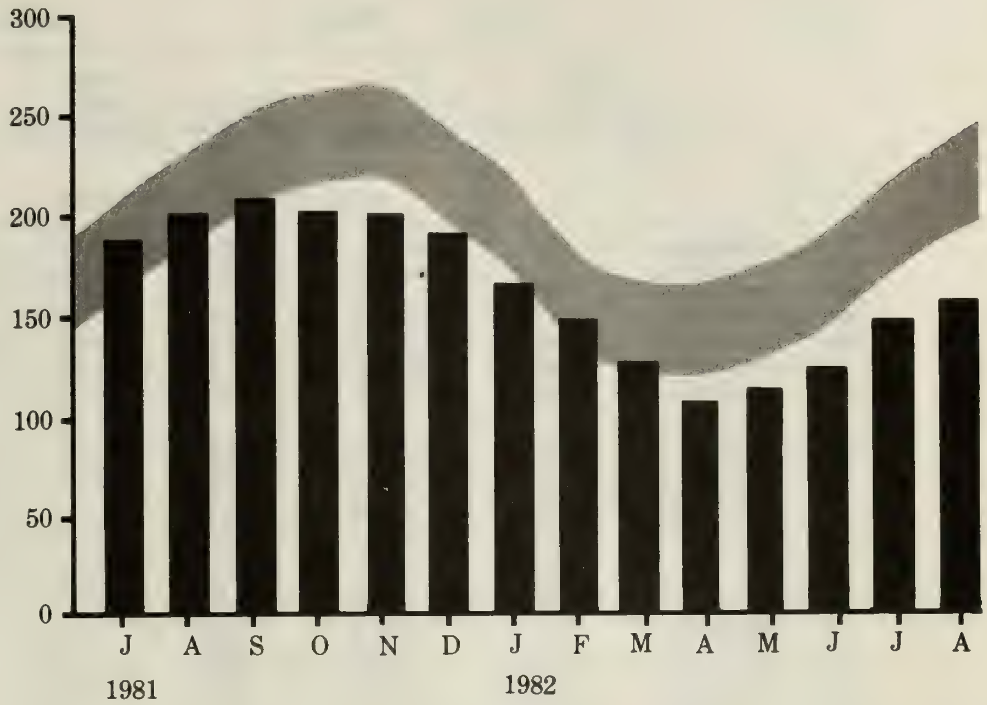


Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



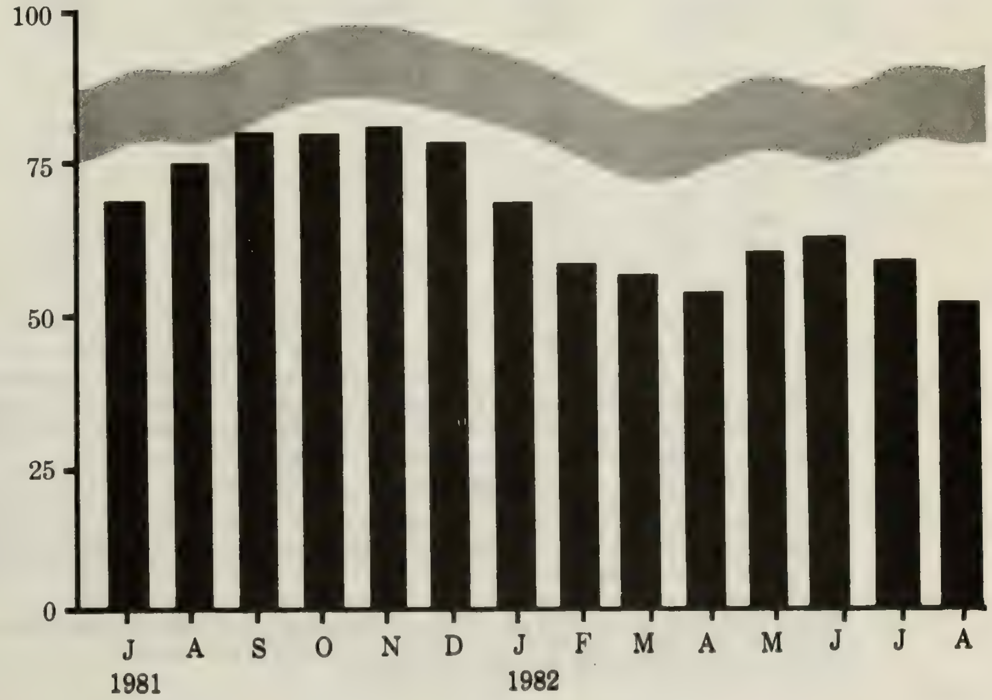
gend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]

verage stock range based on 3 years of a. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

urce table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply i Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



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▨ Average Stock Range[1]

verage stock range based on 3 years of ta. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

urce table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply d Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**60**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980	January	1,771	1,338	-51	14	5	3,067	97
	February	1,773	1,122	214	14	17	3,105	91
	March	1,584	976	87	14	2	2,658	88
	April	1,595	775	102	13	40	2,444	85
	May	1,509	812	-78	12	20	2,235	88
	June	1,575	749	-4	14	14	2,321	88
	July	1,480	787	71	13	60	2,291	86
	August	1,444	875	-43	13	2	2,286	87
	September	1,495	906	-31	10	21	2,359	88
	October	1,512	875	-100	9	70	2,227	91
	November	1,579	1,024	-74	10	88	2,451	93
	December	1,660	1,025	46	10	62	2,679	92
	AVERAGE	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	**1,321**	**800**	**37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July*	R 1,029	R 576	R 51	49	239	R 1,466	R 59
	August**	*998*	*543*	*171*	NA	NA	*1,522*	*51*
	AVERAGE	**1,104**	**738**	**102**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,774**	

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[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.4.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.
See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.
Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**113**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,527**	**112**	**-35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	January	1,560	264	461	291	30	1,963	96
	February	1,581	252	209	252	26	1,764	90
	March	1,519	214	7	211	23	1,506	90
	April	1,546	186	-339	171	19	1,203	100
	May	1,538	181	-224	182	17	1,295	107
	June	1,528	184	-319	170	18	1,205	117
	July	1,485	172	-283	209	18	1,147	126
	August	1,507	158	-296	203	17	1,149	135
	September	1,495	213	-80	228	19	1,382	137
	October	1,546	249	86	259	24	1,597	134
	November	1,549	231	82	304	23	1,535	132
	December	1,567	289	373	319	23	1,888	120
	AVERAGE	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**-18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	July*	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
	AVERAGE	**1,547**	**231**	**122**	**288**	**65**	**1,546**	

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[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

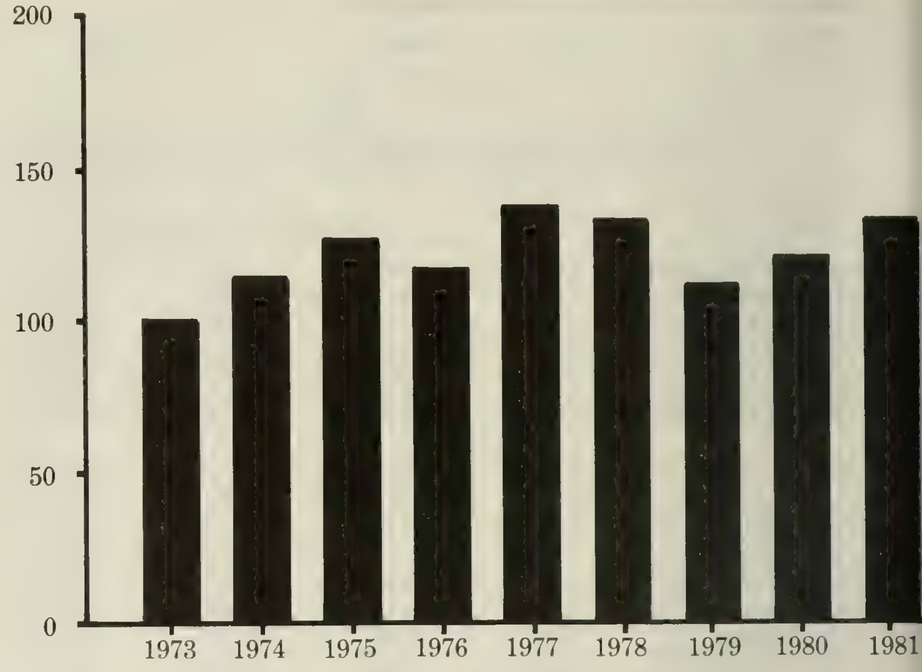
* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

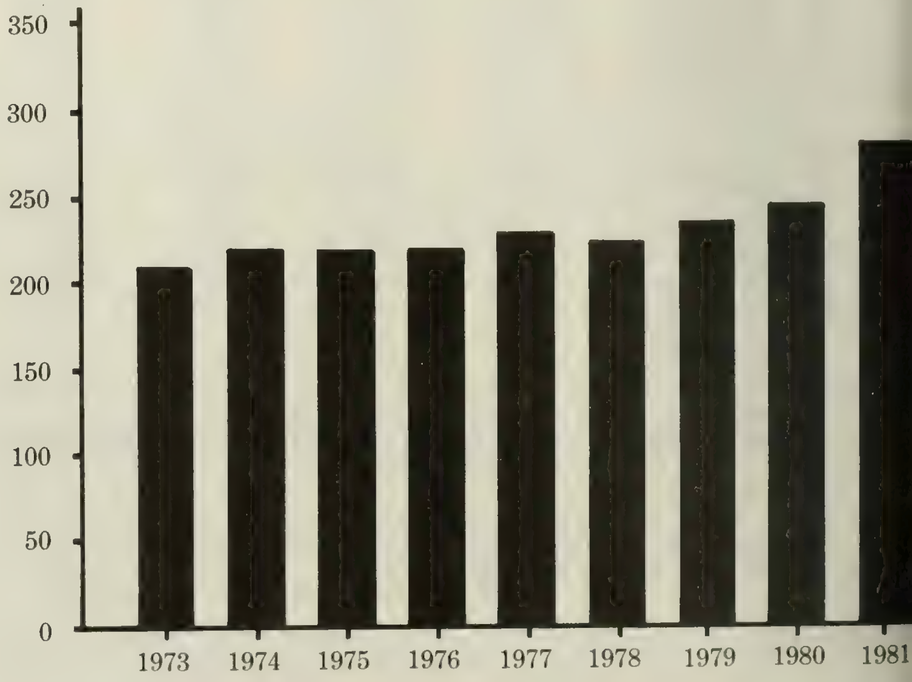
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

d

verage Stock Range[1]

ge stock range based on 3 years of See Explanatory Note 2.5.

e table: "Liquefied Petroleum and Ethane Supply and ition."

d

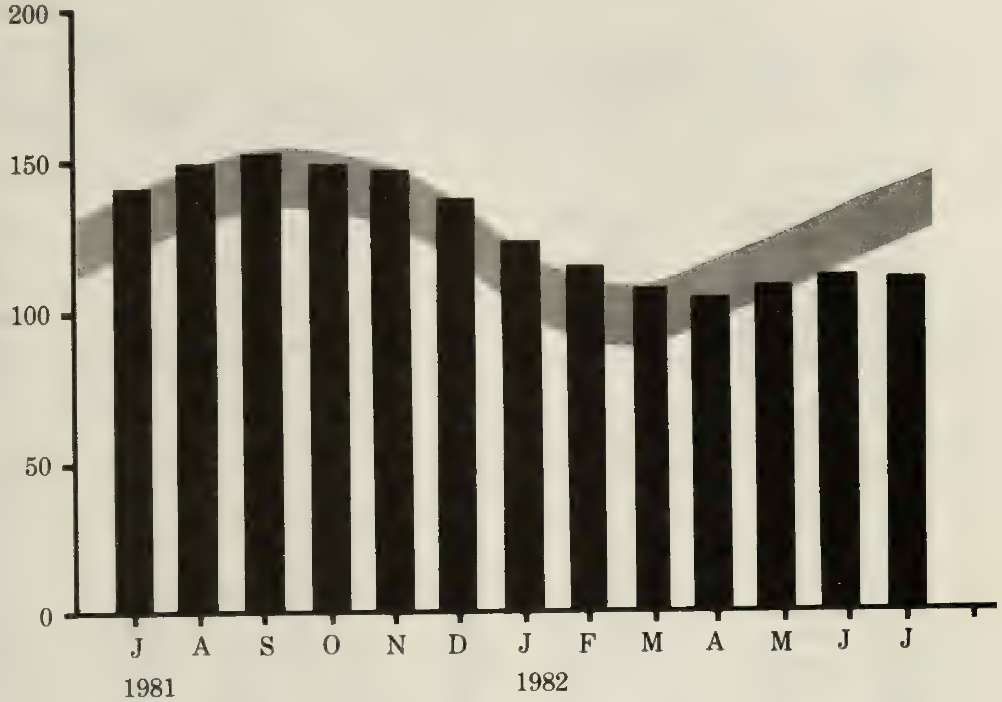
Average Stock Range[2]

des natural gasoline and ntane, unfinished oils, gasoline ing components, jet fuels, kerosene, cants, and asphalt.

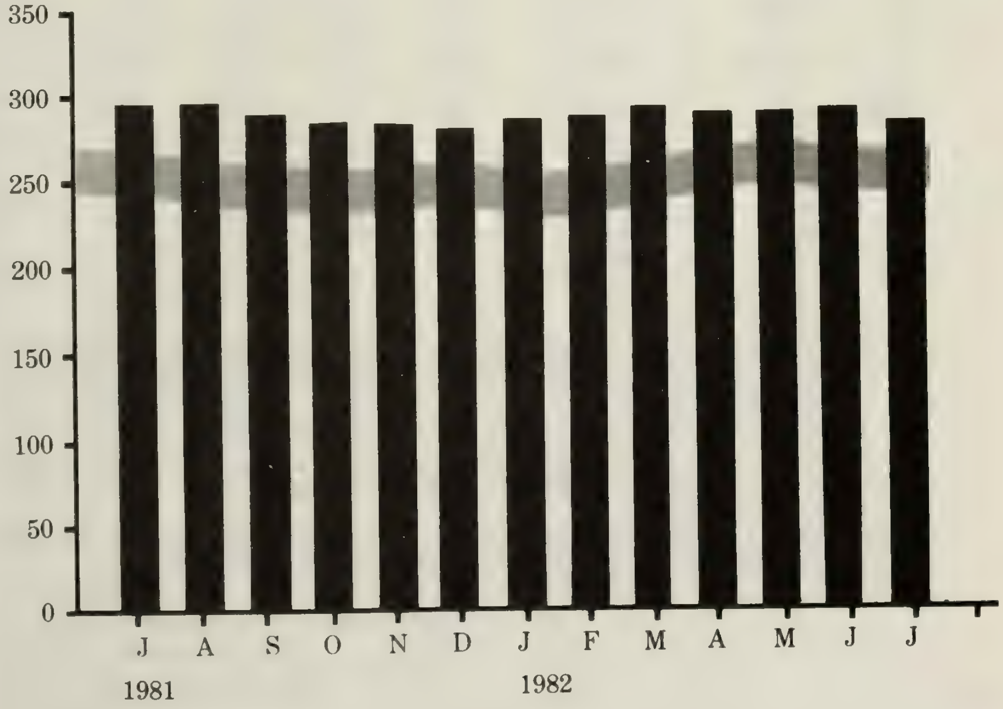
rage stock range based on 3 years of See Explanatory Note 2.5.

ce table: "Other Petroleum ucts Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Produc-Tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**218**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**3,424**	**277**	**-2**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980	January	4,157	269	135	591	186	3,785	234
	February	4,181	167	-153	380	174	3,641	239
	March	4,128	219	-370	149	200	3,627	250
	April	4,105	238	-374	86	180	3,703	261
	May	4,018	222	-301	135	227	3,577	271
	June	4,016	226	-49	250	256	3,687	272
	July	3,873	188	82	356	209	3,578	270
	August	3,753	138	212	351	221	3,532	263
	September	3,952	206	25	234	188	3,761	262
	October	3,737	220	175	351	193	3,588	257
	November	3,786	213	156	475	148	3,533	252
	December	3,792	209	151	362	194	3,596	247
	AVERAGE	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	**3,739**	**226**	**46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	July*	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
	AVERAGE	**3,397**	**292**	**0**	**756**	**186**	**2,748**	

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[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[2] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 AVERAGE	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974 AVERAGE	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975 AVERAGE	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976 AVERAGE	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977 AVERAGE	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978 AVERAGE	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979 AVERAGE	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980											
January	503	618	1,576	202	454	95	1,054	786	179	5,467	3,034
February	656	603	1,412	304	317	9	1,036	543	152	5,031	3,058
March	472	654	1,380	289	405	0	924	352	175	4,652	2,889
April	546	683	1,300	150	374	0	734	343	240	4,369	2,862
May	441	468	1,149	172	360	0	955	405	147	4,098	2,329
June	497	561	1,328	178	331	0	998	409	106	4,408	2,598
July	557	492	1,192	158	365	0	752	417	62	3,995	2,418
August	432	431	1,139	142	289	0	792	406	112	3,743	2,222
September	375	505	1,112	107	299	0	735	425	111	3,670	2,185
October	465	478	1,044	182	348	0	728	482	95	3,821	2,226
November	493	500	1,201	105	348	0	624	595	78	3,944	2,338
December	423	658	1,301	83	288	0	958	610	101	4,423	2,484
AVERAGE	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
AVERAGE	**138**	**41**	**635**	**111**	**244**	**20**	**547**	**380**	**94**	**2,210**	**945**

[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico[1]	Virgin Islands[1]	Other[2]	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973										
AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**
1974										
AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**
1975										
AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**
1976										
AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**
1977										
AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**
1978										
AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**
1979										
AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**
1980										
January	175	570	545	289	239	296	57	467	492	3,131
February	111	540	477	205	192	105	95	536	652	2,914
March	124	460	460	184	189	232	101	449	601	2,800
April	56	459	546	231	143	182	76	425	619	2,737
May	77	419	576	176	221	124	88	303	496	2,481
June	77	409	627	197	162	146	91	314	465	2,486
July	43	378	460	242	180	115	90	378	376	2,262
August	62	319	646	255	159	196	85	264	463	2,449
September	58	458	550	213	205	218	52	343	473	2,569
October	70	475	605	230	114	134	107	372	450	2,557
November	22	470	459	264	158	157	108	391	435	2,464
December	54	502	445	212	149	199	109	423	378	2,471
AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
AVERAGE	**46**	**462**	**606**	**174**	**120**	**361**	**49**	**322**	**575**	**2,715**

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[1] U.S. Possessions.

[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

ources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual, "Energy Data Reports.

- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual."

- January 1982 through July 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).

- August 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).

- January 1982 through August 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

able 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
1) Alaska	E 53,165	1,715	E 361,347	1,704
2) Lower 48 States	E 214,952	6,934	E 1,473,783	6,952
3) Total U.S.	E 268,117	8,649	E 1,835,130	8,656
Net Imports				
4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	128,572	4,147	682,715	3,220
5) SPR Imports	3,014	97	33,637	159
6) Exports	7,105	229	49,123	232
7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	124,481	4,016	667,229	3,147
Other Sources				
8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-3,013	-97	-36,813	-174
9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,803	-58	18,898	89
0) Used Directly and Losses	-1,964	-63	-14,005	-66
1) Unaccounted for [1]	33	1	23,183	109
2) Total Other Sources	-6,747	-218	-8,737	-41
3) Crude Input to Refineries	385,853	12,447	2,493,623	11,762
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
4) Field Production	47,156	1,521	326,398	1,540
5) Imports [2]	1,542	50	3,701	17
6) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	-829	-27	676	3
7) Total NGPL Supply	47,869	1,544	330,775	1,560
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
8) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,399	-45	245	1
9) Imports	5,310	171	31,687	149
0) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,799	58	10,432	49
1) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	16,860	544	108,651	513
2) Crude Used Directly	1,863	60	13,247	62
3) Total Other Liquids	24,433	788	164,262	775
(23) = (18) through (22)				
4) Total Production of Products [3]	458,155	14,779	2,988,660	14,097
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
5) Imports (Gross)	40,209	1,297	292,482	1,380
6) Exports	15,867	512	118,958	561
7) Imports (Net)	24,343	785	173,524	819
8) Total New Supply of Products	482,498	15,564	3,162,184	14,916
(28) = (24) + (27)				
9) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	-24,597	-793	106,735	503
0) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	457,901	14,771	3,268,919	15,419
(30) = (28) + (29)				
1) Finished Motor Gasoline	210,759	6,799	1,386,840	6,542
2) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6,850	221	44,206	209
3) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	23,721	765	168,979	797
4) Kerosene	2,953	95	26,998	127
5) Distillate Fuel Oil	64,610	2,084	589,409	2,780
6) Residual Fuel Oil	45,437	1,466	383,507	1,809
7) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	46,111	1,487	325,464	1,535
8) Other	70,915	2,288	415,703	1,961
9) Total Reclassified [1]	-13,456	-434	-72,185	-340
0) Total Product Supplied	457,901	14,771	3,268,920	15,419
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
1) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	344,566	--	344,566	--
2) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	267,154	--	267,154	--
3) Unfinished Oils	117,790	--	117,790	--
4) Gasoline Blending Components	43,744	--	43,744	--
5) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	14,843	--	14,843	--
6) Finished Refined Products [3]	605,810	--	605,810	--
7) Total Stocks	1,393,907	--	1,393,907	--

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[1] A balancing item.

[2] Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

[3] For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E =Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 268,117	0	131,586	-4,816	35	-1,964	385,853	7,105	0	611,720
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	46,749	9,296	8,584	-988	0	0	15,391	1,154	47,097	125,942
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	5,616	0	1,316	274	0	0	6,242	0	964	7,711
Unfractionated Stream	1,233	0	0	-1,213	0	0	0	0	20	5,576
Plant Condensate	974	0	227	110	0	0	1,308	0	2	1,556
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	38,926	9,296	7,042	-159	0	0	7,841	1,154	46,111	111,099
Ethane	7,951	121	1,721	455	0	0	108	(s)	10,140	5,297
Propane	13,724	8,364	1,324	-335	0	0	183	641	22,253	63,527
Butane	6,839	773	1,401	-566	0	0	4,458	512	3,477	22,272
Butane-Propane Mixtures	134	57	708	12	0	0	101	0	810	1,052
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,950	0	1,888	611	0	0	0	0	9,449	11,184
Isobutane	3,328	-19	0	-336	0	0	2,991	0	-18	7,767
Other Liquids	1,799	0	5,310	-1,399	0	0	19,166	0	-13,456	161,534
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,799	0	0	-3	0	0	1,796	0	0	231
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,155	-277	0	0	14,112	0	-10,234	117,790
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,156	-1,160	0	0	3,357	0	-3,361	43,083
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	41	0	0	-99	0	140	430
Finished Petroleum Products	407	427,974	33,167	-24,438	0	1,863	0	14,713	424,260	494,711
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	210,385	6,205	-5,107	0	0	0	758	210,759	182,945
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	99,548	3,905	-2,768	0	0	0	758	99,960	93,145
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	110,736	2,300	-2,337	0	0	0	0	110,699	89,761
Gasohol	0	101	0	-2	0	0	0	0	99	39
Finished Aviation Gasoline	80	836	(s)	-6	0	0	0	0	911	2,381
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,928	250	-328	0	0	0	0	6,850	6,416
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	22,949	225	579	0	0	0	32	23,721	33,415
Kerosene	4	2,653	148	149	0	0	0	1	2 953	9,087
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	84,754	3,837	-23,600	0	355	0	738	64,610	148,150
Residual Fuel Oil	0	31,907	17,843	1,586	0	1,508	0	7,406	45,438	58,963
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,379	3,753	204	0	0	0	105	8,231	2,008
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,311	0	-283	0	0	0	469	7,559	2,076
Special Naphthas	51	2,023	330	-145	0	0	0	56	2,203	3,606
Lubricants	0	4,556	330	-102	0	0	0	528	4,256	13,518
Waxes	0	391	29	54	0	0	0	37	437	758
Petroleum Coke	0	13,361	0	-398	0	0	0	4,477	8,486	5,854
Asphalt	0	13,069	214	3,516	0	0	0	51	16,748	22,068
Road Oil	0	51	0	-21	0	0	0	0	30	84
Still Gas	0	18,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,959	0
Miscellaneous Products	235	2,462	3	-537	0	0	0	53	2,111	3,382
Total	317,072	437,270	178,648	-31,641	35	-101	420,410	22,972	457,901	1,393,907

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[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E =Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year to Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 1,835,130**	**0**	**716,352**	**-17,915**	**23,184**	**-14,005**	**2,493,623**	**49,123**	**0**	**611,720**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**322,970**	**56,763**	**52,688**	**24,228**	**0**	**0**	**106,786**	**13,801**	**336,062**	**125,942**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	43,440	0	2,515	1,682	0	0	37,304	0	10,332	7,711
Unfractionated Stream	1,248	0	0	-1,024	0	0	8	0	216	5,576
Plant Condensate	7,181	0	1,186	18	0	0	8,337	0	49	1,556
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	271,101	56,763	48,986	23,552	0	0	61,137	13,801	325,464	111,099
Ethane	58,230	1,035	11,652	-382	0	0	1,230	1	69,304	5,297
Propane	98,579	52,759	12,339	12,030	0	0	842	6,740	168,125	63,527
Butane	46,482	2,391	11,521	4,982	0	0	34,163	7,060	24,152	22,272
Butane-Propane Mixtures	807	602	5,086	701	0	0	1,034	0	6,161	1,052
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	43,982	0	8,389	5,250	0	0	1	0	57,620	11,184
Isobutane	23,021	-24	0	971	0	0	23,867	0	101	7,767
Other Liquids	**10,432**	**0**	**31,687**	**245**	**0**	**0**	**114,549**	**0**	**-72,185**	**161,534**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	10,432	0	0	-23	0	0	10,409	0	0	231
Unfinished Oils	0	0	25,000	-6,442	0	0	63,732	0	-45,174	117,790
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	6,686	6,449	0	0	40,722	0	-27,587	43,083
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	261	0	0	-314	0	575	430
Finished Petroleum Products	**3,430**	**2,766,846**	**243,495**	**83,183**	**0**	**13,247**	**0**	**105,157**	**3,005,044**	**494,711**
Finished Motor Gasoline	385	1,335,584	35,393	20,524	0	0	0	5,046	1,386,840	182,945
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	366	638,692	21,626	14,940	0	0	0	5,046	670,577	93,145
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	696,183	13,767	5,564	0	0	0	0	715,533	89,761
Gasohol	0	709	0	20	0	0	0	0	729	39
Finished Aviation Gasoline	396	4,751	1	352	0	0	0	0	5,500	2,381
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	42,728	903	638	0	0	0	63	44,206	6,416
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	163,806	5,296	596	0	0	0	721	168,979	33,415
Kerosene	27	23,259	2,037	1,956	0	0	0	280	26,998	9,087
Distillate Fuel Oil	17	539,235	19,013	43,391	0	2,287	0	14,534	589,409	148,150
Residual Fuel Oil	0	237,240	162,498	19,029	0	10,960	0	46,220	383,507	58,963
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	33,477	11,566	461	0	0	0	874	44,631	2,008
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	58,455	0	-326	0	0	0	4,180	53,949	2,076
Special Naphthas	569	10,948	3,929	359	0	0	0	1,276	14,529	3,606
Lubricants	0	30,863	1,700	786	0	0	0	3,533	29,816	13,518
Waxes	0	3,015	168	-88	0	0	0	164	2,931	758
Petroleum Coke	0	86,046	0	-1,352	0	0	0	27,819	56,875	5,854
Asphalt	0	62,947	890	-2,481	0	0	0	156	61,200	22,068
Road Oil	0	460	2	-58	0	0	0	0	404	84
Still Gas	0	117,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,353	0
Miscellaneous Products	2,033	16,679	99	-603	0	0	0	291	17,917	3,382
Total	**2,171,961**	**2,823,609**	**1,044,222**	**89,741**	**23,184**	**-758**	**2,714,958**	**168,081**	**3,268,920**	**1,393,907**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,649	0	4,245	-155	1	-63	12,447	229	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,508	300	277	-32	0	0	496	37	1,519
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	181	0	42	9	0	0	201	0	31
Unfractionated Stream	40	0	0	-39	0	0	0	0	1
Plant Condensate	31	0	7	4	0	0	42	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,256	300	227	-5	0	0	253	37	1,487
Ethane	256	4	56	15	0	0	3	(s)	327
Propane	443	270	43	-11	0	0	6	21	718
Butane	221	25	45	-18	0	0	144	17	112
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	2	23	(s)	0	0	3	0	26
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	224	0	61	20	0	0	0	0	305
Isobutane	107	-1	0	-11	0	0	96	0	-1
Other Liquids	58	0	171	-45	0	0	618	0	-434
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	58	0	0	(s)	0	0	58	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	134	-9	0	0	455	0	-330
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	37	-37	0	0	108	0	-108
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-3	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	13	13,806	1,070	-788	0	60	0	475	13,686
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,787	200	-165	0	0	0	24	6,799
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,211	126	-89	0	0	0	24	3,225
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,572	74	-75	0	0	0	0	3,571
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	27	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	29
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	223	8	-11	0	0	0	0	221
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	740	7	19	0	0	0	1	765
Kerosene	(s)	86	5	5	0	0	0	(s)	95
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,734	124	-761	0	11	0	24	2,084
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,029	576	51	0	49	0	239	1,466
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	141	121	7	0	0	0	3	266
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	268	0	-9	0	0	0	15	244
Special Naphthas	2	65	11	-5	0	0	0	2	71
Lubricants	0	147	11	-3	0	0	0	17	137
Waxes	0	13	1	2	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	431	0	-13	0	0	0	144	274
Asphalt	0	422	7	113	0	0	0	2	540
Road Oil	0	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1
Still Gas	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	612
Miscellaneous Products	8	79	(s)	-17	0	0	0	2	68
Total	10,228	14,105	5,763	-1,021	1	-3	13,562	741	14,771

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E =Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - July
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **8,656**	**0**	**3,379**	**-85**	**109**	**-66**	**11,762**	**232**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,523**	**268**	**249**	**114**	**0**	**0**	**504**	**65**	**1,585**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	205	0	12	8	0	0	176	0	49
Unfractionated Stream	6	0	0	-5	0	0	(s)	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	6	(s)	0	0	39	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,279	268	231	111	0	0	288	65	1,535
Ethane	275	5	55	-2	0	0	6	(s)	327
Propane	465	249	58	57	0	0	4	32	793
Butane	219	11	54	23	0	0	161	33	114
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	3	24	3	0	0	5	0	29
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	207	0	40	25	0	0	(s)	0	272
Isobutane	109	(s)	0	5	0	0	113	0	(s)
Other Liquids	**49**	**0**	**149**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**540**	**0**	**-340**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	49	0	0	(s)	0	0	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	118	-30	0	0	301	0	-213
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	30	0	0	192	0	-130
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**16**	**13,051**	**1,149**	**392**	**0**	**62**	**0**	**496**	**14,175**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,300	167	97	0	0	0	24	6,542
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	3,013	102	70	0	0	0	24	3,163
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,284	65	26	0	0	0	0	3,375
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	22	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	202	4	3	0	0	0	(s)	209
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	773	25	3	0	0	0	3	797
Kerosene	(s)	110	10	9	0	0	0	1	127
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,544	90	205	0	11	0	69	2,780
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,119	767	90	0	52	0	218	1,809
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	158	55	2	0	0	0	4	211
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	276	0	-2	0	0	0	20	254
Special Naphthas	3	52	19	2	0	0	0	6	69
Lubricants	0	146	8	4	0	0	0	17	141
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	406	0	-6	0	0	0	131	268
Asphalt	0	297	4	-12	0	0	0	1	289
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	554
Miscellaneous Products	10	79	(s)	-3	0	0	0	1	85
Total	**10,245**	**13,319**	**4,926**	**423**	**109**	**-4**	**12,806**	**793**	**15,419**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Produc-tion	Refinery Produc-tion	Imports	Stock With-drawal (+) or Addi-tion (-)	Unac-counted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 2,581**	**0**	**32,234**	**1,507**	**1,103**	**0**	**2,585**	**40,010**	**(s)**	**0**	**17,625**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,008**	**1,343**	**405**	**-652**	**0**	**0**	**2,588**	**192**	**35**	**4,464**	**4,411**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	480	1,343	312	-671	0	0	2,588	173	35	3,844	4,389
Ethane	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	399	0
Other Products[3]	129	0	92	19	0	0	0	19	0	221	22
Other Liquids	**206**	**0**	**2,534**	**-1,191**	**0**	**0**	**279**	**2,865**	**0**	**-1,037**	**22,822**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	206	0	0	-4	0	0	0	202	0	0	23
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,833	-1,980	0	0	279	2,002	0	-1,870	17,851
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	701	793	0	0	0	661	0	833	4,948
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**34**	**43,715**	**23,061**	**-8,885**	**0**	**0**	**75,215**	**0**	**732**	**132,408**	**166,962**
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	20,308	4,068	2,039	0	0	45,277	0	164	71,562	58,215
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	8,536	2,415	659	0	0	19,855	0	164	31,335	28,867
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,772	1,653	1,381	0	0	25,422	0	0	40,228	29,341
Gasohol	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	11	(s)	1	0	0	185	0	0	197	426
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	594	250	192	0	0	542	0	0	1,578	530
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,412	0	930	0	0	6,457	0	0	8,799	7,982
Kerosene	0	22	148	-120	0	0	257	0	1	306	3,845
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,010	3,417	-13,170	0	0	17,657	0	105	16,810	57,395
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,939	13,734	1,079	0	0	3,328	0	1	22,080	27,078
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	656	991	17	0	0	-110	0	39	1,514	248
Special Naphthas	0	24	19	163	0	0	318	0	4	520	911
Lubricants	0	550	233	-25	0	0	413	0	125	1,047	3,542
Waxes	0	95	3	8	0	0	0	0	4	102	156
Petroleum Coke	0	1,335	0	-142	0	0	0	0	270	923	930
Asphalt	0	3,157	195	259	0	0	644	0	3	4,252	5,082
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Still Gas	0	1,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,941	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	661	1	-116	0	0	247	0	16	778	622
Total	**3,829**	**45,058**	**58,233**	**-9,221**	**1,103**	**0**	**80,667**	**43,067**	**767**	**135,836**	**211,821**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 29,262**	**0**	**22,867**	**911**	**39,990**	**-23**	**1,840**	**93,898**	**949**	**0**	**74,128**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**8,379**	**2,410**	**5,310**	**1,738**	**0**	**0**	**2,939**	**4,955**	**7**	**15,614**	**34,700**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,441	2,391	3,589	691	0	0	1,756	2,799	7	12,062	29,758
Ethane	1,601	19	1,721	362	0	0	0	0	0	3,703	1,687
Other Products[3]	337	0	0	685	0	0	1,183	2,156	0	49	3,255
Other Liquids	**409**	**0**	**530**	**-545**	**0**	**0**	**927**	**2,235**	**0**	**-914**	**31,644**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	409	0	0	7	0	0	0	416	0	0	105
Unfinished Oils	0	0	121	385	0	0	269	1,788	0	-1,013	22,178
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	408	-943	0	0	658	25	0	98	9,261
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	100
Finished Petroleum Products	**14**	**102,442**	**664**	**-11,339**	**0**	**0**	**21,561**	**0**	**554**	**112,789**	**126,673**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	56,941	62	-5,071	0	0	14,248	0	(s)	66,179	53,343
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,771	59	-3,142	0	0	7,356	0	(s)	33,044	28,901
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,143	2	-1,925	0	0	6,892	0	0	33,112	24,417
Gasohol	0	27	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	23	25
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	181	0	-25	0	0	174	0	0	330	591
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	980	0	31	0	0	72	0	0	1,083	1,185
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,591	0	407	0	0	758	0	0	4,756	7,740
Kerosene	0	386	0	-11	0	0	216	0	0	591	2,502
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	22,072	100	-8,489	0	0	6,012	0	0	19,695	42,575
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,399	303	-58	0	0	-710	0	0	2,934	5,712
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,887	0	0	0	0	9	0	62	1,834	328
Special Naphthas	0	473	127	-11	0	0	149	0	1	737	603
Lubricants	0	824	49	48	0	0	291	0	13	1,199	2,118
Waxes	0	10	3	27	0	0	0	0	(s)	39	88
Petroleum Coke	0	3,355	0	-178	0	0	0	0	431	2,746	1,100
Asphalt	0	3,950	19	2,036	0	0	277	0	45	6,237	8,547
Road Oil	0	26	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	37	46
Still Gas	0	4,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,162	0
Miscellaneous Products	14	205	2	-56	0	0	65	0	1	228	195
Total	**38,065**	**104,852**	**29,370**	**-9,235**	**39,990**	**-23**	**27,267**	**101,088**	**1,509**	**127,688**	**267,145**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 130,516	0	68,202	-6,549	-29,378	-41	12,336	175,086	0	0	423,853
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	34,238	4,069	2,117	-1,989	0	0	-5,263	8,746	945	23,481	84,043
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22,722	3,983	802	-559	0	0	-4,404	3,741	945	17,858	69,223
Ethane	5,946	86	0	90	0	0	0	108	(s)	6,014	3,609
Other Products[3]	5,570	0	1,315	-1,519	0	0	-859	4,897	0	-390	11,211
Other Liquids	591	0	2,025	-701	0	0	-1,396	11,471	0	-10,952	69,008
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	591	0	0	-7	0	0	0	584	0	0	93
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,025	-205	0	0	-738	8,488	0	-7,406	49,980
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-469	0	0	-658	2,559	0	-3,686	18,693
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-20	0	0	0	-160	0	140	242
Finished Petroleum Products	346	198,263	6,248	-2,402	0	1	-101,377	0	9,193	91,885	133,077
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	94,340	(s)	-600	0	0	-61,847	0	553	31,340	47,350
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	42,316	(s)	1,085	0	0	-28,247	0	553	14,601	22,658
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	52,023	0	-1,685	0	0	-33,600	0	0	16,738	24,692
Gasohol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	80	322	0	-35	0	0	-384	0	0	-17	774
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,055	0	-440	0	0	-776	0	0	1,839	2,945
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	10,755	0	-444	0	0	-8,136	0	0	2,175	10,864
Kerosene	4	2,079	0	259	0	0	-473	0	0	1,869	2,510
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	39,837	10	-1,677	0	1	-23,932	0	254	13,987	34,165
Residual Fuel Oil	0	15,445	3,463	705	0	0	-3,482	0	5,844	10,287	16,399
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	9,719	2,699	-82	0	0	101	0	349	12,088	3,126
Special Naphthas	51	1,380	9	-303	0	0	-467	0	48	622	1,746
Lubricants	0	2,694	46	-87	0	0	-748	0	339	1,566	6,312
Waxes	0	228	20	10	0	0	0	0	30	228	462
Petroleum Coke	0	4,927	0	138	0	0	0	0	1,743	3,322	748
Asphalt	0	3,478	0	375	0	0	-921	0	1	2,931	3,473
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	8,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,725	0
Miscellaneous Products	209	1,279	1	-222	0	0	-312	0	33	922	2,202
Total	165,690	202,332	78,593	-11,641	-29,378	-40	-95,700	195,303	10,139	104,415	709,981

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 18,465**	**0**	**1,415**	**1,257**	**-7,287**	**-6**	**0**	**13,844**	**0**	**0**	**13,718**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**2,078**	**74**	**401**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**-264**	**493**	**0**	**1,845**	**1,155**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	702	70	267	47	0	0	60	309	0	836	902
Ethane	5	4	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,371	0	135	2	0	0	-324	184	0	1,000	253
Other Liquids	**71**	**0**	**0**	**544**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**139**	**0**	**476**	**4,479**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	237	0	0	0	-203	0	440	2,919
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	307	0	0	0	271	0	36	1,560
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**12**	**14,538**	**1**	**450**	**0**	**6**	**248**	**0**	**2**	**15,253**	**12,337**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,742	0	391	0	0	178	0	0	8,311	4,282
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,934	0	328	0	0	166	0	0	5,428	2,727
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,808	0	63	0	0	12	0	0	2,883	1,553
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	40	0	-7	0	0	25	0	0	58	32
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	387	0	-1	0	0	-102	0	0	284	338
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	557	0	-116	0	0	585	0	0	1,026	739
Kerosene	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,898	(s)	-377	0	0	-438	0	0	3,083	3,389
Residual Fuel Oil	0	312	0	-2	0	6	0	0	0	316	485
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Special Naphthas	0	7	(s)	-3	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Lubricants	0	29	1	-6	0	0	0	0	1	23	84
Waxes	0	6	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Petroleum Coke	0	273	0	6	0	0	0	0	(s)	279	492
Asphalt	0	699	0	563	0	0	0	0	1	1,261	2,438
Road Oil	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Still Gas	0	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	24	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	36	2
Total	**20,626**	**14,612**	**1,817**	**2,300**	**-7,287**	**0**	**-16**	**14,476**	**2**	**17,574**	**31,689**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 87,293**	**0**	**6,869**	**-1,942**	**-4,394**	**-1,894**	**-16,761**	**63,015**	**6,156**	**0**	**82,396**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,046**	**1,400**	**351**	**-134**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,005**	**166**	**1,492**	**1,633**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	630	1,388	351	-121	0	0	0	711	166	1,371	1,530
Ethane	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	1
Other Products[3]	416	0	0	-16	0	0	0	294	0	106	102
Other Liquids	**522**	**0**	**221**	**494**	**0**	**0**	**190**	**2,456**	**0**	**-1,029**	**33,581**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	522	0	0	1	0	0	0	523	0	0	10
Unfinished Oils	0	0	175	1,286	0	0	190	2,037	0	-386	24,862
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	47	-848	0	0	0	-159	0	-642	8,621
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	0	88
Finished Petroleum Products	**0**	**69,016**	**3,193**	**-2,262**	**0**	**1,856**	**4,353**	**0**	**4,232**	**71,924**	**55,662**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	31,054	2,075	-1,866	0	0	2,144	0	41	33,366	19,755
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,991	1,431	-1,698	0	0	870	0	41	15,552	9,992
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,990	645	-171	0	0	1,274	0	0	17,738	9,758
Gasohol	0	73	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	76	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	282	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	342	558
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,912	0	-110	0	0	264	0	0	2,066	1,418
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,634	225	-198	0	0	336	0	32	6,965	6,090
Kerosene	0	161	0	16	0	0	0	0	(s)	177	189
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,937	310	113	0	354	701	0	380	11,035	10,626
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,812	343	-138	0	1,502	864	0	1,562	9,820	9,289
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	426	63	-14	0	0	0	0	124	351	382
Special Naphthas	0	139	174	9	0	0	0	0	3	319	339
Lubricants	0	459	(s)	-32	0	0	44	0	51	420	1,462
Waxes	0	52	4	12	0	0	0	0	3	64	47
Petroleum Coke	0	3,471	0	-222	0	0	0	0	2,032	1,217	2,584
Asphalt	0	1,785	0	283	0	0	0	0	1	2,067	2,528
Road Oil	0	21	0	-32	0	0	0	0	0	-11	33
Still Gas	0	3,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,578	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	293	0	-143	0	0	0	0	3	147	362
Total	**88,861**	**70,416**	**10,635**	**-3,844**	**-4,394**	**-38**	**-12,218**	**66,476**	**10,555**	**72,388**	**173,272**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

—Continued

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,204	71
New York	E 67	2
Pennsylvania	E 207	7
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 198	6
Total	E 2,676	86
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,221	72
Indiana	E 580	19
Kansas	5,935	191
Kentucky	E 547	18
Michigan	2,516	81
Missouri	E 7	(s)
Nebraska	594	19
North Dakota	3,934	127
Ohio	E 1,154	37
Oklahoma	14,153	457
South Dakota	99	3
Tennessee	108	3
Total	E 31,848	1,027
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,768	57
Arkansas	E 1,576	51
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	35,879	1,157
Rest Of State	2,973	96
Total Louisiana	38,852	1,253
Mississippi	2,952	95
New Mexico		
Northwestern	514	17
Southeastern	5,472	177
Total New Mexico	5,986	193
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,264	73
TRRC District 02	3,463	112
TRRC District 03	11,653	376
TRRC District 04	2,438	79
TRRC District 05	670	22
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,567	115
TRRC District 07B	2,743	88
TRRC District 07C	2,817	91
TRRC District 08	19,606	632
TRRC District 08A	20,349	656
TRRC District 09	3,153	102
TRRC District 10	1,798	58
East Texas	4,504	145
Total Texas	79,025	2,549
Total	130,159	4,199
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,811	91
Montana	2,597	84
Utah	E 1,949	63
Wyoming	E 11,089	358
Total	E 18,446	595
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,302	74
North Slope	50,621	1,633
Total Alaska	52,923	1,707
Arizona	28	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,395	206
East Central	20,578	664
North	17	1
South	6,947	224
Total California	33,937	1,095
Nevada	47	2
Total	86,935	2,804
United States Total	E 270,064	8,712

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[1] Includes offshore production.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	2,038	66
California		
Federal	2,298	74
State	3,418	110
California, Total	5,716	184
Louisiana		
Federal	22,693	732
State	2,092	67
Louisiana, Total	24,785	800
Texas		
Federal	1,518	49
State	127	4
Texas, Total	1,645	53
United States Total	34,184	1,103

[1] These production data are included in Table 11.

[2] All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] May 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	711	23
California	12	(s)
Louisiana	5,771	186
Mississippi	161	5
New Mexico	371	12
Oklahoma	961	31
Texas	3,678	119
Total	11,665	376

[1] These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	637	371	1,008	0	2,080	387	5,912	8,379	18,329	2,806	8,909	813	3,382	34,238	2,078	1,046	46,749
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	204	406	118	117	0	0	641	2	0	846
Natural Gasoline	92	37	128	0	69	94	1,178	1,340	2,212	−1,610	1,466	134	269	2,470	374	457	4,769
Unfractionated Stream	0	1	1	0	1,014	63	−2,362	−1,285	7,504	−8,964	540	188	2,306	1,573	985	−40	1,233
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	52	0	27	79	251	675	39	−81	1	885	10	0	974
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	545	334	879	0	946	231	6,866	8,043	7,956	12,587	6,746	573	806	28,668	707	630	38,926
Ethane	221	179	399	0	430	0	1,171	1,601	1,244	2,439	2,156	33	74	5,946	5	0	7,951
Propane	188	105	294	0	395	142	2,590	3,127	2,849	3,944	2,207	148	349	9,498	454	352	13,724
Butane	114	33	146	0	76	77	1,097	1,251	1,443	2,314	854	215	150	4,976	239	227	6,839
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	26	1	11	0	103	3	28	134
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,581	1,581	1,753	2,718	722	10	166	5,369	0	0	6,950
Isobutane	22	17	40	0	45	12	425	483	603	1,146	807	155	66	2,776	6	23	3,328
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	2	4	0	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	14	197	3	3	3	3	209	12	0	235
Total Production	671	371	1,042	0	2,082	387	5,924	8,394	18,659	2,809	8,911	817	3,387	34,583	2,090	1,046	47,156

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	37,410	2,600	40,010	1,744	58,621	8,521	25,012	93,898	14,889	87,820	64,162	5,494	2,721	175,086	13,844	63,015	385,853
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	19	0	19	0	631	389	996	2,016	1,043	2,223	251	100	205	3,822	91	294	6,242
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	121	0	19	140	55	740	0	280	0	1,075	93	0	1,308
LPG and Ethane	170	3	173	117	1,639	272	771	2,799	529	1,296	1,869	124	31	3,849	309	711	7,841
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	45	0	0	108	0	0	108
Propane	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	46	0	0	125	0	0	125	12	0	183
Normal Butane	10	0	10	37	688	124	178	1,027	89	821	1,425	21	0	2,356	50	130	3,573
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	32	114	67	213	86	52	146	0	0	284	185	203	885
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	72	19	0	0	91	6	0	101
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	160	3	163	80	869	34	526	1,509	354	288	109	103	31	885	56	378	2,991
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	141	1	142	0	416	0	0	416	5	330	249	0	0	584	71	517	1,730
Alcohol	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	66
Unfinished Oil (net)	1,993	9	2,002	34	1,355	-58	457	1,788	600	6,417	1,288	115	68	8,488.	-203	2,037	14,112
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	562	99	661	-23	527	-17	-462	25	-725	796	2,572	17	-101	2,559	271	-159	3,357
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	-136	-24	0	0	0	-160	0	55	-99
Total Input to Refineries	40,295	2,772	43,067	1,872	63,311	9,107	26,798	101,088	16,260	99,598	70,391	6,130	2,924	195,303	14,476	66,476	420,410
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,267	87	1,354	61	1,960	293	817	3,130	507	2,881	2,172	190	95	5,844	453	2,114	12,896
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,633	162	1,796	66	2,362	295	965	3,688	628	4,118	2,756	284	120	7,907	608	3,148	17,146
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	77.6	53.8	75.4	92.6	83.0	99.3	84.6	84.9	80.7	70.0	78.8	66.7	79.2	73.9	74.6	67.1	75.2
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.20	.23	1.13	.94	.91	1.54	.54	.87	.64	.86	.89	1.41	.24	.86	.81	1.00	.91
API Gravity, Weighted Average	32.56	40.82	33.09	35.30	34.64	31.31	37.41	35.09	37.90	34.25	33.56	32.53	40.03	34.33	36.08	25.83	33.02

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,329	14	1,343	33	1,665	188	524	2,410	224	2,440	1,250	75	80	4,069	74	1,400	9,296
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	346	0	346	0	186	1	45	232	12	1,293	216	6	0	1,527	-8	219	2,316
For Other Uses	983	14	997	33	1,479	187	479	2,178	212	1,147	1,034	69	80	2,542	82	1,181	6,980
Ethane	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	78	8	0	0	86	4	12	121
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	8	0	0	86	0	0	86
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	35
Propane	1,058	14	1,072	33	1,629	185	602	2,449	209	2,215	1,242	60	53	3,779	161	903	8,364
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	308	0	308	0	186	0	45	231	0	876	105	0	0	981	1	176	1,697
For Other Uses	750	14	764	33	1,443	185	557	2,218	209	1,339	1,137	60	53	2,798	160	727	6,667
Butane	247	0	247	0	17	3	-78	-58	3	121	70	13	21	228	-68	424	773
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	38	0	38	0	0	1	0	1	0	361	85	6	0	452	0	43	534
For Other Uses	209	0	209	0	17	2	-78	-59	3	-240	-15	7	21	-224	-68	381	239
Butane-Propane Mixtures	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	-70	2	6	-14	-14	61	57
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	18
For Other Uses	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	-88	2	6	-32	-14	61	39
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-22	0	0	0	-10	-9	0	-19
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,321	987	20,308	1,023	35,698	5,103	15,117	56,941	8,176	47,766	35,050	2,007	1,341	94,340	7,742	31,054	210,385
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	8,044	492	8,536	517	16,396	2,955	8,903	28,771	3,917	19,021	17,280	1,330	768	42,316	4,934	14,991	99,548
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,277	495	11,772	506	19,279	2,148	6,210	28,143	4,258	28,745	17,770	677	573	52,023	2,808	15,990	110,736
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	23	0	4	27	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	73	101
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	0	11	0	121	0	60	181	3	247	72	0	0	322	40	282	836
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	483	111	594	20	418	66	476	980	749	1,335	424	232	315	3,055	387	1,912	6,928
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,408	4	1,412	48	2,844	170	529	3,591	715	3,426	6,569	14	31	10,755	557	6,634	22,949
Kerosene	43	-21	22	0	382	37	-33	386	63	949	1,069	4	-6	2,079	5	161	2,653
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,310	700	9,010	469	12,469	1,943	7,191	22,072	3,608	21,871	11,836	1,601	921	39,837	3,898	9,937	84,754
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	8,310	696	9,006	469	12,449	1,943	7,191	22,052	3,596	21,689	12,191	1,529	724	39,729	3,866	9,833	84,486
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	4	4	0	20	0	0	20	12	182	-355	72	197	108	32	104	268
Residual Fuel Oil	3,726	213	3,939	74	2,249	462	614	3,399	669	7,004	7,150	500	122	15,445	312	8,812	31,907
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	482	0	482	0	91	0	97	188	456	3,162	-153	1	0	3,466	2	241	4,379
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	173	1	174	0	1,698	0	1	1,699	291	3,260	2,648	54	0	6,253	0	185	8,311
Special Naphthas	6	18	24	0	272	0	201	473	129	988	19	244	0	1,380	7	139	2,023
Lubricants	166	384	550	0	513	0	311	824	19	1,808	652	215	0	2,694	29	459	4,556
Bright Stock	9	130	139	0	20	0	2	22	0	100	83	0	0	183	3	30	377
Neutral	58	215	273	0	397	0	240	637	0	673	493	82	0	1,248	28	299	2,485
Other Grades	99	39	138	0	96	0	69	165	19	1,035	76	133	0	1,263	-2	130	1,694
Wax	13	82	95	0	-15	0	25	10	7	141	46	34	0	228	6	52	391
Microcrystalline	0	27	27	0	0	0	17	17	7	19	0	34	0	60	0	0	104
Crystalline--Fully Refined	5	12	17	0	-16	0	4	-12	0	69	46	0	0	115	6	35	161
Crystalline--Other	8	43	51	0	1	0	4	5	0	53	0	0	0	53	0	17	126
Petroleum Coke	1,333	2	1,335	30	2,022	345	958	3,355	315	2,794	1,683	125	10	4,927	273	3,471	13,361
Marketable	562	0	562	0	1,165	219	567	1,951	67	1,295	976	102	0	2,440	129	2,593	7,675
Catalyst	771	2	773	30	857	126	391	1,404	248	1,499	707	23	10	2,487	144	878	5,686
Asphalt	3,115	42	3,157	155	2,488	646	661	3,950	591	689	1,278	826	94	3,478	699	1,785	13,069
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	20	0	6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	51
Still Gas	1,816	125	1,941	78	2,669	274	1,141	4,162	436	5,212	2,820	201	56	8,725	553	3,578	18,959
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	42	0	42	0	1	0	0	1	5	308	113	0	0	426	25	51	545
For Other Uses	1,774	125	1,899	78	2,668	274	1,141	4,161	431	4,904	2,707	201	56	8,299	528	3,527	18,414
Miscellaneous Products	617	44	661	3	127	22	53	205	106	795	332	46	0	1,279	24	293	2,462
Total Output	42,352	2,706	45,058	1,933	65,731	9,256	27,932	104,852	16,557	103,887	72,745	6,179	2,964	202,332	14,612	70,416	437,270
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-2,057	66	-1,991	-61	-2,420	-149	-1,134	-3,764	-297	-4,289	-2,354	-49	-40	-7,029	-136	-3,940	-16,860

[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] July 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	46.8	31.6	45.8	52.2	54.0	52.7	54.2	53.9	46.9	45.0	46.0	26.5	43.2	44.9	50.6	45.6	47.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.2	.0	.2	.2	.9	.3	.1	.0	.0	.3	.3	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	3.4	.5	3.2	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.2	.5	2.2	2.3
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.2	4.3	1.4	1.1	.7	.8	1.9	1.0	4.8	1.4	.6	4.1	11.3	1.7	2.8	2.9	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.6	.2	3.4	2.7	4.7	2.0	2.1	3.8	4.6	3.6	10.0	.2	1.1	5.9	4.1	10.2	5.7
Kerosene	.1	-.8	.1	0	.6	.4	-.1	.4	.4	1.0	1.6	.1	-.2	1.1	(s)	.2	.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.1	26.8	21.4	26.4	20.8	23.0	28.2	23.1	23.3	23.2	18.1	28.5	33.0	21.7	28.6	15.3	21.2
Residual Fuel Oil	9.5	8.2	9.4	4.2	3.7	5.5	2.4	3.6	4.3	7.4	10.9	8.9	4.4	8.4	2.3	13.5	8.0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.2	0	1.1	0	.2	0	.4	.2	2.9	3.4	-.2	(s)	0	1.9	(s)	.4	1.1
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.4	(s)	.4	0	2.8	0	(s)	1.8	1.9	3.5	4.0	1.0	0	3.4	0	.3	2.1
Special Naphthas	(s)	.7	.1	0	.5	0	.8	.5	.8	1.0	(s)	4.4	0	.8	.1	.2	.5
Lubricants	.4	14.7	1.3	0	.9	0	1.2	.9	.1	1.9	1.0	3.8	0	1.5	.2	.7	1.1
Wax	(s)	3.1	.2	0	(s)	0	.1	(s)	(s)	.1	.1	.6	0	.1	(s)	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	.1	3.2	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	.4	2.7	2.0	5.3	3.3
Asphalt	7.9	1.6	7.5	8.7	4.1	7.6	2.6	4.1	3.8	.7	2.0	14.7	3.4	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.3
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	0	.1	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	.3	.2	0	0	.2	.2	.1	.1
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.2	4.5	4.3	2.8	5.2	4.1	3.6	2.0	4.5	3.9	5.4	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	1.6	1.7	1.6	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.7	.8	.5	.8	.0	.7	.2	.5	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-5.2	2.5	-4.7	-3.4	-4.0	-1.8	-4.5	-3.9	-1.9	-4.6	-3.6	-.9	-1.4	-3.8	-1.0	-6.1	-4.2

[1] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[2] Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[3] Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

[4] Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	1,845	1,845	1,333	37,789	4,006	23,124	66,252	12,937	47,904	29,775	3,578	2,143	96,337	11,644	27,662	203,740
Foreign	0	0	0	380	18,193	4,332	801	23,706	1,014	14,089	3,524	716	0	19,343	1,294	737	45,080
Tanker																	
Domestic	4,601	0	4,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,898	4,842	0	0	9,740	0	29,756	44,097
Foreign	25,910	0	25,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,686	22,320	0	0	38,006	0	6,284	70,200
Barge																	
Domestic	0	29	29	0	1,030	0	0	1,030	19	4,856	4,987	77	0	9,939	0	263	11,261
Foreign	5,576	0	5,576	0	1,153	0	0	1,153	0	142	585	374	0	1,101	0	0	7,830
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	81	264	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	365
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	326	326	111	434	15	929	1,489	825	216	436	958	466	2,901	966	1,584	7,266
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	193	1	0	194
Total																	
Domestic	4,682	2,464	7,146	1,444	39,253	4,021	24,053	68,771	13,781	57,874	40,040	4,633	2,609	118,937	12,610	59,265	266,729
Foreign	31,486	0	31,486	380	19,346	4,332	801	24,859	1,207	29,917	26,429	1,090	0	58,643	1,295	7,021	123,304

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	42	6	48	0	123	23	23	169	2	50	354	0	6	412	7	369	1,006
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	43	21	64	0	6	0	0	6	16	0	3	0	(s)	19	2	13	105
Residual Fuel Oil	572	48	620	10	346	29	23	408	6	113	62	11	0	193	67	257	1,544
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	49	58
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	771	18	788	30	836	76	324	1,266	248	1,500	706	23	10	2,487	144	880	5,566
Still Gas	1,490	126	1,616	78	2,630	219	953	3,880	359	4,620	2,600	194	56	7,828	521	3,367	17,212
Other Fuels 2	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	40	(s)	0	0	40	0	90	214
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,491	241	1,732	33	2,132	37	3,724	5,927	2,773	17,556	5,943	809	120	27,201	1,026	7,082	42,967
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	38
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	234	30	264	14	364	50	159	587	79	403	429	25	24	959	79	570	2,459
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	649	7	656	0	117	0	(s)	117	(s)	0	988	0	0	988	0	630	2,391

[1] Includes liquefied refinery gases.
[2] Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	**32,234**	**22,867**	**68,202**	**1,415**	**6,869**	**131,586**
Natural Gas Liquids	**405**	**5,310**	**2,117**	**401**	**351**	**8,584**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	(s)	0	1,315	0	0	1,316
Plant Condensate	92	0	0	135	0	227
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	312	5,310	802	267	351	7,042
Ethane	0	1,721	0	0	0	1,721
Propane	201	931	0	139	53	1,324
Butane	111	770	94	128	298	1,401
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	708	0	0	708
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	1,888	0	0	0	1,888
Other Liquids [1]	**2,534**	**530**	**2,025**	**0**	**221**	**5,310**
Unfinished Oils [1]	1,833	121	2,025	0	175	4,155
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	701	408	0	0	47	1,156
Finished Petroleum Products	**23,061**	**664**	**6,248**	**1**	**3,193**	**33,167**
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,068	62	(s)	0	2,075	6,205
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,415	59	(s)	0	1,431	3,905
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,653	2	0	0	645	2,300
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	250	0	0	0	0	250
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	225	225
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	225	225
Kerosene	148	0	0	0	0	148
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,417	100	10	(s)	310	3,837
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	3,417	100	10	(s)	300	3,828
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	0	0	9	9
Residual Fuel Oil	13,734	303	3,463	0	343	17,843
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13,734	303	3,463	0	343	17,843
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	991	0	2,699	0	63	3,753
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	19	127	9	(s)	174	330
Lubricants	233	49	46	1	(s)	330
Wax	3	3	20	0	4	29
Asphalt	195	19	0	0	0	214
Miscellaneous Products	1	2	1	0	0	3
Total Imports	**58,233**	**29,370**	**78,593**	**1,817**	**10,635**	**178,648**

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[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,276	0	266	0	0	0	0	221	1,034	0	0	1,521	3,797	122
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	0	0	533	533	17
Qatar	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	21
Saudi Arabia	18,309	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	635	0	834	1,664	19,972	644
United Arab Emirates	2,871	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	939	3,810	123
Subtotal Arab OPEC	24,095	0	461	458	0	0	0	221	2,201	0	1,315	4,657	28,752	927
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	35
Gabon	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	22
Indonesia	9,685	0	0	0	185	0	0	87	178	0	0	450	10,135	327
Iran	2,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,153	69
Nigeria	28,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	28,224	910
Venezuela	4,654	0	595	0	253	0	0	495	4,811	0	0	6,155	10,808	349
Subtotal Other OPEC	46,496	0	595	0	438	0	0	582	4,989	(s)	0	6,605	53,100	1,713
Other														
Angola	2,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,257	73
Australia	0	94	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	372	12
Bahamas	0	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	734	0	0	943	943	30
Brazil	447	0	0	0	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	734	1,181	38
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	19	1
Canada	7,654	6,172	125	419	588	0	0	157	541	165	506	8,672	16,326	527
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	59	232	232	7
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	0	399	399	13
Malaysia	1,953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,953	63
Mexico	23,061	708	0	0	(s)	0	0	17	472	1	8	1,205	24,266	783
Netherlands	0	67	0	0	252	0	0	214	0	0	0	533	533	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,116	0	260	0	0	42	3,089	0	391	4,897	4,897	158
Norway	4,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,481	145
People's Republic of China	1,101	0	175	0	1,051	0	0	7	70	156	(s)	1,459	2,559	83
Peru	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	262	670	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	334	0	135	0	0	460	0	0	246	1,176	1,176	38
Trinidad and Tobago	3,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	16	233	3,445	111
Tunisia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	13,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	13,412	433
Virgin Islands	0	0	88	0	2,463	475	148	1,342	3,702	0	3,221	11,439	11,439	369
Zaire	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	21
Other Western Hemisphere	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	8	0	593	735	24
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,200	(s)	775	279	285	0	0	559	626	0	109	2,633	4,833	156
Subtotal Other	60,996	7,042	3,099	698	5,767	475	148	3,033	10,652	330	4,556	35,800	96,796	3,122
Total Imports	131,586	7,042	4,155	1,156	6,205	475	148	3,837	17,843	330	5,872	47,062	178,648	5,763

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil[1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products[2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District I							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	810	0	266	0	0	0	0	221	687	0	0	1,174	1,984	64
Saudi Arabia	6,557	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	6,752	218
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	458	15
Subtotal Arab OPEC	7,367	0	461	458	0	0	0	221	687	0	0	1,827	9,194	297
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	23
Indonesia	3,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,162	102
Nigeria	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,943	159
Venezuela	2,037	0	319	0	253	0	0	495	3,467	0	0	4,535	6,573	212
Subtotal Other OPEC	10,847	0	319	0	253	0	0	495	3,467	0	0	4,535	15,383	496
Other														
Angola	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	15
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	734	0	0	734	734	24
Brazil	447	0	0	0	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	734	1,181	38
Canada	0	245	3	0	206	0	0	48	238	19	298	1,057	1,057	34
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	59	232	232	7
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	0	399	399	13
Mexico	4,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	234	4,485	145
Netherlands	0	67	0	0	252	0	0	214	0	0	0	533	533	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	716	0	260	0	0	0	3,089	0	391	4,455	4,455	144
Norway	2,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,562	83
People's Republic of China	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	369	12
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	262	262	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	334	0	135	0	0	460	0	0	172	1,101	1,101	36
Trinidad and Tobago	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	217	676	22
United Kingdom	4,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4,789	154
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,989	250	148	1,342	3,702	0	597	8,028	8,028	259
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	0	585	585	19
Other Eastern Hemisphere	369	0	0	243	239	0	0	420	164	0	(s)	1,066	1,435	46
Subtotal Other	14,020	312	1,053	243	3,815	250	148	2,701	9,579	19	1,516	19,636	33,656	1,086
Total Imports	32,234	312	1,833	701	4,068	250	148	3,417	13,734	19	1,516	25,999	58,233	1,878
							PAD District II							
Arab OPEC														
Qatar	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	21
Saudi Arabia	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	22
United Arab Emirates	737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	737	24
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,066	67

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	5,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,802	187
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,802	187
Other														
Canada	5,666	5,310	121	408	62	0	0	100	303	127	72	6,503	12,170	393
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	3,012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,012	97
Norway	1,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,527	49
United Kingdom	3,805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,805	123
Other Eastern Hemisphere	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	989	32
Subtotal Other	14,999	5,310	121	408	62	0	0	100	303	127	72	6,503	21,503	694
Total Imports	22,867	5,310	121	408	62	0	0	100	303	127	72	6,503	29,370	947
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	0	347	1,353	44
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	0	0	533	533	17
Saudi Arabia	11,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635	0	834	1,469	12,531	404
United Arab Emirates	2,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	481	2,615	84
Subtotal Arab OPEC	14,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,514	0	1,315	2,829	17,032	549
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	12
Gabon	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	22
Indonesia	2,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,536	82
Iran	2,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,153	69
Nigeria	17,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	17,480	564
Venezuela	2,616	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	0	0	1,619	4,235	137
Subtotal Other OPEC	25,859	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	(s)	0	1,619	27,479	886
Other														
Angola	1,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,793	58
Australia	0	94	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	372	12
Bahamas	0	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	7
Malaysia	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	17
Mexico	15,798	708	0	0	(s)	0	0	10	238	1	5	962	16,760	541
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	13
Norway	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	13
People's Republic of China	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	732	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	75	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	2,770	89
Tunisia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	4,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,818	155
Virgin Islands	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,624	2,712	2,712	87
Zaire	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts [2]	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District III							
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	150	5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	843	0	775	0	0	0	0	0	367	0	46	1,189	2,032	66
Subtotal Other	28,141	802	1,750	0	(s)	0	0	10	605	9	2,766	5,943	34,083	1,099
Total Imports	68,202	802	2,025	0	(s)	0	0	10	3,463	9	4,081	10,391	78,593	2,535
							PAD District IV							
Other														
Canada	1,415	267	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	135	402	1,817	59
Subtotal Other	1,415	267	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	135	402	1,817	59
Total Imports	1,415	267	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	135	402	1,817	59
							PAD District V							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	15
Subtotal Arab OPEC	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	15
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,987	0	0	0	185	0	0	87	178	0	0	450	4,437	143
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,987	0	0	0	185	0	0	87	178	0	0	450	4,437	143
Other														
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	19	1
Canada	573	351	0	11	319	0	0	9	0	19	(s)	709	1,282	41
Malaysia	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,440	46
Mexico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	0	4	10	10	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	42	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	175	0	1,051	0	0	7	70	156	0	1,459	1,459	47
Peru	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	474	225	0	0	0	0	0	699	699	23
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	36	46	0	0	139	94	0	63	378	378	12
Subtotal Other	2,422	351	175	47	1,891	225	0	223	164	174	66	3,316	5,737	185
Total Imports	6,869	351	175	47	2,075	225	0	310	343	174	66	3,766	10,635	343

[1] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[2] Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1992
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	(s)	949	0	0	6,156	7,105
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	35	7	945	0	166	1,154
Ethane	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Propane	18	2	554	0	68	641
Butane	17	5	392	0	99	512
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	164	(s)	553	0	41	758
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	32	32
Kerosene	1	0	0	0	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	105	0	254	0	380	738
Residual Fuel Oil	1	0	5,844	0	1,562	7,406
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	39	3	51	1	12	105
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	59	299	0	111	469
Special Naphthas	4	1	48	0	3	56
Lubricants	125	13	339	1	51	528
Wax	4	(s)	30	0	3	37
Petroleum Coke	270	431	1,743	(s)	2,032	4,477
Asphalt	3	45	1	1	1	51
Miscellaneous Products	16	1	33	0	3	53
Total Product Exports	767	561	10,139	2	4,399	15,867
Total Exports	767	1,509	10,139	2	10,555	22,972

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	85	6	12	(s)	1	(s)	119	225	7
Bahamas	0	35	(s)	0	(s)	948	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	986	32
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	63	0	(s)	63	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	671	0	(s)	680	22
Brazil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	8	10	0	95	0	(s)	113	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	949	14	(s)	0	0	109	2	59	2	244	45	81	1,505	49
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	18	(s)	1	(s)	1	21	1
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	(s)	0	1	10	(s)
Colombia	0	5	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	1	14	(s)
Costa Rica	0	23	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	27	1
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	112	0	(s)	114	4
Dominican Republic	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	22	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	0	1	4	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	95	0	(s)	95	3
France	0	22	0	0	0	420	(s)	22	1	111	(s)	2	577	19
French Pacific Isl	0	0	26	0	50	26	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	102	3
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	29	0	(s)	33	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	20	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4	1	0	(s)	1	25	1
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	(s)	0	0	8	26	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	8	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	100	0	0	0	366	0	1	(s)	799	(s)	119	1,385	45
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	34	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	35	1
Japan	0	5	(s)	0	334	522	6	5	2	534	(s)	3	1,413	46
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	(s)	2	1	6	(s)
Kuwait	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	661	732	32	352	0	13	101	2	39	(s)	9	1,941	63
Netherlands	0	182	0	0	0	1,602	7	1	(s)	803	(s)	49	2,645	85
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	1	413	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	415	13
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4	5	(s)	(s)	0	3	12	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	195	0	1	197	6
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Philippines	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	2	10	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	2,045	6	0	0	0	627	1	9	1	20	(s)	8	2,717	88
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	3	0	(s)	3	29	1
Saudi Arabia	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	23	(s)	2	(s)	3	38	1
Singapore	0	1	0	0	0	1,353	(s)	6	(s)	0	(s)	4	1,363	44
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	786	0	10	(s)	429	0	1	1,227	40
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	12	0	0	0	144	0	7	(s)	0	0	1	164	5
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	20	(s)	100	122	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	11	(s)	91	(s)	1	111	4
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	40	0	0	0	0	40	1
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)
Virgin Islands	3,830	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	3,864	125
West Germany	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	22	108	0	93	230	7
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	281	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	0	1	2	305	10
Total	7,105	1,154	758	32	738	7,406	56	528	37	4,477	51	629	22,972	741

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	—	—	14,641	—	—	—	—	15,023	—	—	—	—	—	45,691	2,301	23,988	101,644
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	2,917	—	—	—	—	57,527	—	—	—	—	—	93,064	9,929	30,090	193,527
Leases	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	1,578	—	—	—	—	—	17,944	1,488	1,649	22,726
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	267,154	0	0	267,154
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	26,669	26,669
Total	—	—	17,625	—	—	—	—	74,128	—	—	—	—	—	423,853	13,718	82,396	611,720
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	42,462	3,568	46,030	1,129	45,307	6,315	22,141	74,892	9,760	79,808	49,093	4,951	1,766	145,378	12,854	65,632	344,786
Bulk Terminal	113,709	6,921	120,630	3,837	37,264	8,285	12,223	61,609	4,509	35,351	8,686	4,429	343	53,318	2,255	20,597	258,409
Pipeline	24,332	2,140	26,472	1,416	11,890	3,595	17,184	34,085	8,100	9,635	7,110	13,500	1,116	39,461	2,622	4,024	106,664
Natural Gas Processing Plant	423	640	1,064	0	2,675	260	19,496	22,431	4,728	27,304	10,922	3,922	1,094	47,971	240	623	72,328
Total	180,926	13,269	194,196	6,382	97,136	18,455	71,044	193,017	27,097	152,098	75,811	26,802	4,319	286,128	17,971	90,876	782,187
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	3	0	3	0	29	2	82	113	135	450	183	2	21	791	1	32	940
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	40	62	330	432	282	52	0	17	62	413	170	43	1,058
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	16	19	0	20	20	850	891	356	3,797	455	31	95	4,733	45	25	5,713
Total	6	16	22	0	89	84	1,262	1,436	773	4,299	638	50	178	5,937	216	100	7,711
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	9	87	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	143
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	94	1	1,619	1,715	214	3,069	35	32	333	3,683	34	2	5,433
Total	0	0	0	0	172	1	1,628	1,802	214	3,097	63	32	333	3,739	34	2	5,576
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	6	172	0	92	0	270	0	0	275
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	790	318	49	4	17	1,178	0	0	1,178
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	47	20	13	7	1	87	3	0	103
Total	0	0	0	0	13	0	4	17	843	510	62	103	18	1,535	3	0	1,556
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	365	0	0	0	365	0	1	375
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	69	0	51	120	0	1,121	0	0	0	1,121	0	0	1,241
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	55	945	198	1,198	216	75	112	0	3	406	0	0	1,604
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	22	0	338	360	23	1,551	142	1	0	1,717	(s)	0	2,077
Total	0	0	0	0	155	945	587	1,687	239	3,112	254	1	3	3,609	(s)	1	5,297
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	71	0	71	0	95	0	0	95	0	7	450	0	0	457	0	0	623
Total	71	0	71	0	95	0	0	95	0	7	450	0	0	457	0	0	623
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	517	5	522	2	1,059	29	247	1,337	182	403	717	4	4	1,310	155	150	3,474
Bulk Terminal	502	0	502	0	955	69	594	1,618	227	14,260	89	20	0	14,596	16	0	16,732
Pipeline	738	860	1,598	59	1,202	172	1,551	2,984	665	558	239	276	157	1,895	120	0	6,597
Natural Gas Processing Plant	365	616	981	0	2,384	223	13,602	16,209	2,429	6,020	6,235	3,614	246	18,544	122	245	36,101
Total	2,122	1,481	3,603	61	5,600	493	15,994	22,148	3,503	21,241	7,280	3,914	407	36,345	413	395	62,904

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	2	0	2	0	0	19	0	19	0	43	0	1	0	44	0	3	68
Total	2	0	2	0	0	19	0	19	0	43	0	1	0	44	0	3	68
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	176	0	176	164	453	63	386	1,066	161	606	813	2	2	1,584	148	570	3,544
Bulk Terminal	309	0	309	0	302	0	87	389	161	4,625	0	0	0	4,786	0	0	5,484
Pipeline	20	157	177	0	907	0	191	1,098	1,007	73	5	2	87	1,174	112	0	2,561
Natural Gas Processing Plant	39	4	42	0	97	12	1,927	2,036	1,007	4,295	2,589	156	117	8,165	33	339	10,615
Total	544	161	704	164	1,759	75	2,591	4,589	2,336	9,599	3,407	160	206	15,709	293	909	22,204
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	19	37	2	192	231
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	631	26	10	0	1	668	0	0	687
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	56	56	10	5	0	1	0	16	(s)	3	76
Total	0	0	0	0	58	0	75	133	641	40	19	1	20	721	2	195	1,052
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	224	2,188	0	0	0	2,412	0	0	2,416
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	601	667	745	125	2	0	106	978	115	0	1,760
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	670	229	5,863	0	0	246	6,338	0	0	7,008
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,275	1,341	1,198	8,176	2	0	352	9,728	115	0	11,184
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	3	3	80	135	32	218	465	67	246	664	10	5	992	34	19	1,513
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	62	0	10	72	110	1,658	0	0	0	1,768	0	0	1,840
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	326	0	92	418	175	126	0	0	58	359	44	0	821
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	4	6	0	47	3	428	478	153	1,389	1,452	51	54	3,100	1	9	3,593
Total	2	7	9	80	570	35	748	1,433	505	3,419	2,116	61	117	6,219	79	28	7,767
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	23	23	0	105	0	0	105	1	70	22	0	0	93	0	10	231
Total	0	23	23	0	105	0	0	105	1	70	22	0	0	93	0	10	231
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,544	294	3,838	38	3,257	65	1,681	5,041	1,066	7,468	4,834	203	200	13,771	440	4,611	27,701
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	2,858	7	2,865	0	3,361	40	958	4,359	374	8,541	4,146	30	16	13,107	347	4,164	24,842
Heavy Gas Oils	7,210	429	7,639	94	3,902	227	2,494	6,717	1,162	11,359	4,482	384	90	17,477	1,585	10,814	44,232
Residuum	3,198	311	3,509	2	4,004	137	1,918	6,061	295	3,214	2,085	24	7	5,625	547	5,273	21,015
Total	16,810	1,041	17,851	134	14,524	469	7,051	22,178	2,897	30,582	15,547	641	313	49,980	2,919	24,862	117,790

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,595	81	4,676	52	5,875	563	2,149	8,639	1,464	8,710	7,837	138	276	18,425	1,560	8,143	41,443
Bulk Terminal	271	1	272	6	224	2	83	315	157	44	1	1	0	203	0	478	1,268
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	67	2	238	307	65	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	372
Total	4,866	82	4,948	58	6,166	567	2,470	9,261	1,686	8,754	7,838	139	276	18,693	1,560	8,621	43,083
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	100	32	87	123	0	0	242	0	88	430
Total	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	100	32	87	123	0	0	242	0	88	430
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,306	268	4,574	91	5,972	997	3,515	10,575	1,652	9,201	5,521	645	245	17,264	1,944	8,233	42,590
Bulk Terminal	35,781	3,100	38,881	1,802	17,365	3,396	4,915	27,478	2,104	4,815	1,700	2,717	163	11,499	1,107	9,486	88,451
Pipeline	13,915	830	14,745	605	6,130	1,232	7,323	15,290	2,200	5,337	3,693	7,198	159	18,587	1,231	2,036	51,889
Natural Gas Processing Plant	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	54,017	4,198	58,215	2,498	29,467	5,625	15,753	53,343	5,956	19,353	10,914	10,560	567	47,350	4,282	19,755	182,945
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,076	146	2,222	45	2,904	664	2,028	5,641	794	4,037	2,769	442	156	8,198	1,208	3,843	21,112
Bulk Terminal	18,286	1,459	19,745	953	8,711	1,863	2,962	14,489	1,055	2,847	819	1,522	98	6,341	690	5,059	46,324
Pipeline	6,591	294	6,885	442	3,439	737	4,153	8,771	762	2,597	1,728	2,950	82	8,119	829	1,090	25,694
Natural Gas Processing Plant	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total	26,968	1,899	28,867	1,440	15,054	3,264	9,143	28,901	2,611	9,481	5,316	4,914	336	22,658	2,727	9,992	93,145
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,230	122	2,352	46	3,068	333	1,487	4,934	858	5,164	2,752	203	89	9,066	734	4,385	21,471
Bulk Terminal	17,488	1,641	19,129	849	8,633	1,533	1,949	12,964	1,049	1,968	881	1,195	65	5,158	417	4,427	42,095
Pipeline	7,324	536	7,860	163	2,691	495	3,170	6,519	1,438	2,740	1,965	4,248	77	10,468	402	946	26,195
Total	27,042	2,299	29,341	1,058	14,392	2,361	6,606	24,417	3,345	9,872	5,598	5,646	231	24,692	1,553	9,758	89,761
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Bulk Terminal	7	0	7	0	21	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Total	7	0	7	0	21	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	39
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	22	0	22	0	123	0	82	205	13	418	79	0	0	510	18	221	976
Bulk Terminal	368	36	404	13	192	32	86	323	59	20	9	28	41	157	14	337	1,235
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	63	4	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	69
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	101
Total	390	36	426	13	315	32	231	591	177	439	89	28	41	774	32	558	2,381
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	204	35	239	0	332	35	361	728	222	958	558	119	234	2,091	188	906	4,152
Bulk Terminal	11	9	20	6	113	14	150	283	160	5	0	47	0	212	18	95	628
Pipeline	271	0	271	6	1	57	110	174	154	0	16	188	284	642	132	417	1,636
Total	486	44	530	12	446	106	621	1,185	536	963	574	354	518	2,945	338	1,418	6,416

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousands of Barrels) (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,117	0	1,117	41	1,510	102	142	1,795	292	2,709	2,434	15	41	5,491	334	3,667	12,404
Bulk Terminal	4,220	125	4,345	55	2,627	301	545	3,528	165	1,194	98	48	25	1,530	246	1,785	11,434
Pipeline	2,458	62	2,520	115	753	171	1,378	2,417	562	921	624	1,724	12	3,843	159	638	9,577
Total	7,795	187	7,982	211	4,890	574	2,065	7,740	1,019	4,824	3,156	1,787	78	10,864	739	6,090	33,415
Kerosene																	
Refinery	101	46	147	0	741	27	315	1,083	48	819	561	12	54	1,494	17	143	2,884
Bulk Terminal	2,956	363	3,319	216	967	75	19	1,277	8	442	82	18	0	550	24	45	5,215
Pipeline	362	17	379	60	54	0	28	142	2	85	231	144	0	462	0	1	984
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	4	0	0	4
Total	3,419	426	3,845	276	1,762	102	362	2,502	61	1,346	874	174	55	2,510	41	189	9,087
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	6,092	455	6,547	56	7,129	1,605	4,257	13,047	1,147	9,540	5,773	1,242	353	18,055	2,021	4,609	44,279
Bulk Terminal	41,873	2,224	44,097	1,281	11,388	3,609	4,495	20,773	1,097	3,183	1,855	1,175	111	7,421	829	5,142	78,262
Pipeline	6,563	188	6,751	545	2,202	954	5,053	8,754	564	1,907	2,100	3,947	170	8,688	539	875	25,607
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	54,528	2,867	57,395	1,882	20,719	6,168	13,806	42,575	2,809	14,630	9,728	6,364	634	34,165	3,389	10,626	148,150
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	6,092	451	6,543	56	7,101	1,605	4,257	13,019	1,091	9,223	5,636	1,138	278	17,366	2,018	4,545	43,491
Bulk Terminal	40,730	2,222	42,952	1,271	11,223	3,581	4,495	20,570	1,097	3,183	1,757	1,174	111	7,322	829	5,103	76,776
Pipeline	6,563	188	6,751	545	2,202	954	5,053	8,754	564	1,907	2,100	3,947	170	8,688	539	875	25,607
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total	53,385	2,861	56,246	1,872	20,526	6,140	13,806	42,344	2,753	14,313	9,493	6,259	559	33,377	3,386	10,523	145,876
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	4	4	0	28	0	0	28	56	317	137	104	75	689	3	64	788
Bulk Terminal	1,143	2	1,145	10	165	28	0	203	0	0	98	1	0	99	0	39	1,486
Total	1,143	6	1,149	10	193	28	0	231	56	317	235	105	75	788	3	103	2,274
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	3,358	108	3,466	109	2,548	503	495	3,655	375	5,127	4,140	346	60	10,048	485	7,264	24,918
Bulk Terminal	23,307	305	23,612	216	899	155	787	2,057	29	1,774	4,472	75	0	6,350	0	2,011	34,030
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15
Total	26,665	413	27,078	325	3,447	658	1,282	5,712	404	6,902	8,612	421	60	16,399	485	9,289	58,963
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	118	0	118	0	83	0	59	142	132	1,044	270	7	0	1,453	0	295	2,008
Total	118	0	118	0	83	0	59	142	132	1,044	270	7	0	1,453	0	295	2,008
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	8	122	130	0	185	0	1	186	176	1,213	268	16	0	1,673	0	87	2,076
Total	8	122	130	0	185	0	1	186	176	1,213	268	16	0	1,673	0	87	2,076
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	11	47	58	0	204	0	183	387	40	1,263	71	181	0	1,555	7	299	2,306
Bulk Terminal	833	20	853	46	159	11	0	216	0	0	0	84	0	84	0	40	1,193
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	107
Total	844	67	911	46	363	11	183	603	147	1,263	71	265	0	1,746	7	339	3,606

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	147	375	522	0	56	0	65	121	0	245	90	0	0	335	5	44	1,027
Neutral	683	393	1,076	0	600	0	496	1,096	0	1,773	1,092	70	0	2,935	70	598	5,775
Other	627	178	805	0	150	0	158	308	27	2,271	251	161	0	2,710	8	104	3,935
Bulk Terminals	915	224	1,139	13	471	19	90	593	8	22	228	71	3	332	1	716	2,781
Total	2,372	1,170	3,542	13	1,277	19	809	2,118	35	4,311	1,661	302	3	6,312	84	1,462	13,518
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	0	46	46	0	0	0	22	22	25	26	9	1	0	61	0	0	129
Total	0	46	46	0	0	0	22	22	25	26	9	1	0	61	0	0	129
Wax, Crystalline--Fully Refined																	
Refinery	11	29	40	0	34	0	24	58	0	57	168	0	0	225	5	31	359
Total	11	29	40	0	34	0	24	58	0	57	168	0	0	225	5	31	359
Wax, Crystalline--Other																	
Refinery	4	66	70	0	2	0	6	8	0	176	0	0	0	176	0	16	270
Total	4	66	70	0	2	0	6	8	0	176	0	0	0	176	0	16	270
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	930	0	930	0	436	213	451	1,100	0	177	380	191	0	748	492	2,584	5,854
Total	930	0	930	0	436	213	451	1,100	0	177	380	191	0	748	492	2,584	5,854
Asphalt																	
Refinery	2,122	207	2,329	399	2,674	1,637	1,357	6,067	619	558	905	994	138	3,214	2,438	2,086	16,134
Bulk Terminal	2,239	514	2,753	183	1,394	599	304	2,480	0	0	139	120	0	259	0	442	5,934
Total	4,361	721	5,082	582	4,068	2,236	1,661	8,547	619	558	1,044	1,114	138	3,473	2,438	2,528	22,068
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	42	0	4	46	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	33	84
Total	0	0	0	0	42	0	4	46	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	33	84
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	427	40	467	1	98	19	14	132	47	483	158	59	1	748	0	342	1,689
Bulk Terminal	124	0	124	0	19	3	3	25	0	0	13	25	0	38	0	20	207
Pipeline	5	26	31	26	9	0	0	35	38	2	0	0	0	40	0	0	106
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	3	49	1,296	1	29	(s)	1,376	2	0	1,380
Total	556	66	622	27	129	22	17	195	134	1,781	172	113	1	2,202	2	362	3,382
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	211,821	—	—	—	—	267,145	—	—	—	—	—	709,981	31,689	173,272	1,393,907

[1] Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

[2] Includes 33804 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From IV to			From V to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	III
Crude Oil	34	0	0	0	0	0	422	1,806	0	0	0	0	0	2,197	14,564
Petroleum Products	8,808	666	83	2,701	5,349	2,346	84,918	25,792	0	3,381	1,223	0	1,139	20	40
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	324	0	0	1,181	0	0	324	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	24	0	833	1,548	60	1,779	4,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	0	0	287	261	0	190	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,061	429	83	972	1,864	1,396	50,878	11,905	0	1,357	514	0	704	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,449	36	0	441	1,223	814	22,899	6,026	0	581	359	0	289	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,612	393	83	531	641	582	27,979	5,879	0	776	155	0	415	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	25	185	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	121	0	0	0	61	0	663	2	0	172	10	0	92	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	123	0	0	106	97	644	6,474	1,478	0	281	4	0	55	0	0
Kerosene	81	0	0	0	0	0	338	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,330	0	0	206	656	221	19,781	4,394	0	413	371	0	288	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	2,330	0	0	206	656	221	19,733	4,394	0	413	371	0	288	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	36	0	254	715	0	3,090	259	0	924	0	0	0	20	40
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	67	153	0	28	63	0	82	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	15	0	0	303	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	17	20	0	53	21	0	397	348	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	161	0	0	483	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	4	0	73	0	0	178	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	8,842	666	83	2,701	5,349	2,346	85,340	27,598	0	3,381	1,223	0	1,139	2,217	14,604

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	324	0	0	1,181	0	0	324	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	833	1,548	60	1,614	4,197	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	658	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,787	781	1,864	1,396	41,214	10,779	0	864	514	0	704
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,692	317	1,223	814	18,574	5,529	0	438	359	0	289
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,095	464	641	582	22,640	5,250	0	426	155	0	415
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	25	28	139	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	61	0	273	2	0	172	10	0	92
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	116	83	97	644	4,353	1,237	0	207	4	0	55
Kerosene	11	0	0	0	269	135	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,553	169	656	221	15,253	4,036	0	413	371	0	288
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,553	169	656	221	15,253	4,036	0	413	371	0	288
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	73	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,467	1,939	4,550	2,346	63,004	22,447	0	1,656	1,223	0	1,139

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to		From III to						From V to	
	II	III	V	I	III	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	III
Crude Oil	34	0	0	0	0	422	0	422	0	1,806	0	2,197	14,564
Petroleum Products	2,341	666	83	762	799	21,914	1,107	3,266	17,541	3,345	1,725	20	40
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	24	0	0	0	165	0	0	165	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	0	287	0	263	24	261	190	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,274	429	83	191	0	9,664	251	55	9,358	1,126	493	0	0
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	157	37	44	76	60	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	121	0	0	0	0	390	0	0	390	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7	0	0	23	0	2,121	474	281	1,366	241	74	0	0
Kerosene	70	0	0	0	0	69	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	777	0	0	37	0	4,528	285	1,070	3,173	358	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	36	0	254	715	3,090	60	582	2,448	259	924	20	40
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	67	153	0	28	63	82	0	82	0	33	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	15	0	303	0	121	182	164	0	0	0
Lubricants	17	20	0	53	21	397	0	330	67	348	44	0	0
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	161	0	483	0	249	234	438	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	4	0	0	0	178	0	120	58	57	0	0	0
Total	2,375	666	83	762	799	22,336	1,107	3,688	17,541	5,151	1,725	2,217	14,604

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	2,619	34	2,585	1,840	0	1,840	14,564	2,228	12,336	0	0	0	0	16,761	-16,761
Petroleum Products	87,639	9,557	78,082	35,823	10,396	25,427	6,055	114,091	-108,036	2,346	2,362	-16	4,603	60	4,543
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,505	324	1,181	324	1,181	-857	0	324	-324	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,612	24	2,588	4,197	2,441	1,756	1,572	5,976	-4,404	60	0	60	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	287	8	279	269	0	269	0	738	-738	0	0	0	190	0	190
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	658	0	658	0	658	-658	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,850	6,573	45,277	18,480	4,232	14,248	2,293	64,140	-61,847	1,396	1,218	178	2,144	0	2,144
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	23,340	3,485	19,855	9,834	2,478	7,356	1,259	29,506	-28,247	814	648	166	870	0	870
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	28,510	3,088	25,422	8,646	1,754	6,892	1,034	34,634	-33,600	582	570	12	1,274	0	1,274
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	185	0	185	199	25	174	0	384	-384	25	0	25	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	663	121	542	133	61	72	61	837	-776	0	102	-102	264	0	264
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6,580	123	6,457	1,605	847	758	97	8,233	-8,136	644	59	585	336	0	336
Kerosene	338	81	257	216	0	216	0	473	-473	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,987	2,330	17,657	7,095	1,083	6,012	656	24,588	-23,932	221	659	-438	701	0	701
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	19,939	2,330	17,609	7,095	1,083	6,012	656	24,540	-23,884	221	659	-438	701	0	701
No. 4 Fuel Oil	48	0	48	0	0	0	0	48	-48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	3,364	36	3,328	259	969	-710	791	4,273	-3,482	0	0	0	924	60	864
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	110	220	-110	100	91	9	216	115	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	318	0	318	164	15	149	0	467	-467	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	450	37	413	365	74	291	41	789	-748	0	0	0	44	0	44
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	644	0	644	438	161	277	0	921	-921	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	251	4	247	138	73	65	4	316	-312	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	90,258	9,591	80,667	37,663	10,396	27,267	20,619	116,319	-95,700	2,346	2,362	-16	4,603	16,821	-12,218

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	4	4	0	20	0	0	20	12	182	-355	72	197	108	32	104	268
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	181	-14	2	0	174	0	0	176
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	32	0	46
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	-23	1	0	1	197	176	0	16	198
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	3	21
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	-341	69	0	-272	0	85	-173
Residual Fuel Oil	3,726	213	3,939	74	2,249	462	614	3,399	669	7,004	7,150	500	122	15,445	312	8,812	31,907
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	680	40	720	0	0	0	0	0	102	523	21	98	52	796	-8	265	1,773
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	871	157	1,028	0	32	0	123	155	15	122	38	117	0	292	110	1,359	2,944
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,652	0	1,652	74	1,229	0	273	1,576	434	2,095	1,699	199	8	4,435	66	1,234	8,963
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	86	16	102	0	736	177	173	1,086	102	325	1,272	6	13	1,718	52	5,304	8,262
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	437	0	437	0	252	285	45	582	16	3,939	4,120	80	49	8,204	92	650	9,965

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	96	33	3	0	132	0	0	138
Bulk Terminal	394	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	395
Total	394	4	398	0	2	0	0	2	0	96	33	4	0	133	0	0	533
No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	18	0	0	0	0	18	3	12	35
Bulk Terminal	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Total	45	0	45	0	2	0	0	2	18	0	0	0	0	18	3	12	80
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	29	221	0	3	75	328	0	18	363
Bulk Terminal	304	0	304	0	164	28	0	192	0	0	98	0	0	98	0	0	594
Total	304	0	304	0	181	28	0	209	29	221	98	3	75	426	0	18	957
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	25	0	0	34	0	2	36
Bulk Terminal	334	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	373
Total	334	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	25	0	0	34	0	41	409
No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	79	98	0	177	0	32	216
Bulk Terminal	66	2	68	10	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Total	66	2	68	10	8	0	0	18	0	0	79	98	0	177	0	32	295
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	306	30	336	0	0	0	0	0	88	174	27	23	13	325	115	723	1,499
Bulk Terminal	2,996	0	2,996	0	23	0	0	23	0	6	2,026	29	0	2,061	0	13	5,093
Total	3,302	30	3,332	0	23	0	0	23	88	180	2,053	52	13	2,386	115	736	6,592
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	557	29	586	0	113	3	8	124	3	53	24	109	0	189	29	1,274	2,202
Bulk Terminal	1,260	0	1,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,260
Total	1,817	29	1,846	0	113	3	8	124	3	53	24	109	0	189	29	1,274	3,462
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,438	0	1,438	109	1,029	0	233	1,371	239	1,715	1,645	113	6	3,718	13	639	7,179
Bulk Terminal	4,853	48	4,901	193	408	12	91	704	29	553	280	0	0	862	0	261	6,728
Total	6,291	48	6,339	302	1,437	12	324	2,075	268	2,268	1,925	113	6	4,580	13	900	13,907
Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	872	49	921	0	840	307	220	1,367	32	589	578	10	1	1,210	84	4,132	7,714
Bulk Terminal	3,751	229	3,980	23	355	84	506	968	0	139	664	0	0	803	0	1,378	7,129
Total	4,623	278	4,901	23	1,195	391	726	2,335	32	728	1,242	10	1	2,013	84	5,510	14,843
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	185	0	185	0	566	193	34	793	13	2,596	1,866	91	40	4,606	244	496	6,324
Bulk Terminal	10,447	28	10,475	0	113	59	190	362	0	1,076	1,502	46	0	2,624	0	359	13,820
Total	10,632	28	10,660	0	679	252	224	1,155	13	3,672	3,368	137	40	7,230	244	855	20,144
Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	1,034	0	0	0	0	0	1,034
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	533	0	0	0	0	0	533
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	635	0	635
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,567	0	0	0	635	0	2,201
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	151	0	28	0	0	178
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,471	225	199	418	2,498	0	4,811
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,471	375	199	446	2,498	0	4,989
Other							
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	105	0	0	0	628	0	734
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	(s)	0	469	70	2	0	541
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	172	0	0	0	172
Ghana	399	0	0	0	0	0	399
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	472	0	472
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	100	37	2,953	0	3,089
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	70	0	0	70
Peru	0	0	262	0	0	0	262
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,849	1,548	304	0	3,702
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	389	196	0	0	0	585
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2	28	367	65	164	0	626
Subtotal Other	507	417	3,416	1,789	4,524	0	10,652
Total Imports	3,544	792	3,614	2,235	7,657	0	17,843

(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**1,934**	**614**	**2,767**	**2,053**	**6,366**	**0**	**13,734**
Florida	0	0	683	604	1,512	0	2,799
Maine	0	0	0	0	613	0	613
Maryland	0	0	299	303	246	0	848
Massachusetts	0	0	172	0	1,159	0	1,331
New Jersey	366	84	109	96	1,578	0	2,232
New York	1,569	530	701	926	436	0	4,162
North Carolina	0	0	0	94	0	0	94
Pennsylvania	0	0	503	0	0	0	503
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	159	0	159
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Virginia	0	0	299	30	613	0	942
PAD District II	**0**	**0**	**282**	**20**	**2**	**0**	**303**
Michigan	0	0	212	0	0	0	212
North Dakota	0	0	0	20	2	0	22
Ohio	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
PAD District III	**1,608**	**0**	**566**	**0**	**1,289**	**0**	**3,463**
Louisiana	1,279	0	199	0	942	0	2,419
Texas	329	0	367	0	347	0	1,043
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	**2**	**178**	**0**	**163**	**0**	**0**	**343**
Hawaii	2	178	0	163	0	0	343
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All PAD Districts	**3,544**	**792**	**3,614**	**2,235**	**7,657**	**0**	**17,843**

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydroger and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus hydroxyl group, CH-(CH)n-OH. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominar constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as th following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), an petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5. 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will b used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engine as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, aspha and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refine gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Associati Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffir gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases th contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. Th are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or compl decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to AST Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surf separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residu oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mi with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic foreign, according to the following:

- Domestic—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defi in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

    1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

    2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is use primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) i lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes an heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil an water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at th temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionat raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categorie are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propan mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which ar reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasolin which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use a petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants ma be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improv certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil t cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 55 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, includin black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneou products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natur gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be use for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or withou small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignitio

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- Finished Leaded Gasoline—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Finished Unleaded Gasoline—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Gasohol—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, an environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 9 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includ hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming in hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the man facture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less th 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This produc reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short t

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and wh may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carb which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable i concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (includ lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products incl unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, etha liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-o 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarb recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refine natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50, barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipel Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petrol Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bon warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas strea It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by AS Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and AS Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and N fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Sp fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fue Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as F

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

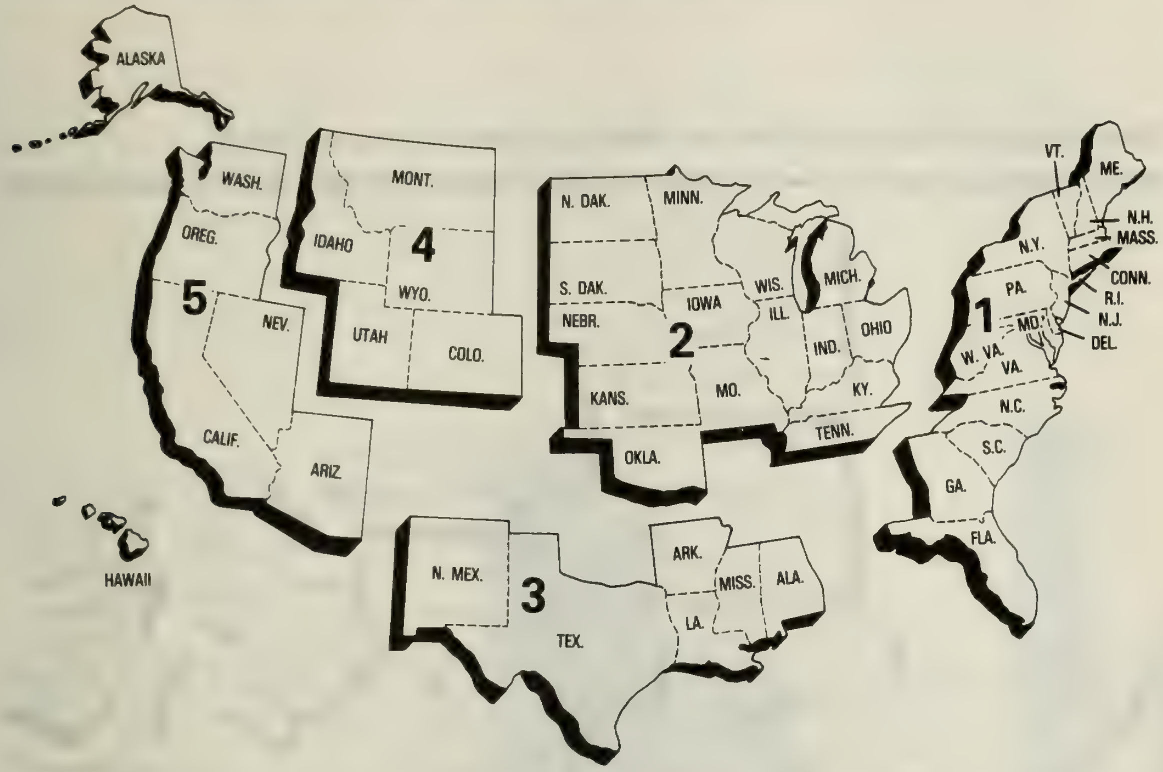
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

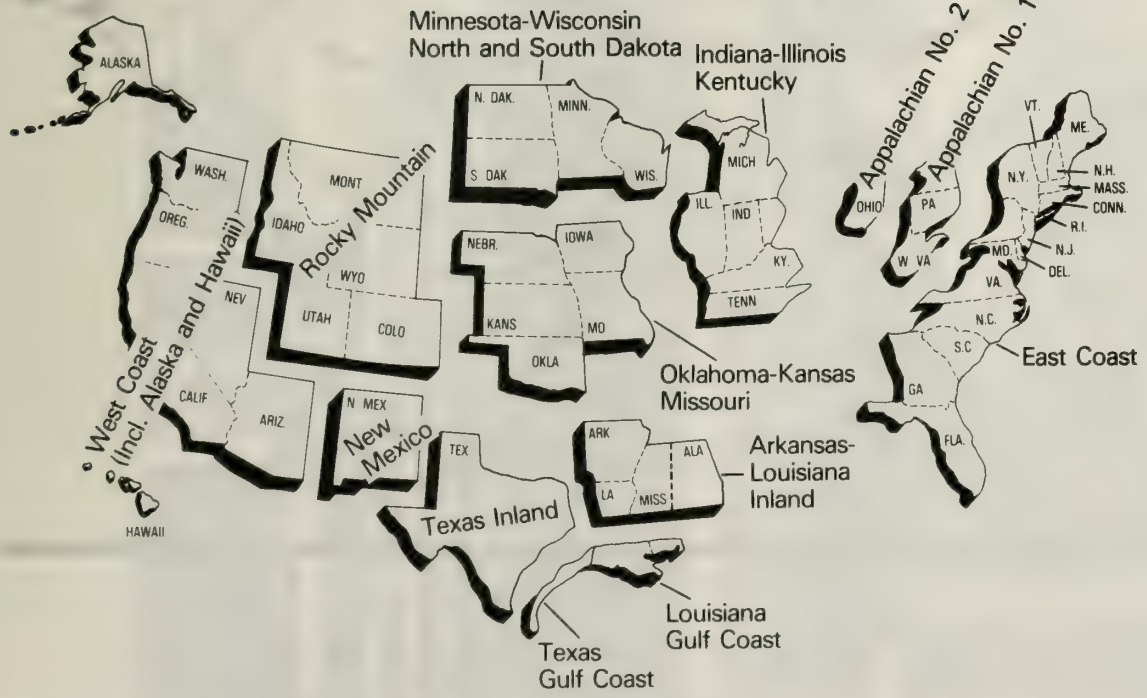
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

PAD District	Refining District
I	**East Coast**—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusett Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Sout Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkin Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and a counties east thereof.
	Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New Yor not included in the East Coast District.
II	**Appalachian #2**—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Mario Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, ar that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nor Dakota, and South Dakota.
	Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
III	**Texas Inland**—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.
	Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasp Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fo Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patric Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.
	Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyell Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Sto George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mob and Baldwin.
	North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisia Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.
	New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.
IV	**Rocky Mountain**—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	**West Coast**—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii

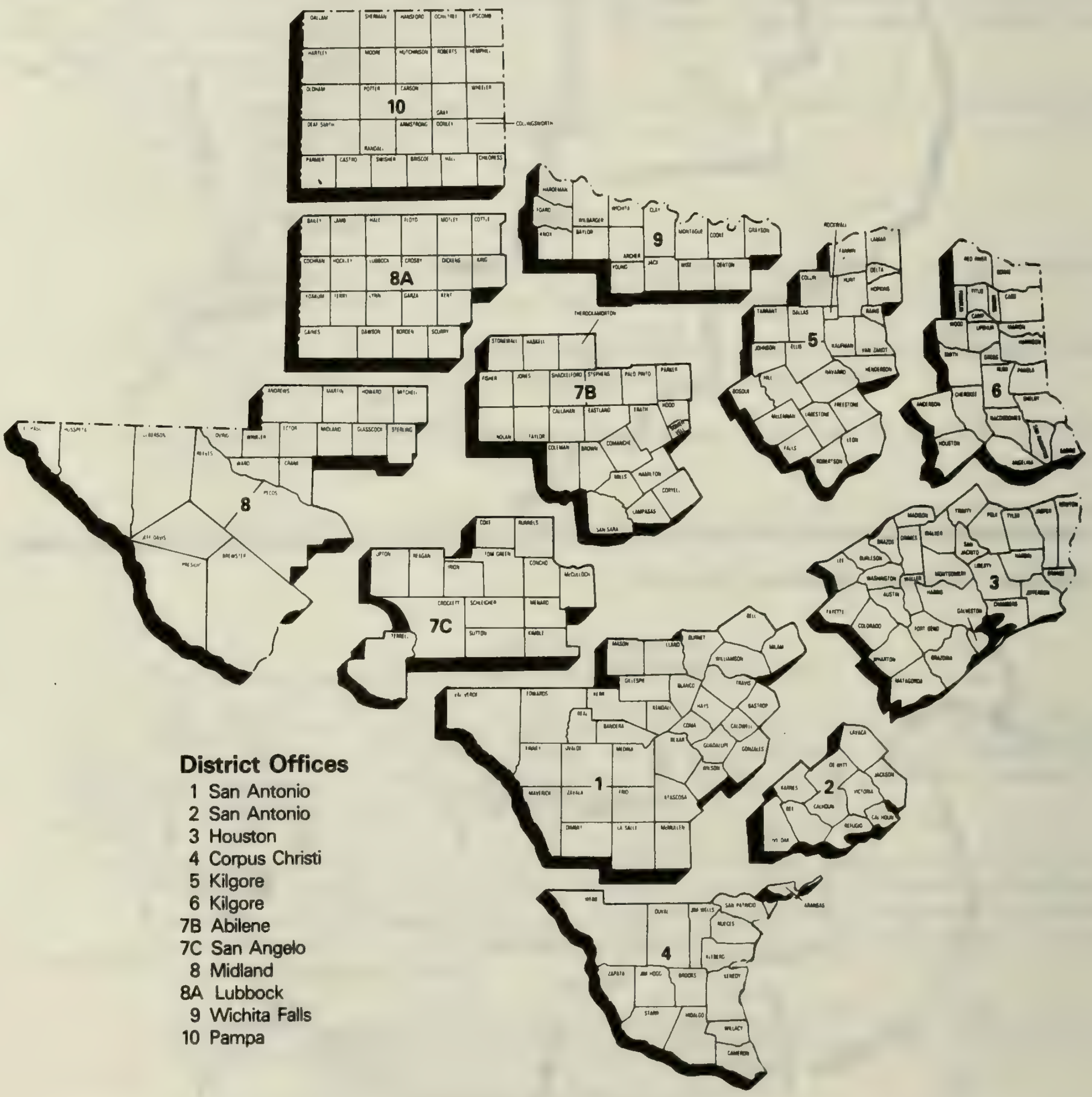
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1	San Antonio
2	San Antonio
3	Houston
4	Corpus Christi
5	Kilgore
6	Kilgore
7B	Abilene
7C	San Angelo
8	Midland
8A	Lubbock
9	Wichita Falls
10	Pampa

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducte by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production an storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons fro natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liqu hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractiona tors); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Alman* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and b making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls throu possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA-64 are show by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report mont Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of t aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For su companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stoc value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. T value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, a identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program inclu checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month chang (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls a made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA-87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reportin System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EI 87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA-89); and t

EIA-64

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D.C. 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93.275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law

Report Type: B 1 0

EIA Company Identification Number: ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month) ☐☐ Mo ☐☐ Yr

Zip Code of Plant Location ☐☐☐☐☐

If Resubmission, Insert X in Block ☐

Form Approved
OMB No.1905-0109

For DOE Use Only ☐

Plant Name ______________________

Section 1. Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To:					Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
						Fractionating Facility (e)	Storage Facility (f)	Refinery (g)	Chemical Plant (h)	Other (i)			
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline													
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline													
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel													
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

“Crude Oil Stocks Report” (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operation and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleu reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of th Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA–87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through t mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA–88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and t Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) recei petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA–89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including intersta intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA–90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil produce terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Jour* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication “Trends Refinery Capacity & Utilization;” the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and t annual survey EIA–177 “Capacity of Petroleum Refineries.”

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA–87, are shown by the example presented below. T EIA–88 and EIA–89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA–90 collects data on crude stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing lis maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For th companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month’s ending sto value is used for both the current month’s beginning stocks and the current month’s ending stocks. value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event t previous month’s data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimat necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All compa that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expe processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month’s data. Names of compa that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance act Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type: B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Report Period: ☐☐☐☐
Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES

(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc. plants Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components, aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	051							
Jet fuel Naphtha-type	211							
Kerosene type	213							
Kerosene (incl. range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil Less No. 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022	X						X
Road oil	031							
Still gas Petrochemical feedstock use	042	X						X
Other use	044	X						X
Ethane and/or ethylene Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha – less than 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	822							
Other oils – over 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	824							
Other finished products Non - fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (Inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleu Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the “Refinery Repo (EIA–161); the “Bulk Terminal Stocks Report” (EIA–162); the “Pipeline Product Stock Report” (EI 163); the “Crude Oil Stocks Report” (EIA–164); and the “Imports Report” (EIA–165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under t monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleu companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs a production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–161 through EIA–1 companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–165, the importer of record reports ea shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from t JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of compan that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA–60 system (for imports). All samp companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA–161: Uses the EIA–87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States a its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refi petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA–162: Uses the EIA–88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States a its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petrole products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA–163: Based on the EIA–89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companie the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including intersta intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural liquids are not included in the EIA–163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport produ covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA–164: Uses the EIA–90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the Uni States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA–165: Uses the ERA–60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petrole products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off meth companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during so previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding compa until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvas firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week’s d are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the mont following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Lat respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of th data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed b the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port o entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as wel as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey wa designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers an importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is update whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file th ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting perio Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe wa 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standar followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed f nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revise publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never close resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 an EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation an dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from forei countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puer Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statisti record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with t exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501– 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, includir adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock wit drawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural g processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refinerie

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenu agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received unt several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until tl State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negati production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than tl amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another produ during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negati production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than tl amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another produ during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refine production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviati gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative producti will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of th same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the sar month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." S Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted th refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionat stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refin Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Cens Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations report on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Cens systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a mu higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because t ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and becau LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not be identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers a required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs fro Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantit of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn fro bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though the duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domes consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA–165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA–90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimate
monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecas
crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PA
District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.
percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied fo
domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey For
EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoli
blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finishe
petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are als
reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1
for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM52
and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and th
Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on For
EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refine
production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil use
directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refine
input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Produc
supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumptio
Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds tot
supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassificati
has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on
PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate n
receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refine
Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleu
Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of cru
oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stoc
Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-
"Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bu
Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks
petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held
consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Repor
Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stoc
Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distill
fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user w
recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January throu
December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that inclu
seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the histori
pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3–year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974–1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA–170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA–170 and EIA–89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel a residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods th cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change betwe the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Ann* *(PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estima published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predeces of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* except for the weekly syste try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and h no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete list respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. S inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the ove accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent source data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from seve independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the ann estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lea the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of E and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production grown about 5-7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petrole Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lo

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

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[1] *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0 June 1981.

[2] Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft,* (Silver Spring, Maryl February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administra U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual [b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA–23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

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[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d] From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

[e] From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f] From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for t Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 197

[c] Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (whi excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. T annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days each month.

[d] Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from the estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e] Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The da for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) a derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, pl the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administratio* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520–2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e] From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimat		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4

/// = Not Applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petrole Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from prim storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimate residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administrat* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Mont Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estima published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published ab 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published ab 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias an terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earl estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of ene information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved d processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1 EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is mak progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a] Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

[c] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed usin definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with thos developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administratio in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not bein adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to descri industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precise measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differenc in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 dat

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent low than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived fr State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There a two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the E until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The followi table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual,* as well as EIA a API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based u preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement.* The ranges displayed in the E column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statist for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

---

[1] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *E* *Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Ta* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084-7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630-6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389-7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831-7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301-7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607-6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187-7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886-7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313-7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823-6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350-7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824-6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105-7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426-7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016-7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956-7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966-7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,925

[1] FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual.* The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillat and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplie
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj Produc Supplie
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the sup and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Tabl These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the tabl Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished o the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplie appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation o statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, an all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except wher noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied ar aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska f Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United Stat (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA–60.

- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) pl unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natur gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentan unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of sto withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and pla condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, f unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production same in Table 2.

- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery producti minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate a residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus fi production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopenta unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natu gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+)

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha $<$ 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils $>$ 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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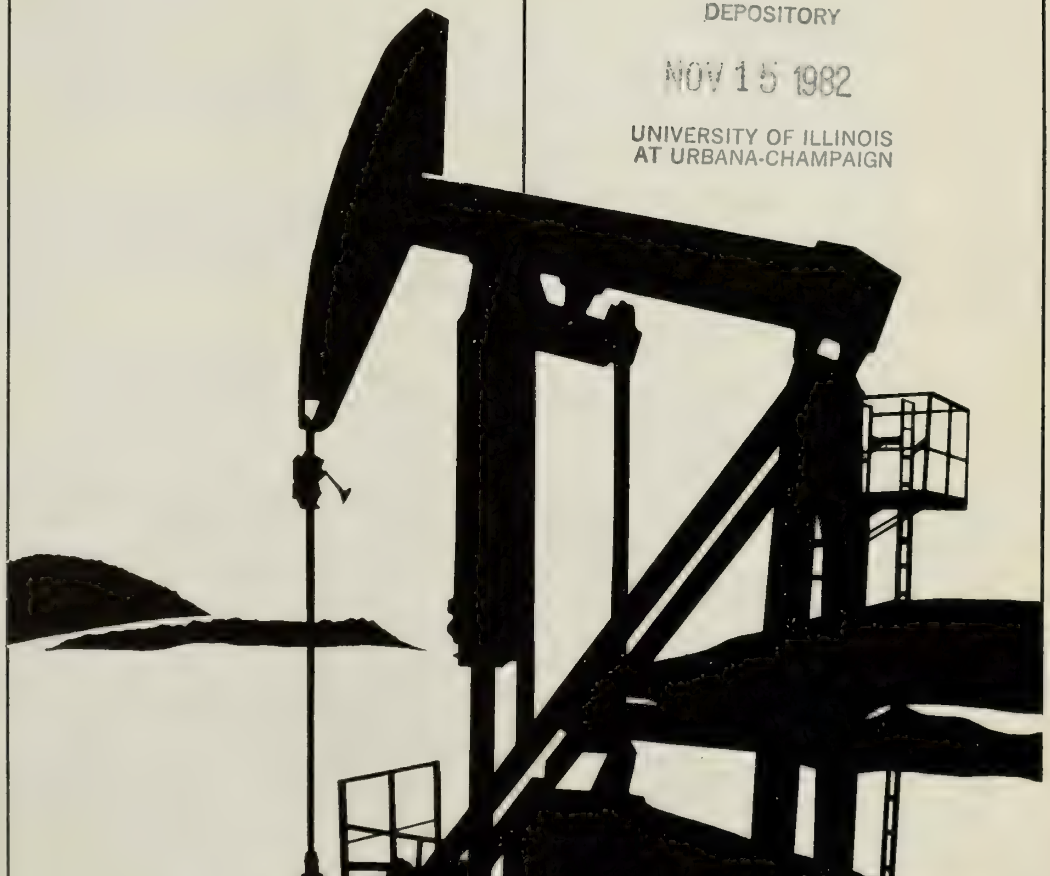

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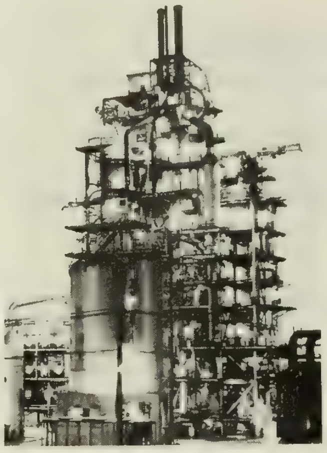

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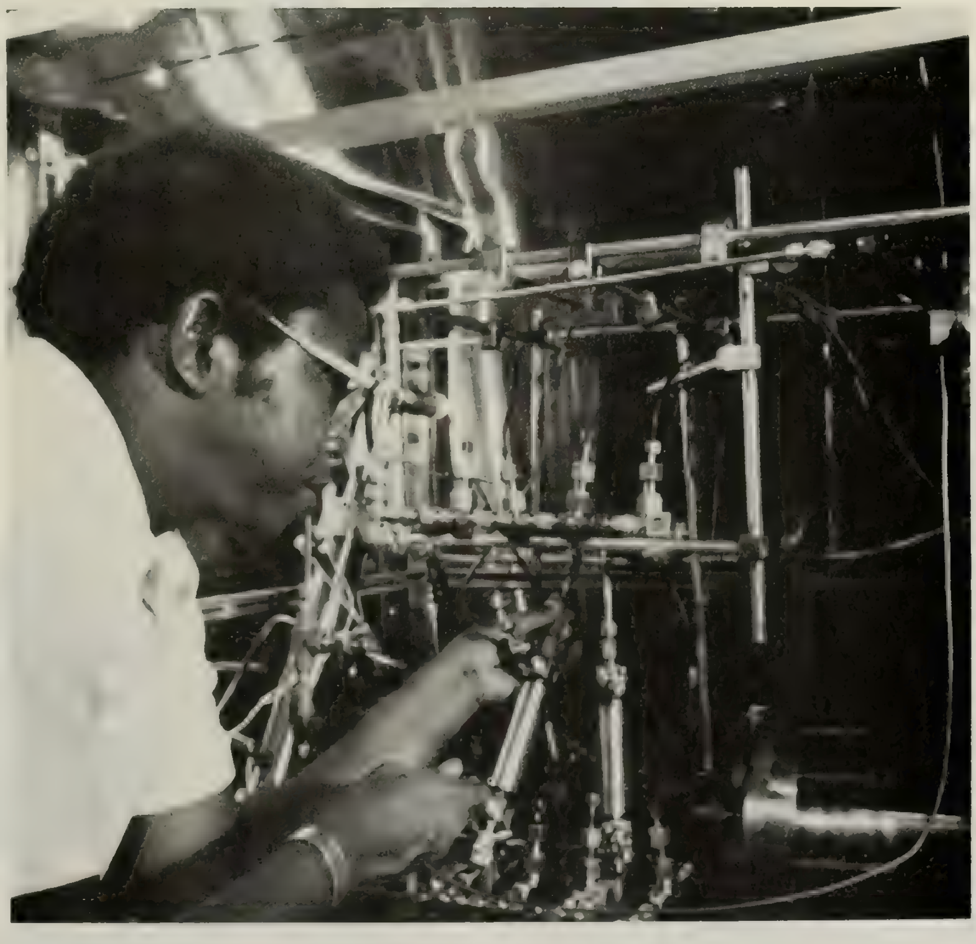

Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary

Average volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	September 1982	September 1981	September % Change	Cumulative January Through September 1982	Cumulative January Through September 1981	Cumulative January Through September % Change
Total Product Supplied	14.8	15.7	−5.4	15.3	16.1	−4.9
Gasoline	6.4	6.7	−3.3	6.5	6.6	−0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.5	8.3	2.7	2.8	−2.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	1.9	−24.2	1.7	2.1	−17.7
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.3	12.5	−1.6	11.8	12.6	−5.8
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	0.6	10.2	10.2	0.3
Net Imports[1]	4.0	5.8	−30.9	4.1	5.5	−24.5
Net Crude Oil Imports[2]	3.1	4.1	−24.1	3.0	4.0	−24.0
SPR Imports	0.1	0.4	−69.0	0.2	0.2	−33.1
Net Product Imports	0.8	1.3	−39.9	0.9	1.2	−24.6
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal[2]	−0.05	0.2	—	0.06	0.1	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	−0.5	−0.3	—	0.3	0.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil[2]	358	356	0.5			
Gasoline[3]	230	237	−2.8			
Distillate Fuel Oil	154	207	−25.5			
Residual Fuel Oil	60	80	−25.7			
Total Product	792	921	−14.0			
SPR	278	199	39.3			
Total	1,427	1,476	−3.3			

[1] Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

[2] Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

[3] Including blending components.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. September 1982 data are estimates based on weekly data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, October 1982 and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, October 8, 1982.

U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report

At the end of 1981, U.S. proved reserves were estimated to be 29,426 million barrels of crude oil, 7,068 million barrels of natural gas liquids (including lease condensate), and 201,730 billion cubic feet of dry natural gas (excluding gas in underground storage) as shown in Table 1.

These estimates reflect a continued stabilization of the Nation's inventory of proved oil and gas reserves. Compared to the year end 1980 estimates, natural gas reserves increased 1.4 percent, but total liquid hydrocarbon reserves (crude oil plus natural gas liquids) remained virtually constant.

There were 1.2 billion barrels of total discoveries of crude oil in the United States in 1981. This represented a 35-percent increase over total discoveries in 1980. Sixty-five percent of the 1981 total discoveries came from extensions to old reservoirs, 22 percent were found in new field discoveries, and the remaining 13 percent came from new reservoir discoveries in old fields.

Natural gas liquids new discoveries increased 30 percent in 1981, totaling 0.8 billion barrels. Seventy-one percent of the total discoveries came from extensions to old reservoirs.

Natural gas total discoveries reached 17.2 trillion cubic feet in 1981, up by 19 percent over the 1980 discoveries. Sixty-one percent of the total discoveries of natural gas in 1981 came from extensions to old reservoirs.

Proved reserves are defined as those reserves of oil and gas which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in the future under existing economic and operating conditions. The estimates were based upon an analysis of data filed by 2,442 operators of oil and gas wells on Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves" and by 860 operators of natural gas processing plants on Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of the Natural Gas Liquids Production." The crude oil and natural gas proved reserves estimates were associated with sampling errors of less than 0.9 percent at a 95-percent confidence level.

The full report, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report* was released by the Energy Information Administration in October 1982.

Table 1. Estimated Total U.S. Proved Reserves of Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Natural Gas

	Proved Reserves at Start of Year	Net Revisions[1]	Total Discoveries	Production	Proved Reserves at End of Year[2]	Percent Change
		Crude Oil	(Million Barrels)			
1977	33,502[3]	346	794	2,862	31,780	−5.1
1978	31,780	1,756	827	3,008	31,355	−1.3
1979	31,355	774	636	2,955	29,810	−4.9
1980	29,810	2,108	862	2,975	29,805	([4])
1981	29,805	1,409	1,161	2,949	29,426	−1.3
		Natural Gas Liquids[5]		(Million Barrels)		
1979	6,772[3]	15	555	727	6,615	−2.3
1980	6,615	257	587	731	6,728	+1.7
1981	6,728	317	764	741	7,068	+5.1
		Natural Gas[6]	(Billion Cubic Feet)			
1977	213,278[3]	−1,625	14,603	18,843	207,413	−2.8
1978	207,413	1,404	18,021	18,805	208,033	+0.3
1979	208,033	−2,483	14,704	19,257	200,997	−3.4
1980	200,997	2,250	14,473	18,699	199,021	−1.0
1981	199,021	4,226	17,220	18,737	201,730	+1.4

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[1] Algebraic sum of revision increases, revision decreases, and net of corrections and adjustments.

[2] Proved reserves at end of year equal proved reserves at start of year, plus net revisions (including corrections and adjustments), plus total discoveries, minus production.

[3] Based on following year data only.

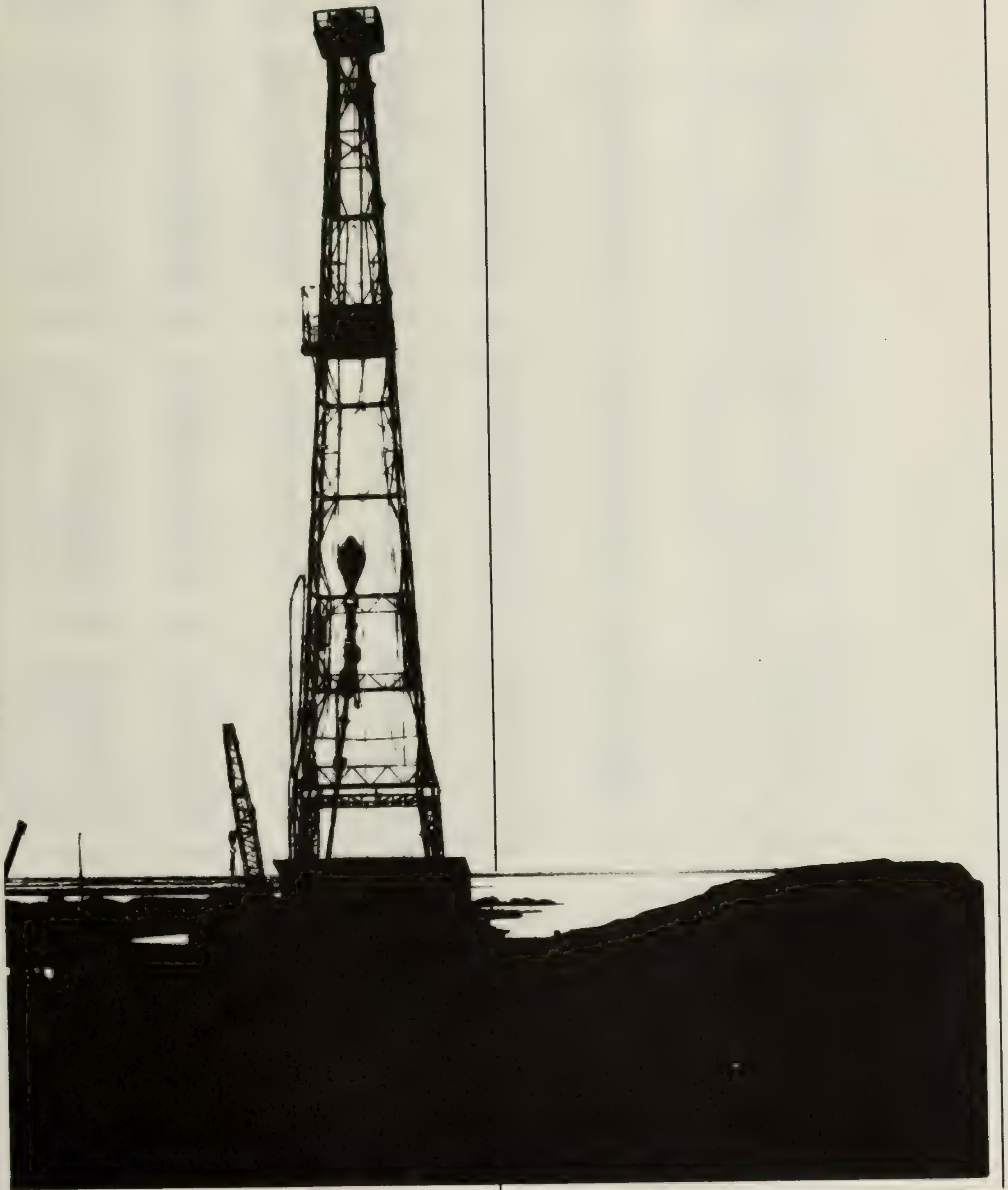
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

[5] Including lease condensate.

[6] Dry natural gas excluding gas in underground storage.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report*, August 1982.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**1,074**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**-17**	**-145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980	January	10,377	8,675	1,648	-594	270	18,851	1,351
	February	10,402	8,705	1,656	-292	563	18,817	1,343
	March	10,303	8,698	1,568	-47	-99	17,377	1,348
	April	10,356	8,685	1,630	-412	-229	16,784	1,367
	May	10,298	8,635	1,615	-117	-520	16,238	1,387
	June	10,164	8,554	1,561	65	-869	16,187	1,411
	July	10,113	8,547	1,524	88	-556	16,008	1,425
	August	9,974	8,414	1,519	-274	-473	15,753	1,449
	September	10,184	8,619	1,515	307	-259	16,598	1,447
	October	10,092	8,532	1,516	-191	756	16,995	1,430
	November	10,109	8,495	1,571	-8	-84	16,702	1,432
	December	10,204	8,606	1,560	304	993	18,410	1,392
	AVERAGE	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**-290**	**130**	**16,058**	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August*	10,301	R 8,701	1,543	R -440	R 4	R 14,838	R 1,407
	September**	NA	*8,734*	NA	*-183*	*-524*	*14,816*	*1,427*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,670**	**NA**	**-117**	**337**	**15,287**	

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[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[3] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980	January	8,598	6,406	2,192	550	322	228	8,048
	February	7,945	6,013	1,931	558	332	227	7,386
	March	7,452	5,695	1,757	573	330	243	6,879
	April	7,106	5,598	1,508	434	192	241	6,672
	May	6,579	5,106	1,472	591	326	266	5,987
	June	6,894	5,480	1,414	654	365	289	6,240
	July	6,257	4,843	1,414	531	238	293	5,727
	August	6,192	4,803	1,389	319	78	241	5,873
	September	6,239	4,707	1,532	557	322	235	5,682
	October	6,379	4,768	1,611	598	309	288	5,781
	November	6,408	4,680	1,728	549	289	260	5,858
	December	6,894	5,082	1,812	622	343	279	6,272
	AVERAGE	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
	August*	R 5,156	R 3,820	R 1,336	858	304	554	4,298
	September**	*4,761*	*3,419*	*1,342*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**4,933**	**3,434**	**1,500**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

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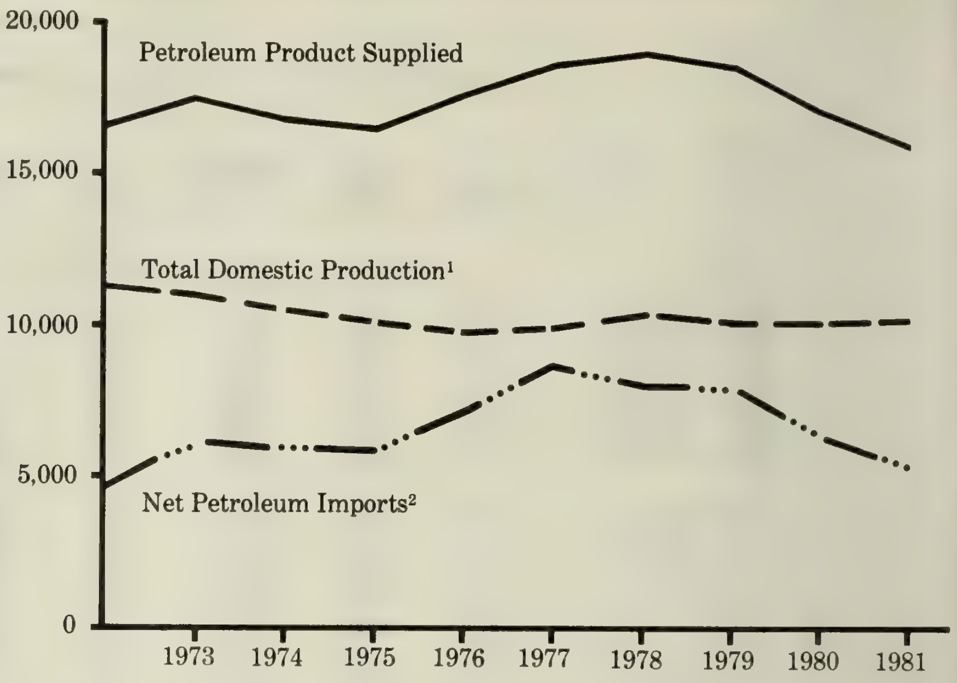
[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.
[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
[4] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[5] Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

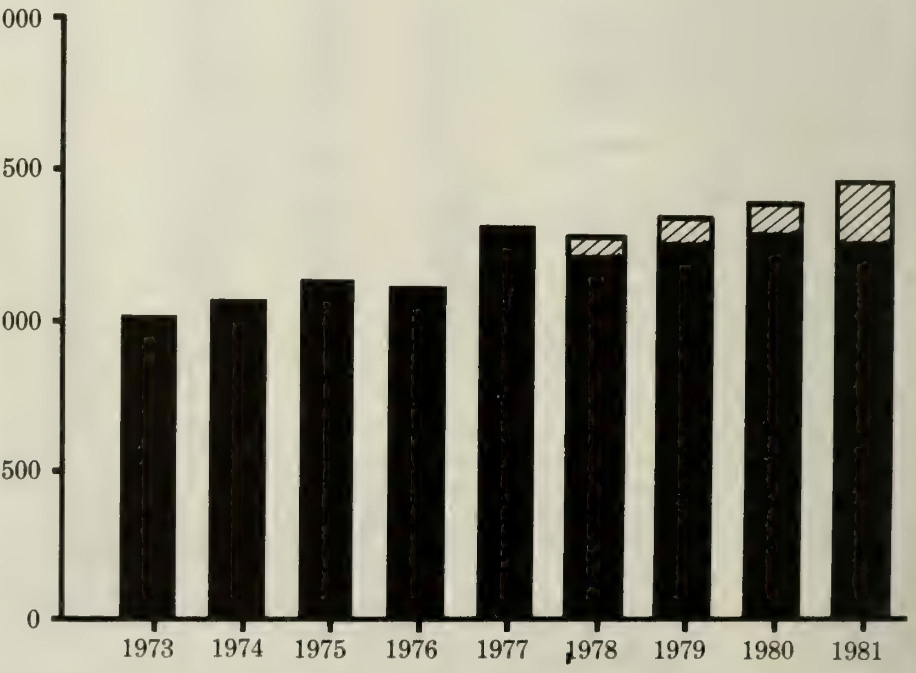


[1] Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



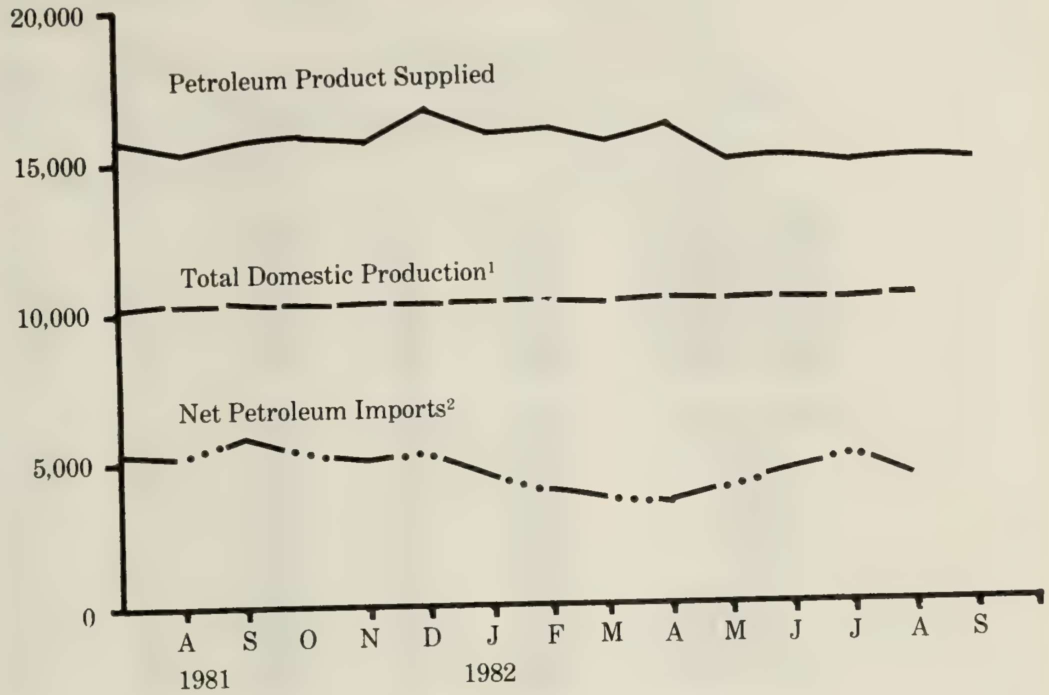
Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

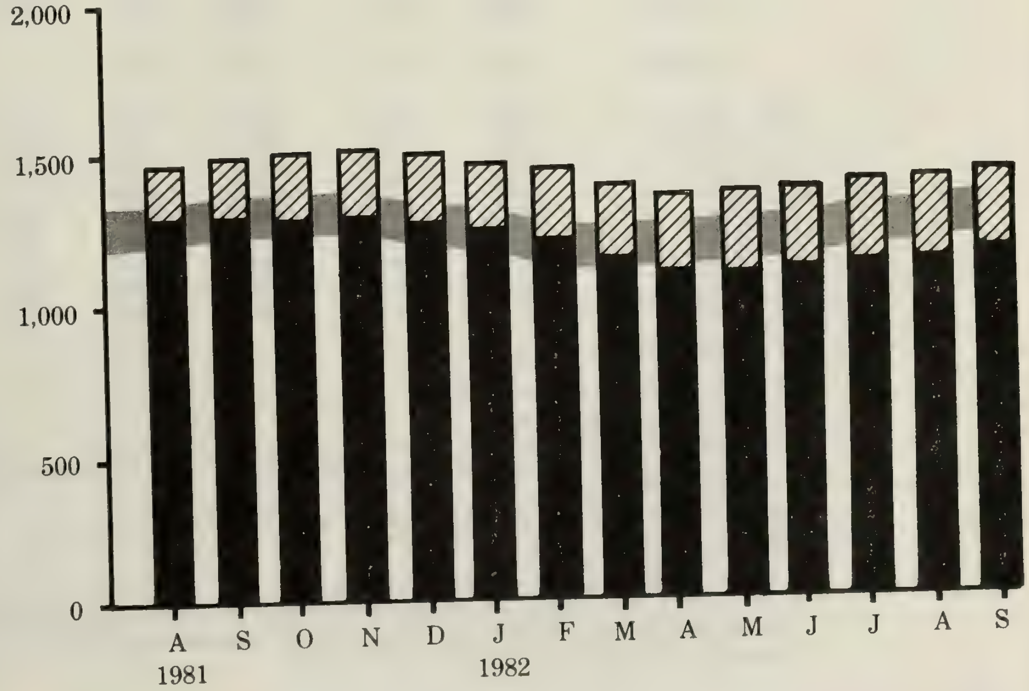


[1] Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

▒ Average Stock Range[1]

[1] Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**3,244**		**11**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3,477**		**-62**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**4,105**		**-17**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**5,287**		**-39**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-20**	**-150**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-163**	**84**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-67**	**-81**
1980	January	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	6,406	0	-594
	February	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	6,013	0	-292
	March	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	5,695	0	-47
	April	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	5,598	0	-412
	May	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	5,106	0	-117
	June	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	5,480	0	65
	July	8,547	1,612	4,843	0	4,843	0	88
	August	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	4,803	0	-274
	September	8,619	1,610	4,707	54	4,653	-54	361
	October	8,532	1,588	4,768	131	4,637	-123	-68
	November	8,495	1,561	4,680	142	4,538	-189	181
	December	8,606	1,602	5,082	198	4,884	-177	481
	AVERAGE	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	**46**
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58
	August*	R 8,701	R 1,699	R 3,820	R 208	R 3,611	R -208	R -233
	September**	*8,734*	*1,708*	*3,419*	*135*	*3,284*	*-137*	*-46*
	AVERAGE	**8,670**	**1,704**	**3,434**	**162**	**3,272**	**-173**	**56**

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3**	**-32**	**12,431**	**2**	**242**		**242**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**-25**	**-28**	**12,133**	**3**	**265**		**265**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**17**	**-30**	**12,442**	**6**	**271**		**271**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**77**	**-33**	**13,416**	**8**	**285**		**285**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**-6**	**-30**	**14,602**	**50**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**-57**	**-30**	**14,739**	**158**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**-11**	**-29**	**14,648**	**235**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980	January	166	-31	14,301	322	449	91	358
	February	124	-31	14,187	332	457	91	366
	March	-278	-30	13,709	330	459	91	367
	April	-165	-29	13,484	192	471	91	380
	May	55	-28	13,326	326	475	91	383
	June	1	-30	13,705	365	473	91	381
	July	52	-29	13,264	238	470	91	379
	August	147	-28	12,984	78	478	91	387
	September	27	-26	13,313	322	469	93	376
	October	-3	-25	12,772	309	475	97	379
	November	266	-26	13,119	289	475	102	373
	December	24	-26	13,648	343	466	108	358
	AVERAGE	**34**	**-28**	**13,481**	**287**			
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	**83**	**-63**	**12,470**	**228**			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May	105	-65	11,801	262	609	261	348
	June	110	-67	12,498	94	607	264	343
	July	1	-63	12,447	229	612	267	345
	August*	140	-59	R 11,858	304	R 625	274	R 352
	September**	NA	NA	*12,311*	NA	*635*	*278*	*358*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,833**	**NA**			

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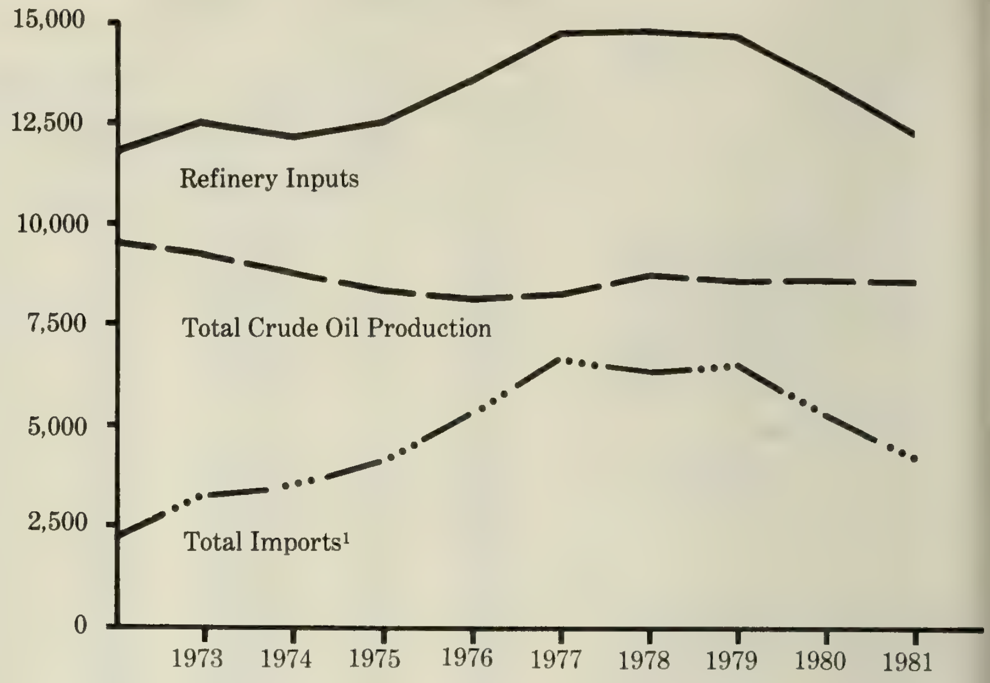
[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

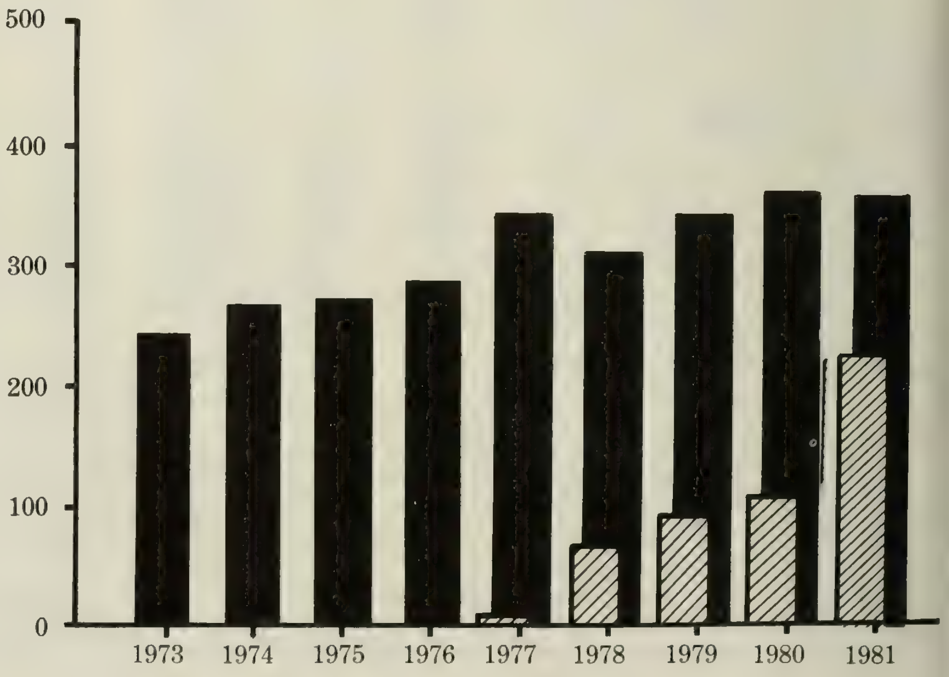
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



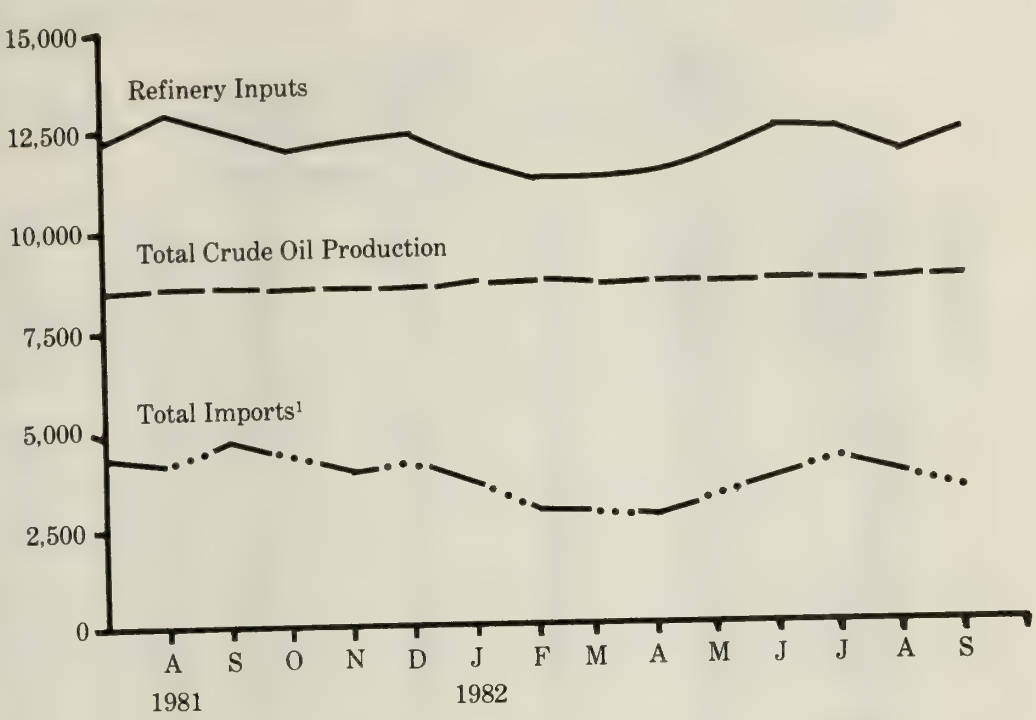
Legend

▨ SPR

■ Other Primary

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

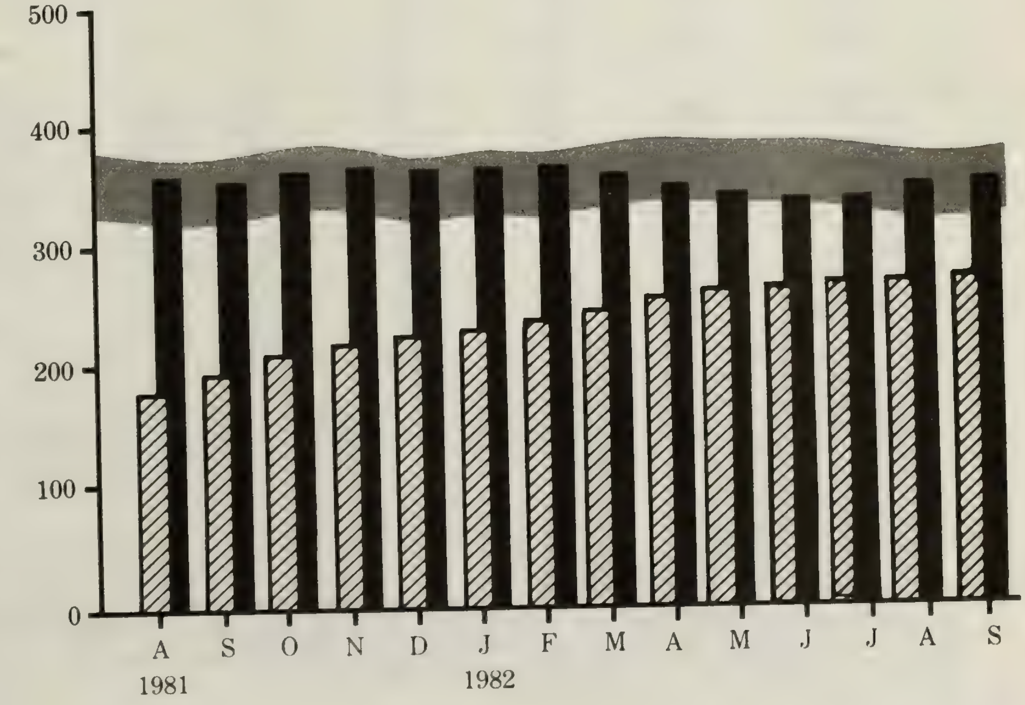
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



cludes SPR imports.

urce table: "Crude Oil Supply and sposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



egend

▨ SPR

■ Other Primary

▒ Average Stock Range[1]

[1]Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2,3]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[5]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[4]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	**AVERAGE**	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	218	
1975	**AVERAGE**	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	**AVERAGE**	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	**AVERAGE**	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	**AVERAGE**	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	**AVERAGE**	6,852	181	2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	January	6,991	141	-809	1	6,323	2,718	43.0	262	
	February	6,866	154	-423	(s)	6,596	2,969	45.0	275	
	March	6,519	155	-267	(s)	6,406	3,032	47.3	283	
	April	6,284	155	362	1	6,800	3,021	44.4	272	
	May	6,316	132	283	1	6,729	2,980	44.3	263	
	June	6,569	148	-59	1	6,657	3,099	46.6	265	
	July	6,465	149	-132	3	6,743	3,131	46.4	261	
	August	6,452	141	56	1	6,648	3,135	47.2	259	
	September	6,383	106	28	7	6,510	3,054	46.9	258	
	October	6,131	152	380	1	6,662	3,110	46.7	247	
	November	6,467	126	-359	(s)	6,234	3,123	50.1	257	
	December	6,644	121	-133	1	6,632	3,421	51.6	261	
	AVERAGE	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**		
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	**6,405**	**157**	**28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	220	178
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	226	183
	August*	R6,447	284	-60	16	R6,655	3,520	52.9	R226	185
	September**	*6,497*	NA	NA	NA	*6,440*	NA	NA	*230*	NA
	AVERAGE	**6,340**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,542**	**NA**	**NA**		

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[1] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Includes motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**200**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,654**	**155**	**40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	January	3,014	179	526	1	7	3,714	212
	February	2,766	237	716	1	8	3,712	192
	March	2,558	193	445	1	19	3,179	178
	April	2,461	154	21	2	2	2,635	177
	May	2,474	126	-199	1	1	2,402	183
	June	2,647	108	-439	1	(s)	2,317	197
	July	2,690	117	-557	2	3	2,249	214
	August	2,462	77	-403	2	(s)	2,137	226
	September	2,686	101	-201	2	(s)	2,587	232
	October	2,590	115	215	1	(s)	2,920	226
	November	2,703	133	111	1	(s)	2,949	222
	December	2,891	166	556	1	(s)	3,615	205
	AVERAGE	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	**2,613**	**173**	**38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084	148
	August*	R 2,526	R 79	R -346	10	40	R 2,228	R 159
	September**	*2,634*	*72*	*46*	NA	NA	*2,721*	*154*
	AVERAGE	**2,552**	**87**	**120**	NA	NA	**2,706**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

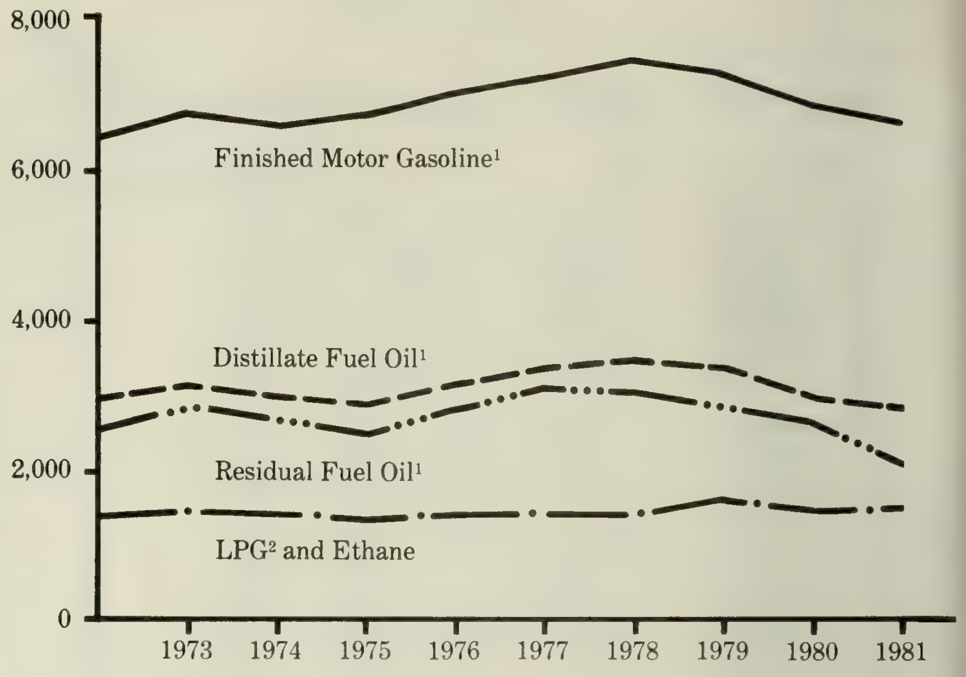
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2] Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

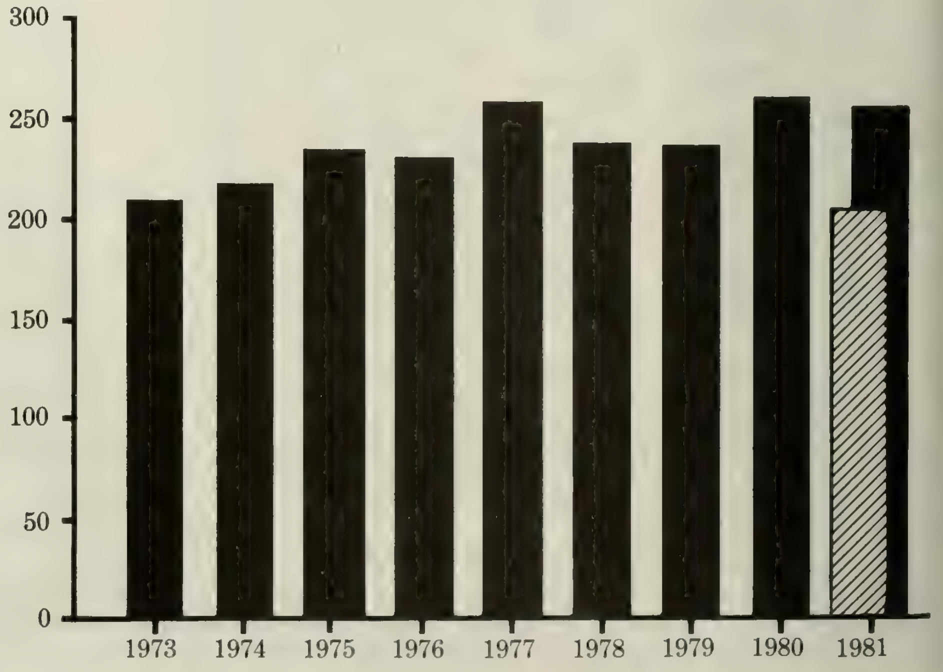
Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

■ Total

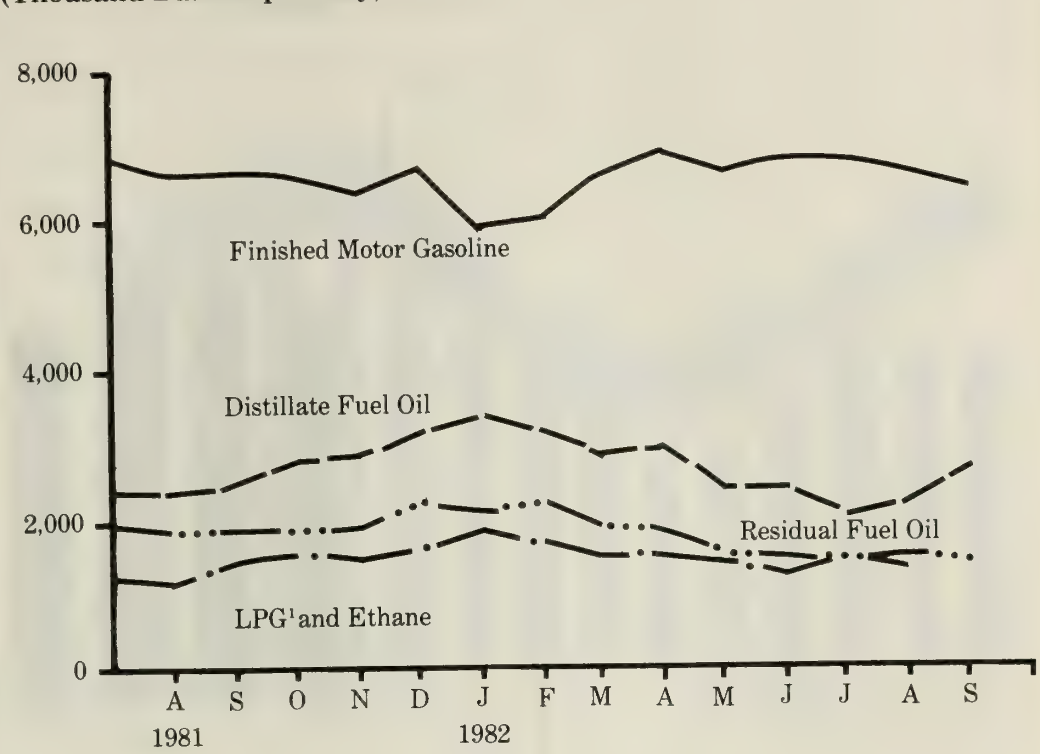
▨ Finished



[1] Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



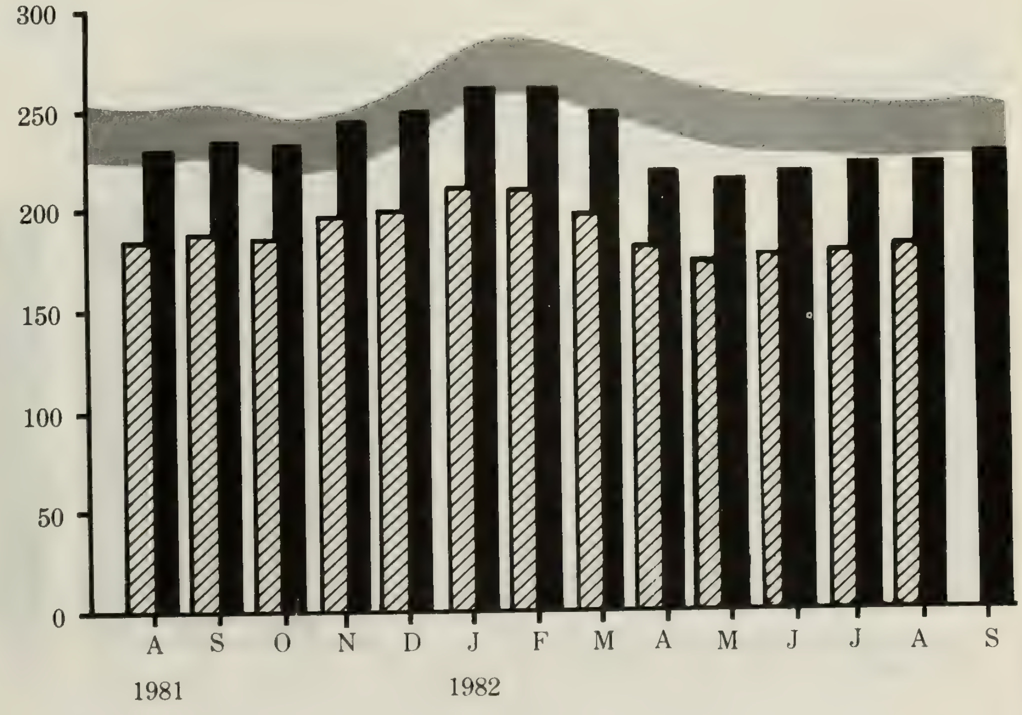
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor asoline Supply and Disposition," 'Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- ■ Total Motor Gasoline¹
- ▨ Finished Motor Gasoline
- ▩ Average Stock Range²

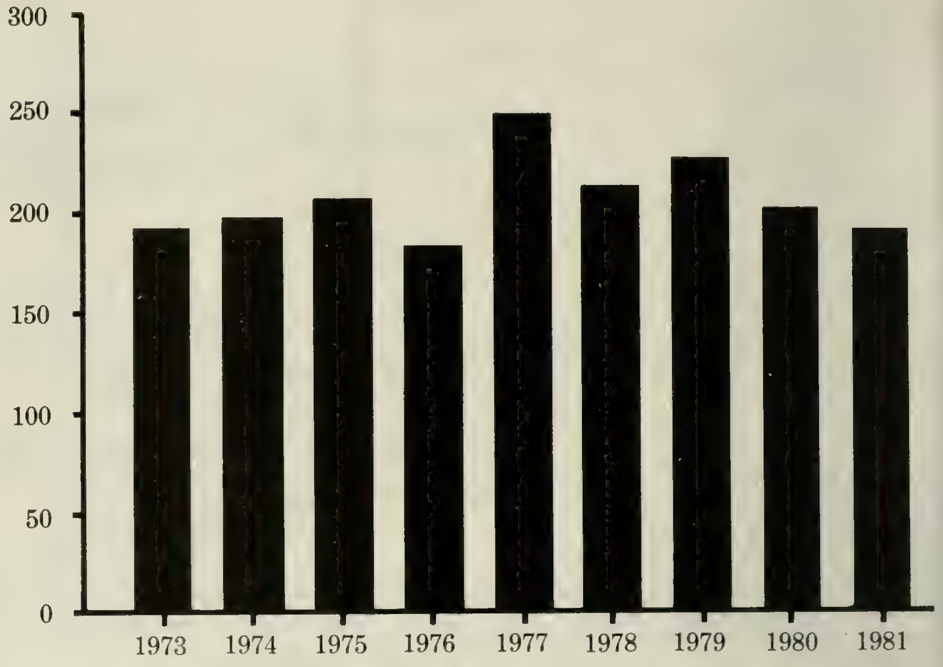


[1] Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

[2] Average stock range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

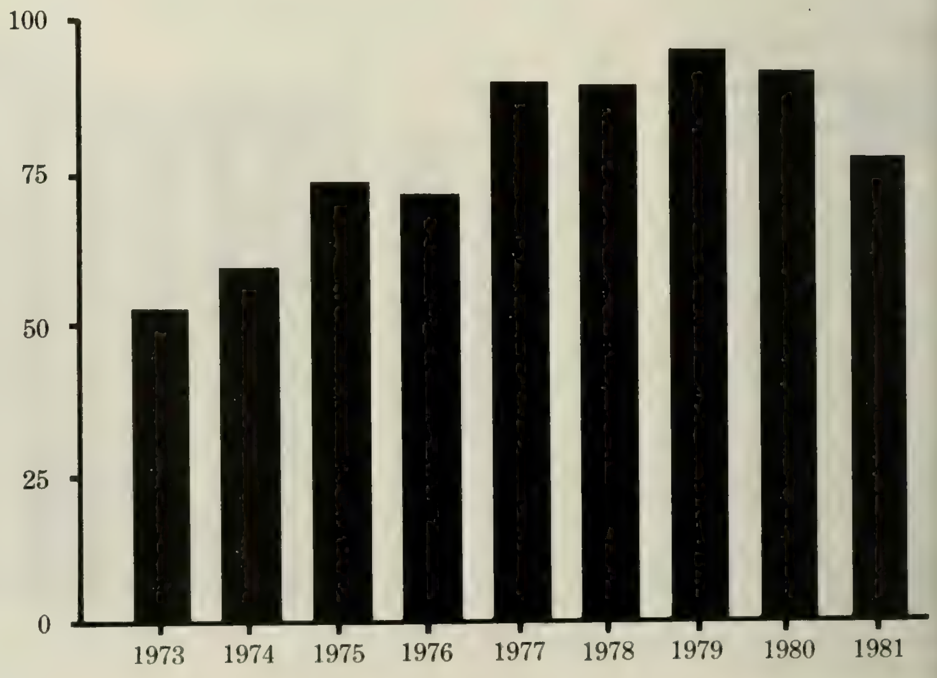
Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



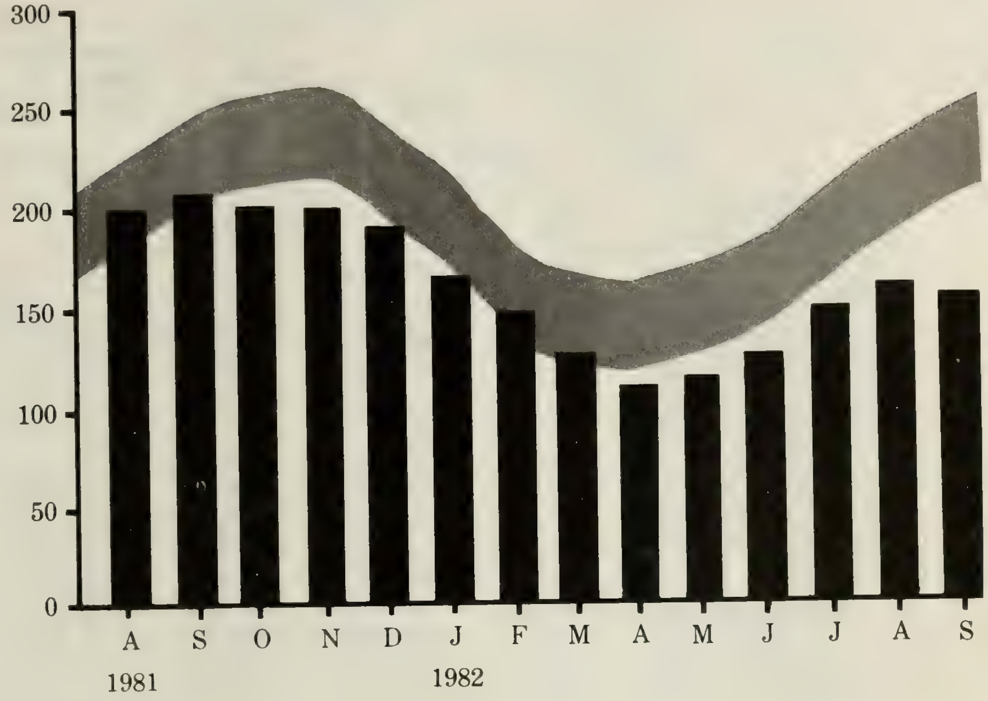
Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



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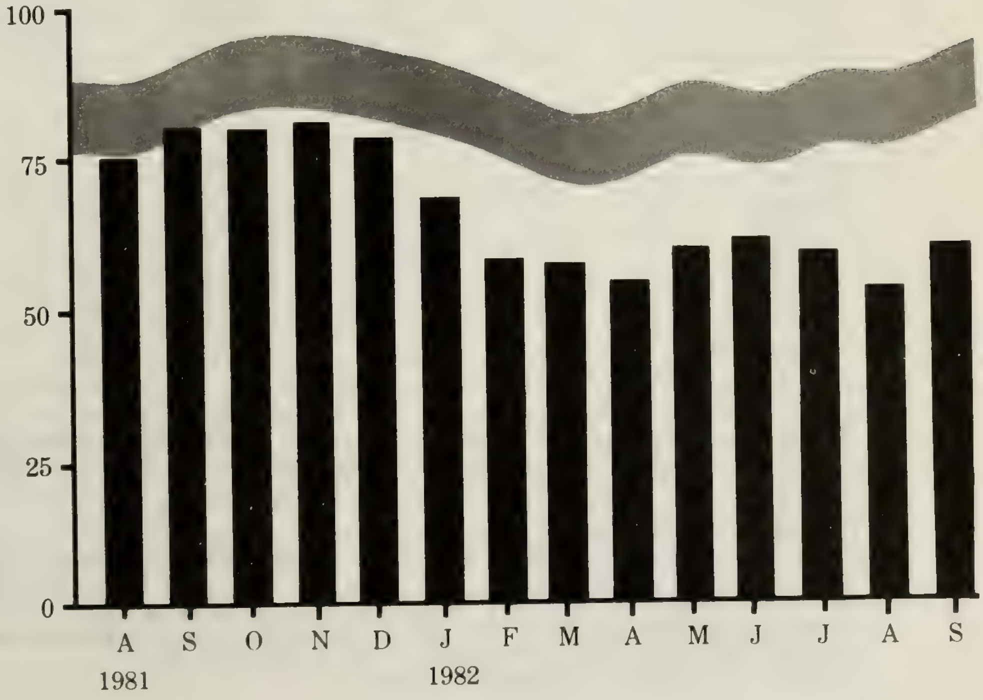
▨ Average Stock Range[1]

Average stock range based on 3 years of lata. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply nd Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]

[1] Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**60**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980	January	1,771	1,338	-51	14	5	3,067	97
	February	1,773	1,122	214	14	17	3,105	91
	March	1,584	976	87	14	2	2,658	88
	April	1,595	775	102	13	40	2,444	85
	May	1,509	812	-78	12	20	2,235	88
	June	1,575	749	-4	14	14	2,321	88
	July	1,480	787	71	13	60	2,291	86
	August	1,444	875	-43	13	2	2,286	87
	September	1,495	906	-31	10	21	2,359	88
	October	1,512	875	-100	9	70	2,227	91
	November	1,579	1,024	-74	10	88	2,451	93
	December	1,660	1,025	46	10	62	2,679	92
	AVERAGE	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	**1,321**	**800**	**37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466	59
	August*	R 1,007	R 519	R 200	47	235	R 1,538	R 53
	September**	*1,094*	*818*	*-297*	NA	NA	*1,427*	*60*
	AVERAGE	**1,104**	**744**	**61**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,738**	

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[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**113**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,527**	**112**	**-35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	January	1,560	264	461	291	30	1,963	96
	February	1,581	252	209	252	26	1,764	90
	March	1,519	214	7	211	23	1,506	90
	April	1,546	186	-339	171	19	1,203	100
	May	1,538	181	-224	182	17	1,295	107
	June	1,528	184	-319	170	18	1,205	117
	July	1,485	172	-283	209	18	1,147	126
	August	1,507	158	-296	203	17	1,149	135
	September	1,495	213	-80	228	19	1,382	137
	October	1,546	249	86	259	24	1,597	134
	November	1,549	231	82	304	23	1,535	132
	December	1,567	289	373	319	23	1,888	120
	AVERAGE	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**-18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	July	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
	August*	1,591	125	-44	254	61	1,357	112
	AVERAGE	**1,552**	**218**	**101**	**284**	**64**	**1,522**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

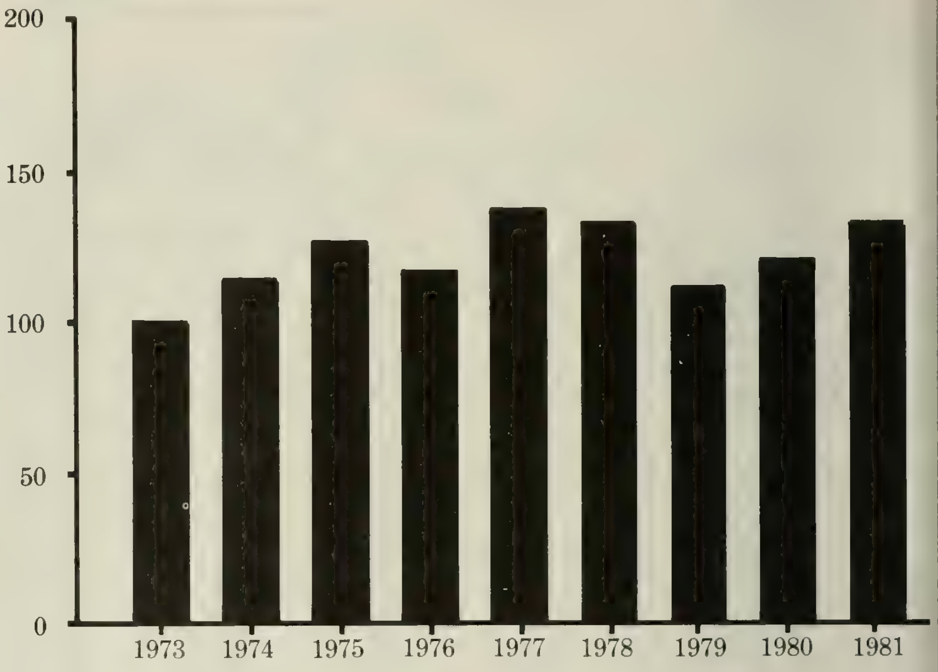
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual

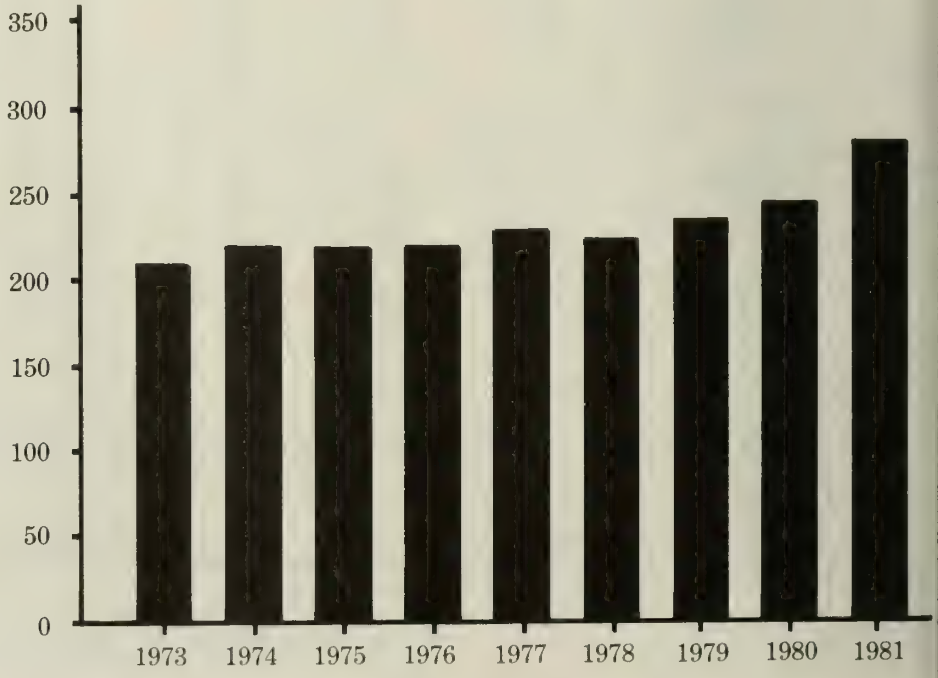
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual

(Millions of Barrels)



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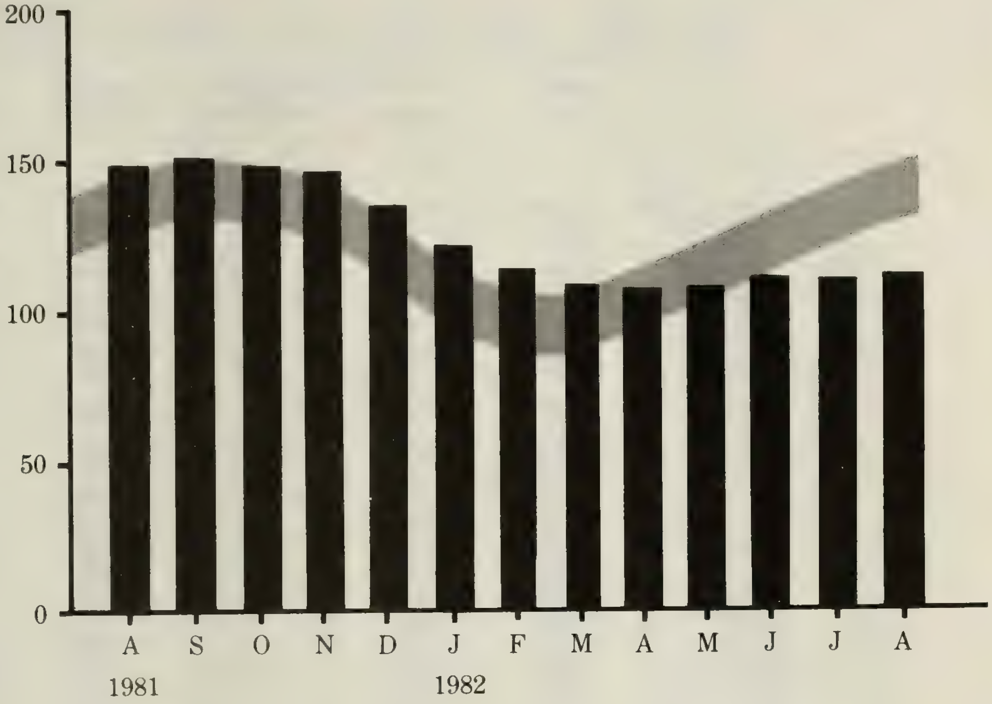
[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



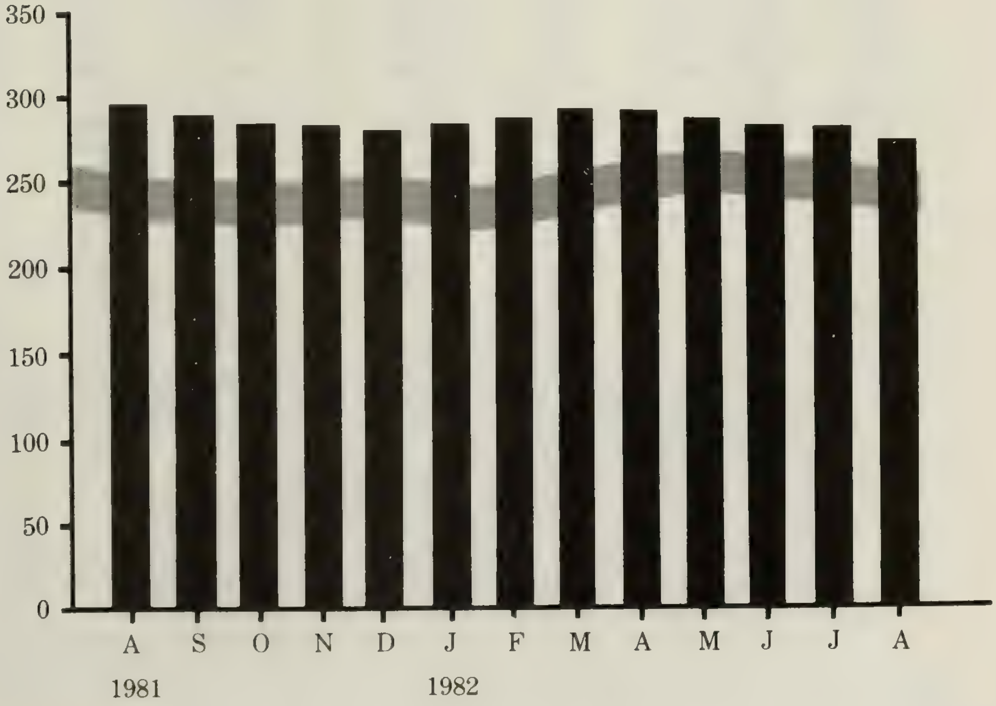
egend

▨ Average Stock Range[1]

Average stock range based on 3 years of ata. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: "Liquefied Petroleum ases and Ethane Supply and isposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



egend

▨ Average Stock Range[2]

Includes natural gasoline and sopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline lending components, jet fuels, kerosene, ubricants, and asphalt.

[2]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Produc-Tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**218**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**3,424**	**277**	**-2**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980	January	4,157	269	135	591	186	3,785	234
	February	4,181	167	-153	380	174	3,641	239
	March	4,128	219	-370	149	200	3,627	250
	April	4,105	238	-374	86	180	3,703	261
	May	4,018	222	-301	135	227	3,577	271
	June	4,016	226	-49	250	256	3,687	272
	July	3,873	188	82	356	209	3,578	270
	August	3,753	138	212	351	221	3,532	263
	September	3,952	206	25	234	188	3,761	262
	October	3,737	220	175	351	193	3,588	257
	November	3,786	213	156	475	148	3,533	252
	December	3,792	209	151	362	194	3,596	247
	AVERAGE	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	**3,739**	**226**	**46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	July	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
	August*	3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
	AVERAGE	**3,413**	**297**	**33**	**767**	**188**	**2,788**	

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[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[2] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 AVERAGE	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974 AVERAGE	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975 AVERAGE	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976 AVERAGE	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977 AVERAGE	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978 AVERAGE	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979 AVERAGE	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980											
January	503	618	1,576	202	454	95	1,054	786	179	5,467	3,034
February	656	603	1,412	304	317	9	1,036	543	152	5,031	3,058
March	472	654	1,380	289	405	0	924	352	175	4,652	2,889
April	546	683	1,300	150	374	0	734	343	240	4,369	2,862
May	441	468	1,149	172	360	0	955	405	147	4,098	2,329
June	497	561	1,328	178	331	0	998	409	106	4,408	2,598
July	557	492	1,192	158	365	0	752	417	62	3,995	2,418
August	432	431	1,139	142	289	0	792	406	112	3,743	2,222
September	375	505	1,112	107	299	0	735	425	111	3,670	2,185
October	465	478	1,044	182	348	0	728	482	95	3,821	2,226
November	493	500	1,201	105	348	0	624	595	78	3,944	2,338
December	423	658	1,301	83	288	0	958	610	101	4,423	2,484
AVERAGE	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
AVERAGE	**142**	**36**	**616**	**114**	**247**	**21**	**547**	**368**	**99**	**2,191**	**927**

[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico[1]	Virgin Islands[1]	Other[2]	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**
1974 AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**
1975 AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**
1976 AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**
1977 AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**
1978 AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**
1979 AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**
1980										
January	175	570	545	289	239	296	57	467	492	3,131
February	111	540	477	205	192	105	95	536	652	2,914
March	124	460	460	184	189	232	101	449	601	2,800
April	56	459	546	231	143	182	76	425	619	2,737
May	77	419	576	176	221	124	88	303	496	2,481
June	77	409	627	197	162	146	91	314	465	2,486
July	43	378	460	242	180	115	90	378	376	2,262
August	62	319	646	255	159	196	85	264	463	2,449
September	58	458	550	213	205	218	52	343	473	2,569
October	70	475	605	230	114	134	107	372	450	2,557
November	22	470	459	264	158	157	108	391	435	2,464
December	54	502	445	212	149	199	109	423	378	2,471
AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
AVERAGE	**49**	**459**	**638**	**170**	**119**	**381**	**46**	**322**	**582**	**2,764**

[1] U.S. Possessions.

[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual, "Energy Data Reports.

- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual."

- January 1982 through August 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).

- September 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).

- January 1982 through September 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 52,676	1,699	E 414,023	1,704
(2) Lower 48 States	E 217,051	7,002	E 1,690,834	6,958
(3) Total U.S.	E 269,727	8,701	E 2,104,857	8,662
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	111,955	3,611	794,670	3,270
(5) SPR Imports	6,459	208	40,097	165
(6) Exports	9,419	304	58,542	241
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	108,995	3,516	776,224	3,194
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,439	-208	-43,252	-178
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-7,211	-233	11,687	48
(10) Used Directly and Losses	-1,833	-59	-15,838	-65
(11) Unaccounted for[1]	4,343	140	27,536	113
(12) Total Other Sources	-11,140	-359	– 19,867	– 82
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	367,592	11,858	2,861,215	11,775
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	47,844	1,543	374,242	1,540
(15) Imports[2]	132	4	3,833	16
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)[2]	619	20	1,295	5
(17) Total NGPL Supply	48,595	1,568	379,370	1,561
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,816	123	4,061	17
(19) Imports	5,311	171	36,997	152
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,766	57	12,198	50
(21) Refinery Processing Gain[1]	16,623	536	125,274	516
(22) Crude Used Directly	1,768	57	15,015	62
(23) Total Other Liquids	29,284	945	193,545	796
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products[3]	445,471	14,370	3,434,131	14,132
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products[3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	35,980	1,161	328,462	1,352
(26) Exports	17,167	554	136,125	560
(27) Imports (Net)	18,813	607	192,337	792
(28) Total New Supply of Products	464,284	14,977	3,626,467	14,924
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)[3]	-4,307	-139	102,428	422
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	459,977	14,838	3,728,895	15,345
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	206,299	6,655	1,593,139	6,556
(32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6,910	223	51,116	210
(33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	23,256	750	192,235	791
(34) Kerosene	2,427	78	29,425	121
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	69,061	2,228	658,470	2,710
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	47,691	1,538	431,198	1,774
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	42,080	1,357	367,544	1,513
(38) Other	70,225	2,265	485,928	2,000
(39) Total Reclassified[1]	-7,972	-257	-80,158	-330
(40) Total Product Supplied	459,977	14,838	3,728,897	15,345
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	351,777	—	—	—
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	273,593	—	—	—
(43) Unfinished Oils	115,990	—	—	—
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	41,728	—	—	—
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	14,223	—	—	—
(46) Finished Refined Products[3]	610,117	—	—	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,407,429	—	—	—

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[1] A balancing item.

[2] Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

[3] For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E =Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 269,727	0	118,414	-13,650	4,353	-1,833	367,592	9,419	0	625,370
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**47,377**	**8,865**	**4,012**	**-754**	**0**	**0**	**15,082**	**1,876**	**42,542**	**126,696**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	5,832	0	1	825	0	0	6,206	0	452	6,886
Unfractionated Stream	65	0	0	-56	0	0	0	0	9	5,632
Plant Condensate	1,030	0	131	-150	0	0	1,010	0	1	1,705
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	40,450	8,865	3,880	-1,373	0	0	7,866	1,876	42,080	112,472
Ethane	8,593	80	774	-133	0	0	14	(s)	9,299	5,430
Propane	14,315	8,123	1,230	-329	0	0	136	942	22,261	63,856
Butane	7,039	653	1,395	-1,753	0	0	4,413	934	1,987	24,025
Butane-Propane Mixtures	139	31	481	-61	0	0	111	0	479	1,112
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,809	0	0	1,316	0	0	45	0	8,080	9,868
Isobutane	3,556	-22	0	-413	0	0	3,147	0	-26	8,180
Other Liquids	**1,766**	**0**	**5,311**	**3,816**	**0**	**0**	**18,865**	**0**	**-7,972**	**157,718**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,766	0	0	21	0	0	1,787	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,767	1,800	0	0	10,878	0	-5,311	115,990
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,544	1,939	0	0	6,263	0	-2,780	41,144
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	56	0	0	-63	0	119	374
Finished Petroleum Products	**467**	**409,297**	**32,100**	**-2,934**	**0**	**1,768**	**0**	**15,291**	**425,407**	**497,645**
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	199,835	8,810	-1,870	0	0	0	495	206,299	184,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	19	91,089	6,320	247	0	0	0	495	97,180	92,898
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	108,635	2,490	-2,113	0	0	0	0	109,012	91,874
Gasohol	0	111	0	-4	0	0	0	0	107	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	1,058	(s)	-48	0	0	0	0	1,099	2,428
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,316	215	379	0	0	0	0	6,910	6,037
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	24,080	600	-1,392	0	0	0	32	23,256	34,807
Kerosene	3	2,591	245	-410	0	0	0	2	2,427	9,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	78,296	2,439	-10,737	0	305	0	1,242	69,061	158,887
Residual Fuel Oil	0	31,229	16,091	6,187	0	1,463	0	7,280	47,691	52,776
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,496	2,644	-170	0	0	0	145	6,825	2,178
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,585	0	-50	0	0	0	678	7,857	2,126
Special Naphthas	169	1,443	470	163	0	0	0	34	2,211	3,443
Lubricants	0	4,361	306	88	0	0	0	526	4,229	13,430
Waxes	0	419	47	7	0	0	0	21	452	751
Petroleum Coke	0	12,822	0	414	0	0	0	4,745	8,491	5,440
Asphalt	0	13,347	232	4,676	0	0	0	58	18,197	17,392
Road Oil	0	62	0	17	0	0	0	0	79	67
Still Gas	0	17,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,829	0
Miscellaneous Products	187	2,528	1	-188	0	0	0	33	2,494	3,571
Total	**319,337**	**418,162**	**159,837**	**-13,522**	**4,353**	**-65**	**401,539**	**26,586**	**459,977**	**1,407,429**

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[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,104,857	**0**	**834,767**	**-31,565**	27,537	**-15,838**	**2,861,215**	**58,542**	**0**	**625,370**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**370,347**	**65,628**	**56,699**	**23,474**	**0**	**0**	**121,868**	**15,677**	**378,603**	**126,696**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	49,272	0	2,516	2,506	0	0	43,510	0	10,784	6,886
Unfractionated Stream	1,313	0	0	-1,080	0	0	8	0	225	5,632
Plant Condensate	8,211	0	1,317	-131	0	0	9,347	0	50	1,705
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	311,551	65,628	52,866	22,179	0	0	69,003	15,677	367,544	112,472
Ethane	66,823	1,115	12,426	-516	0	0	1,244	1	78,603	5,430
Propane	112,894	60,882	13,569	11,701	0	0	978	7,682	190,386	63,856
Butane	53,520	3,044	12,915	3,229	0	0	38,576	7,993	26,139	24,025
Butane-Propane Mixtures	946	633	5,567	640	0	0	1,145	0	6,640	1,112
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	50,791	0	8,389	6,566	0	0	46	0	65,700	9,868
Isobutane	26,577	-46	0	558	0	0	27,014	0	75	8,180
Other Liquids	**12,198**	**0**	**36,997**	**4,061**	**0**	**0**	**133,414**	**0**	**-80,158**	**157,718**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	12,198	0	0	-2	0	0	12,196	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	0	0	28,767	-4,642	0	0	74,610	0	-50,485	115,990
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	8,230	8,388	0	0	46,985	0	-30,367	41,144
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	317	0	0	-377	0	694	374
Finished Petroleum Products	**3,896**	**3,176,143**	**275,596**	**80,249**	**0**	**15,015**	**0**	**120,448**	**3,430,451**	**497,645**
Finished Motor Gasoline	404	1,535,419	44,204	18,654	0	0	0	5,541	1,593,139	184,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	384	729,781	27,947	15,187	0	0	0	5,541	767,758	92,898
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	804,818	16,257	3,451	0	0	0	0	824,545	91,874
Gasohol	0	820	0	16	0	0	0	0	836	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline	485	5,809	1	305	0	0	0	0	6,599	2,428
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	49,044	1,118	1,017	0	0	0	63	51,116	6,037
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	187,886	5,896	-796	0	0	0	753	192,235	34,807
Kerosene	30	25,850	2,282	1,546	0	0	0	283	29,425	9,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	19	617,531	21,451	32,653	0	2,592	0	15,776	658,470	158,887
Residual Fuel Oil	0	268,469	178,590	25,216	0	12,423	0	53,500	431,198	52,776
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	37,973	14,210	291	0	0	0	1,018	51,456	2,178
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	67,040	0	-376	0	0	0	4,858	61,806	2,126
Special Naphthas	738	12,391	4,399	522	0	0	0	1,310	16,740	3,443
Lubricants	0	35,224	2,007	874	0	0	0	4,060	34,045	13,430
Waxes	0	3,434	215	-81	0	0	0	185	3,383	751
Petroleum Coke	0	98,868	0	-938	0	0	0	32,564	65,366	5,440
Asphalt	0	76,294	1,122	2,195	0	0	0	213	79,397	17,392
Road Oil	0	522	2	-41	0	0	0	0	483	67
Still Gas	0	135,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	135,182	0
Miscellaneous Products	2,220	19,207	99	-791	0	0	0	324	20,411	3,571
Total	2,491,298	3,241,771	1,204,059	76,219	27,537	-823	3,116,497	194,667	3,728,897	1,407,429

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **8,701**	**0**	**3,820**	**-440**	**140**	**-59**	**11,858**	**304**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,528**	**286**	**129**	**-24**	**0**	**0**	**487**	**61**	**1,372**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	188	0	(s)	27	0	0	200	0	15
Unfractionated Stream	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	33	0	4	-5	0	0	33	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,305	286	125	-44	0	0	254	61	1,357
Ethane	277	3	25	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	300
Propane	462	262	40	-11	0	0	4	30	718
Butane	227	21	45	-57	0	0	142	30	64
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	1	16	-2	0	0	4	0	15
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	220	0	0	42	0	0	1	0	261
Isobutane	115	-1	0	-13	0	0	102	0	-1
Other Liquids	**57**	**0**	**171**	**123**	**0**	**0**	**609**	**0**	**-257**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	57	0	0	1	0	0	58	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	122	58	0	0	351	0	-171
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	50	63	0	0	202	0	-90
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	2	0	0	-2	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	**15**	**13,203**	**1,035**	**-95**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**493**	**13,723**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,446	284	-60	0	0	0	16	6,655
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,938	204	8	0	0	0	16	3,135
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,504	80	-68	0	0	0	0	3,517
Gasohol	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	34	(s)	-2	0	0	0	0	35
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	204	7	12	0	0	0	0	223
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	777	19	-45	0	0	0	1	750
Kerosene	(s)	84	8	-13	0	0	0	(s)	78
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,526	79	-346	0	10	0	40	2,228
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,007	519	200	0	47	0	235	1,538
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	145	85	-5	0	0	0	5	220
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	277	0	-2	0	0	0	22	253
Special Naphthas	5	47	15	5	0	0	0	1	71
Lubricants	0	141	10	3	0	0	0	17	136
Waxes	0	14	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	414	0	13	0	0	0	153	274
Asphalt	0	431	7	151	0	0	0	2	587
Road Oil	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Still Gas	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	575
Miscellaneous Products	6	82	(s)	-6	0	0	0	1	80
Total	**10,301**	**13,489**	**5,156**	**-436**	**140**	**-2**	**12,953**	**858**	**14,838**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1982 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,662	0	3,435	-130	113	-65	11,775	241	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,524**	**270**	**233**	**97**	**0**	**0**	**502**	**65**	**1,558**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	203	0	10	10	0	0	179	0	44
Unfractionated Stream	5	0	0	-4	0	0	(s)	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	5	-1	0	0	38	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,282	270	218	91	0	0	284	65	1,513
Ethane	275	5	51	-2	0	0	5	(s)	323
Propane	465	251	56	48	0	0	4	32	783
Butane	220	13	53	13	0	0	159	33	108
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	3	23	3	0	0	5	0	27
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	209	0	35	27	0	0	(s)	0	270
Isobutane	109	(s)	0	2	0	0	111	0	(s)
Other Liquids	**50**	**0**	**152**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**549**	**0**	**-330**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	50	0	0	(s)	0	0	50	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	118	-19	0	0	307	0	-208
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	34	35	0	0	193	0	-125
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-2	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**16**	**13,071**	**1,134**	**330**	**0**	**62**	**0**	**496**	**14,117**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,319	182	77	0	0	0	23	6,556
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	3,003	115	62	0	0	0	23	3,159
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,312	67	14	0	0	0	0	3,393
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	24	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	27
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	202	5	4	0	0	0	(s)	210
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	773	24	-3	0	0	0	3	791
Kerosene	(s)	106	9	6	0	0	0	1	121
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,541	88	134	0	11	0	65	2,710
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,105	735	104	0	51	0	220	1,774
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	156	58	1	0	0	0	4	212
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	276	0	-2	0	0	0	20	254
Special Naphthas	3	51	18	2	0	0	0	5	69
Lubricants	0	145	8	4	0	0	0	17	140
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	407	0	-4	0	0	0	134	269
Asphalt	0	314	5	9	0	0	0	1	327
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	556
Miscellaneous Products	9	79	(s)	-3	0	0	0	1	84
Total	**10,252**	**13,341**	**4,955**	**314**	**113**	**-3**	**12,825**	**801**	**15,345**

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 2,790**	**0**	**31,535**	**-1,543**	**-442**	**-5**	**3,328**	**35,663**	**0**	**0**	**19,168**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**929**	**1,459**	**295**	**-512**	**0**	**0**	**2,693**	**212**	**49**	**4,602**	**4,924**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	449	1,459	294	-512	0	0	2,693	200	49	4,135	4,902
Ethane	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	370	0
Other Products[3]	109	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	97	22
Other Liquids	**163**	**0**	**2,867**	**517**	**0**	**0**	**1,312**	**3,313**	**0**	**1,546**	**22,305**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	163	0	0	3	0	0	0	166	0	0	20
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,828	130	0	0	1,312	2,657	0	613	17,721
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,040	384	0	0	0	490	0	934	4,564
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**19**	**39,517**	**23,218**	**-2,339**	**0**	**0**	**70,491**	**0**	**671**	**130,235**	**169,301**
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	17,897	6,409	271	0	0	40,961	0	151	65,406	57,944
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	19	6,825	4,687	746	0	0	15,864	0	151	27,990	28,121
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,072	1,721	-475	0	0	25,097	0	0	37,415	29,816
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	29	0	0	496	0	0	527	397
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	681	215	74	0	0	253	0	0	1,223	456
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,255	338	-1,170	0	0	8,388	0	0	8,811	9,152
Kerosene	0	122	0	-76	0	0	446	0	1	491	3,921
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,161	2,206	-6,464	0	0	15,417	0	53	19,267	63,859
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,632	12,725	3,987	0	0	3,330	0	(s)	23,674	23,091
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	446	924	-33	0	0	87	0	219	1,205	281
Special Naphthas	0	31	34	74	0	0	285	0	2	422	837
Lubricants	0	644	151	153	0	0	415	0	90	1,273	3,389
Waxes	0	109	6	1	0	0	0	0	5	111	155
Petroleum Coke	0	1,330	0	-29	0	0	0	0	121	1,180	959
Asphalt	0	3,099	209	720	0	0	318	0	13	4,333	4,362
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Still Gas	0	1,748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	360	(s)	124	0	0	95	0	16	563	498
Total	**3,900**	**40,976**	**57,915**	**-3,877**	**-442**	**-5**	**77,824**	**39,188**	**720**	**136,384**	**215,698**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,023	0	21,058	-992	35,751	-5	1,197	87,881	1,151	0	75,120
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	8,815	2,264	2,403	-28	0	0	2,903	4,738	781	10,838	34,727
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,990	2,227	1,629	-280	0	0	1,857	2,660	781	8,982	30,038
Ethane	2,010	37	774	74	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,895	1,613
Other Products[3]	-185	0	0	179	0	0	1,046	2,078	0	-1,038	3,076
Other Liquids	127	0	345	1,049	0	0	788	3,035	0	-726	30,595
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	127	0	0	6	0	0	0	133	0	0	99
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	460	0	0	39	1,323	0	-824	21,718
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	345	589	0	0	749	1,585	0	98	8,672
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-6	0	0	0	-6	0	0	106
Finished Petroleum Products	11	96,363	654	-4,909	0	0	19,987	0	258	111,849	131,582
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	55,132	163	-3,819	0	0	13,371	0	0	64,847	57,162
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	27,572	85	-1,944	0	0	7,866	0	0	33,579	30,845
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	27,530	78	-1,872	0	0	5,505	0	0	31,241	26,289
Gasohol	0	30	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	27	28
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	125	0	59	0	0	205	0	0	389	532
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	836	0	-17	0	0	141	0	0	960	1,202
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,846	0	-442	0	0	1,246	0	0	4,650	8,182
Kerosene	0	282	0	-370	0	0	242	0	(s)	154	2,872
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	20,280	50	-2,969	0	0	4,304	0	0	21,666	45,544
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,370	211	424	0	0	-217	0	0	2,788	5,288
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,662	0	81	0	0	87	0	48	1,782	247
Special Naphthas	0	284	139	51	0	0	55	0	5	524	552
Lubricants	0	794	65	66	0	0	175	0	19	1,081	2,052
Waxes	0	38	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	42	87
Petroleum Coke	0	2,974	0	-331	0	0	0	0	142	2,501	1,431
Asphalt	0	3,983	23	2,284	0	0	351	0	43	6,598	6,263
Road Oil	0	40	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	62	24
Still Gas	0	3,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,544	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	173	0	51	0	0	27	0	1	261	144
Total	40,976	98,627	24,461	-4,879	35,751	-5	24,875	95,654	2,190	121,961	272,024

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 129,980**	**0**	**58,380**	**-10,389**	**-24,416**	**-43**	**13,051**	**166,563**	**0**	**0**	**434,242**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**34,553**	**3,701**	**481**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**-5,101**	**8,695**	**937**	**24,011**	**84,035**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,101	3,661	481	-188	0	0	-4,447	4,012	937	17,659	69,411
Ethane	6,208	40	0	-208	0	0	0	14	0	6,026	3,817
Other Products[3]	5,244	0	0	404	0	0	-654	4,669	0	325	10,807
Other Liquids	**829**	**0**	**1,064**	**3,255**	**0**	**0**	**-2,100**	**12,255**	**0**	**-9,207**	**65,753**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	829	0	0	8	0	0	0	837	0	0	85
Unfinished Oils	0	0	999	2,675	0	0	-1,351	8,283	0	-5,960	47,305
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	66	567	0	0	-749	3,249	0	-3,365	18,126
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	-114	0	119	237
Finished Petroleum Products	**423**	**191,435**	**4,719**	**121**	**0**	**7**	**-93,764**	**0**	**7,189**	**95,752**	**132,956**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	90,193	(s)	1,038	0	0	-56,146	0	332	34,753	46,312
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	39,070	(s)	539	0	0	-24,742	0	332	14,535	22,119
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	51,122	0	499	0	0	-31,404	0	0	20,217	24,193
Gasohol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	594	(s)	-114	0	0	-727	0	0	-158	887
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,643	0	121	0	0	-577	0	0	2,187	2,824
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	11,871	0	137	0	0	-10,494	0	0	1,514	10,727
Kerosene	3	2,040	0	13	0	0	-688	0	1	1,367	2,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	36,238	11	-1,656	0	7	-19,934	0	387	14,280	35,821
Residual Fuel Oil	0	15,279	2,853	809	0	0	-3,252	0	3,395	12,294	15,590
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	10,605	1,656	-267	0	0	-174	0	484	11,335	3,393
Special Naphthas	169	1,012	95	13	0	0	-340	0	26	923	1,733
Lubricants	0	2,435	70	-204	0	0	-681	0	365	1,255	6,516
Waxes	0	179	34	28	0	0	0	0	13	227	434
Petroleum Coke	0	4,751	0	-20	0	0	0	0	2,170	2,561	768
Asphalt	0	3,346	0	576	0	0	-669	0	1	3,252	2,897
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	8,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,529	0
Miscellaneous Products	163	1,720	(s)	-354	0	0	-82	0	14	1,433	2,556
Total	**165,785**	**195,136**	**64,644**	**-7,005**	**-24,416**	**-36**	**-87,914**	**187,513**	**8,126**	**110,556**	**716,985**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,951	0	1,265	1,011	-6,204	-6	0	14,017	0	0	12,707
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	2,095	84	480	22	0	0	-495	513	0	1,673	1,133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	710	84	349	22	0	0	-103	379	0	683	881
Ethane	5	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,380	0	131	1	0	0	-392	134	0	986	252
Other Liquids	59	0	0	94	0	0	0	-255	0	408	4,385
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	-488	0	491	2,916
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	174	0	-83	1,469
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	14	14,538	(s)	875	0	5	187	0	4	15,615	11,462
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,701	0	255	0	0	107	0	0	8,063	4,027
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,938	0	208	0	0	-34	0	0	5,112	2,519
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,763	0	46	0	0	141	0	0	2,950	1,507
Gasohol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	44	0	-12	0	0	26	0	0	58	44
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	441	0	-2	0	0	-92	0	0	347	340
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	610	0	-23	0	0	572	0	0	1,159	762
Kerosene	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,670	0	-81	0	0	-426	0	0	3,163	3,470
Residual Fuel Oil	0	281	0	42	0	5	0	0	0	328	443
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0
Special Naphthas	0	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Lubricants	0	34	(s)	-2	0	0	0	0	1	31	86
Waxes	0	7	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Petroleum Coke	0	384	0	-54	0	0	0	0	0	330	546
Asphalt	0	778	0	750	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,528	1,688
Road Oil	0	4	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Still Gas	0	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	0
Miscellaneous Products	14	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	38	1
Total	20,119	14,622	1,745	2,002	-6,204	-1	-308	14,275	4	17,696	29,687

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1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **86,983**	**0**	**6,177**	**-1,737**	**-337**	**-1,774**	**-17,576**	**63,468**	**8,268**	**0**	**84,133**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**985**	**1,357**	**353**	**-244**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**924**	**109**	**1,417**	**1,877**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	607	1,354	353	-281	0	0	0	601	109	1,322	1,811
Ethane	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0
Other Products[3]	379	0	0	35	0	0	0	323	0	91	66
Other Liquids	**588**	**0**	**1,035**	**-1,099**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**0**	**7**	**34,680**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	588	0	0	4	0	0	0	592	0	0	6
Unfinished Oils	0	0	941	-1,468	0	0	0	-897	0	370	26,330
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	94	308	0	0	0	765	0	-363	8,313
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	31
Finished Petroleum Products	**0**	**67,444**	**3,509**	**3,318**	**0**	**1,756**	**3,099**	**0**	**7,169**	**71,957**	**52,344**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	28,912	2,238	385	0	0	1,707	0	12	33,230	19,370
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,684	1,548	698	0	0	1,046	0	12	15,964	9,294
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	16,148	691	-311	0	0	661	0	0	17,189	10,069
Gasohol	0	80	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	78	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	293	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	283	568
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,715	0	203	0	0	275	0	0	2,193	1,215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,498	262	106	0	0	288	0	32	7,122	5,984
Kerosene	0	143	245	19	0	0	0	0	0	407	170
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,947	171	432	0	298	639	0	802	10,685	10,194
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,667	302	925	0	1,458	139	0	3,884	8,607	8,364
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	368	65	-1	0	0	0	0	68	363	383
Special Naphthas	0	113	202	26	0	0	0	0	1	340	313
Lubricants	0	454	20	75	0	0	91	0	52	588	1,387
Waxes	0	86	4	-22	0	0	0	0	2	65	69
Petroleum Coke	0	3,383	0	848	0	0	0	0	2,313	1,918	1,736
Asphalt	0	2,141	0	346	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,487	2,182
Road Oil	0	18	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	14	37
Still Gas	0	3,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,455	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	251	0	-10	0	0	-40	0	2	199	372
Total	**88,556**	**68,801**	**11,073**	**238**	**-337**	**-18**	**-14,477**	**64,909**	**15,546**	**73,381**	**173,034**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production Total	 Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,141	71
New York	E 69	2
Pennsylvania	E 306	10
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 285	10
Total	E 2,801	93
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,040	68
Indiana	E 388	13
Kansas	6,055	202
Kentucky	538	18
Michigan	2,828	94
Missouri	E 19	1
Nebraska	568	19
North Dakota	3,883	129
Ohio	E 1,114	37
Oklahoma	13,316	444
South Dakota	101	3
Tennessee	110	4
Total	E 30,960	1,032
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,711	57
Arkansas	1,549	52
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	34,685	1,156
Rest Of State	2,926	98
Total Louisiana	37,611	1,254
Mississippi	2,882	96
New Mexico		
Northwestern	521	17
Southeastern	5,267	176
Total New Mexico	5,788	193
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,167	72
TRRC District 02	3,305	110
TRRC District 03	11,163	372
TRRC District 04	2,329	78
TRRC District 05	640	21
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,399	113
TRRC District 07B	2,645	88
TRRC District 07C	2,658	89
TRRC District 08	18,827	628
TRRC District 08A	19,530	651
TRRC District 09	2,992	100
TRRC District 10	1,709	57
East Texas	4,362	145
Total Texas	75,726	2,524
Total	125,267	4,176
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,530	84
Montana	2,557	85
Utah	E 1,949	65
Wyoming	E 9,863	329
Total	E 16,899	563
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,246	75
North Slope	47,707	1,590
Total Alaska	49,953	1,665
Arizona	27	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,216	207
East Central	20,081	669
North	17	1
South	6,695	223
Total California	33,009	1,100
Nevada	47	2
Total	83,036	2,768
United States Total	E 258,963	8,632

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[1] Includes offshore production.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	1,979	66
California		
Federal	2,253	75
State	3,289	110
California, Total	5,542	185
Louisiana		
Federal	21,996	733
State	2,135	71
Louisiana, Total	24,131	804
Texas		
Federal	1,377	46
State	126	4
Texas, Total	1,503	50
United States Total	33,155	1,105

[1] These production data are included in Table 11.

[2] All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	672	22
California	12	(s)
Louisiana	5,566	186
Mississippi	162	5
New Mexico	347	12
Oklahoma	893	30
Texas	3,488	116
Total	11,140	371

[1] These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	570	359	929	0	2,013	395	6,407	8,815	18,834	2,723	8,165	1,292	3,540	34,553	2,095	985	47,377
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	279	439	121	106	0	0	666	2	0	946
Natural Gasoline	72	37	109	0	65	98	1,186	1,349	2,253	-1,250	1,253	133	277	2,667	367	394	4,886
Unfractionated Stream	0	(s)	(s)	0	1,005	66	-2,934	-1,863	7,194	-10,386	1,036	633	2,461	938	1,004	-15	65
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	22	0	27	50	238	779	23	-69	1	973	7	0	1,030
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	498	321	820	0	921	231	7,848	9,000	8,710	13,458	5,747	594	800	29,309	715	607	40,450
Ethane	207	163	370	0	422	0	1,587	2,010	1,411	2,550	2,126	54	67	6,208	5	0	8,593
Propane	172	108	280	0	377	142	2,831	3,349	3,254	4,126	1,962	157	372	9,871	476	338	14,315
Butane	104	33	137	0	76	76	1,168	1,320	1,445	2,556	744	213	179	5,138	225	218	7,039
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	26	1	13	0	105	3	31	139
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,780	1,780	1,857	2,891	173	(s)	108	5,029	0	0	6,809
Isobutane	15	17	32	0	46	13	482	541	678	1,309	741	156	74	2,959	6	19	3,556
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	88
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	3	0	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	0	0	0	0	169	0	0	169
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	11	148	1	4	2	8	163	14	0	187
Total Production	588	359	947	0	2,014	395	6,417	8,826	19,239	2,724	8,169	1,294	3,550	34,976	2,109	985	47,844

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[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,933	2,730	35,663	229	56,742	8,258	22,652	87,881	15,117	85,146	58,541	5,256	2,503	166,563	14,017	63,468	367,592
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	12	0	12	0	598	304	1,035	1,937	955	2,127	522	104	129	3,837	97	323	6,206
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	122	0	19	141	44	537	14	236	1	832	37	0	1,010
LPG and Ethane	194	6	200	40	1,524	271	825	2,660	528	1,441	1,902	118	37	4,026	379	601	7,866
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Propane	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	78	0	0	78	11	0	136
Normal Butane	0	0	0	6	455	110	276	847	107	1,078	851	20	0	2,056	75	80	3,058
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	221	123	77	421	92	129	247	0	0	468	230	236	1,355
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	84	14	0	1	99	6	0	111
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	45
Isobutane	194	6	200	34	795	38	472	1,339	329	136	667	98	36	1,266	57	285	3,147
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	108	0	108	0	133	0	0	133	18	567	252	0	0	837	59	591	1,728
Alcohol	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59
Unfinished Oil (net)	2,847	-190	2,657	75	393	-63	918	1,323	403	3,835	3,839	68	138	8,283	-488	-897	10,878
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	514	-24	490	46	1,269	-13	283	1,585	-565	477	3,308	30	-1	3,249	174	765	6,263
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-2	-6	-165	45	6	0	0	-114	0	57	-63
Total Input to Refineries	36,608	2,580	39,188	390	60,777	8,757	25,730	95,654	16,335	94,175	68,384	5,812	2,807	187,513	14,275	64,909	401,539
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,081	90	1,171	11	1,897	282	745	2,935	509	2,843	1,991	179	88	5,610	458	2,094	12,268
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,633	162	1,796	66	2,362	295	965	3,688	628	4,118	2,756	282	120	7,905	608	3,148	17,144
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	66.2	55.4	65.2	16.8	80.3	95.7	77.2	79.6	81.0	69.0	72.2	63.6	73.5	71.0	75.3	66.5	71.6
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.25	.25	1.17	1.09	.88	1.49	.52	.85	.60	.90	.76	1.64	.22	.84	.82	.97	.89
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.80	40.87	31.57	34.60	33.92	31.35	37.20	34.52	38.07	34.52	34.15	31.18	39.82	34.69	35.78	25.91	32.83

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,452	7	1,459	8	1,542	188	526	2,264	243	2,072	1,231	77	78	3,701	84	1,357	8,865
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	338	0	338	0	159	0	45	204	12	963	266	8	0	1,249	-9	218	2,000
For Other Uses	1,114	7	1,121	8	1,383	188	481	2,060	231	1,109	965	69	78	2,452	93	1,139	6,865
Ethane	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	33	7	0	0	40	0	3	80
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7	0	0	40	0	0	40
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	40
Propane	1,085	7	1,092	8	1,523	184	552	2,267	229	2,102	1,216	60	49	3,656	161	947	8,123
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	282	0	282	0	159	0	45	204	0	829	159	0	0	988	0	155	1,629
For Other Uses	803	7	810	8	1,364	184	507	2,063	229	1,273	1,057	60	49	2,668	161	792	6,494
Butane	360	0	360	0	-18	4	-26	-40	2	-79	74	15	19	31	-55	357	653
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	87	8	0	221	0	63	340
For Other Uses	304	0	304	0	-18	4	-26	-40	2	-205	-13	7	19	-190	-55	294	313
Butane-Propane Mixtures	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	-66	2	10	-13	-13	50	31
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13
For Other Uses	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	-79	2	10	-26	-13	50	18
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-25	0	0	0	-13	-9	0	-22
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,090	807	17,897	254	35,383	4,874	14,621	55,132	8,174	44,354	34,470	1,896	1,299	90,193	7,701	28,912	199,835
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	6,379	446	6,825	154	15,815	2,714	8,889	27,572	4,197	15,920	16,993	1,251	709	39,070	4,938	12,684	91,089
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	10,711	361	11,072	100	19,542	2,160	5,728	27,530	3,976	28,434	17,477	645	590	51,122	2,763	16,148	108,635
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	26	0	4	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	80	111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	2	0	83	0	42	125	15	323	256	0	0	594	44	293	1,058
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	648	33	681	0	376	82	378	836	765	1,024	283	226	345	2,643	441	1,715	6,316
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,255	0	1,255	11	2,928	182	725	3,846	776	4,828	6,215	15	37	11,871	610	6,498	24,080
Kerosene	96	26	122	0	357	14	-89	282	63	846	1,134	3	-6	2,040	4	143	2,591
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,483	678	8,161	65	11,815	1,989	6,411	20,280	3,506	20,366	10,035	1,467	864	36,238	3,670	9,947	78,296
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	7,483	674	8,157	65	11,817	1,989	6,411	20,282	3,467	20,096	10,262	1,405	647	35,877	3,654	9,845	77,815
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	4	4	0	-2	0	0	-2	39	270	-227	62	217	361	16	102	481
Residual Fuel Oil	3,400	232	3,632	13	1,498	302	557	2,370	691	7,046	6,974	500	68	15,279	281	9,667	31,229
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	436	0	436	0	73	0	83	156	439	3,322	-30	1	0	3,732	0	172	4,496
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	10	0	10	0	1,505	0	1	1,506	265	3,643	2,921	44	0	6,873	0	196	8,585
Special Naphthas	17	14	31	0	240	0	44	284	96	662	77	177	0	1,012	3	113	1,443
Lubricants	247	397	644	0	464	0	330	794	21	1,624	588	202	0	2,435	34	454	4,361
Bright Stock	0	163	163	0	7	0	1	8	0	158	60	0	0	218	3	44	436
Neutral	75	228	303	0	345	0	245	590	0	674	455	89	0	1,218	33	281	2,425
Other Grades	172	6	178	0	112	0	84	196	21	792	73	113	0	999	-2	129	1,500
Wax	20	89	109	0	15	0	23	38	5	90	53	31	0	179	7	86	419
Microcrystalline	0	18	18	0	0	0	14	14	5	13	1	31	0	50	0	0	82
Crystalline--Fully Refined	11	17	28	0	13	0	2	15	0	50	52	0	0	102	7	52	204
Crystalline--Other	9	54	63	0	2	0	7	9	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	34	133
Petroleum Coke	1,314	16	1,330	7	1,766	318	883	2,974	293	2,644	1,678	124	12	4,751	384	3,383	12,822
Marketable	571	0	571	0	1,088	180	575	1,843	67	1,121	943	101	0	2,232	222	2,606	7,474
Catalyst	743	16	759	7	678	138	308	1,131	226	1,523	735	23	12	2,519	162	777	5,348
Asphalt	3,045	54	3,099	23	2,390	793	777	3,983	588	553	1,202	905	98	3,346	778	2,141	13,347
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	34	0	6	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	62
Still Gas	1,634	114	1,748	14	2,110	295	1,125	3,544	437	5,058	2,784	186	64	8,529	553	3,455	17,829
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	5	493	108	0	0	606	16	98	751
For Other Uses	1,603	114	1,717	14	2,110	295	1,125	3,544	432	4,565	2,676	186	64	7,923	537	3,357	17,078
Miscellaneous Products	331	29	360	2	89	20	62	173	163	1,080	430	48	-1	1,720	24	251	2,528
Total Output	38,480	2,496	40,976	397	62,668	9,057	26,505	98,627	16,540	99,535	70,301	5,902	2,858	195,136	14,622	68,801	418,162
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,872	84	-1,788	-7	-1,891	-300	-775	-2,973	-205	-5,360	-1,917	-90	-51	-7,623	-347	-3,892	-16,623

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[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] August 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	45.4	30.2	44.4	55.3	55.5	52.6	52.9	54.6	46.4	44.1	45.6	26.4	42.9	44.3	51.4	42.6	46.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.2	.0	.2	.1	1.2	.3	.4	.0	.0	.4	.3	.4	.3
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	4.1	.3	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.1	.6	2.2	2.3
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.8	1.3	1.8	0	.7	1.0	1.6	.9	4.9	1.2	.5	4.2	13.1	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.5	0	3.3	3.6	5.1	2.2	3.1	4.3	5.0	5.4	10.0	.3	1.4	6.8	4.5	10.4	6.4
Kerosene	.3	1.0	.3	0	.6	.2	-.4	.3	.4	1.0	1.8	.1	-.2	1.2	(s)	.2	.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.9	26.7	21.3	21.4	20.7	24.3	27.2	22.7	22.6	22.9	16.1	27.6	32.7	20.7	27.1	15.9	20.7
Residual Fuel Oil	9.5	9.1	9.5	4.3	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.7	4.5	7.9	11.2	9.4	2.6	8.7	2.1	15.4	8.3
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.2	0	1.1	0	.1	0	.4	.2	2.8	3.7	(s)	(s)	0	2.1	0	.3	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	.0	(s)	0	2.6	0	(s)	1.7	1.7	4.1	4.7	.8	0	3.9	0	.3	2.3
Special Naphthas	(s)	.6	.1	0	.4	0	.2	.3	.6	.7	.1	3.3	0	.6	(s)	.2	.4
Lubricants	.7	15.6	1.7	0	.8	0	1.4	.9	.1	1.8	.9	3.8	0	1.4	.3	.7	1.2
Wax	.1	3.5	.3	0	(s)	0	.1	(s)	(s)	.1	.1	.6	0	.1	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.7	.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.3	.5	2.7	2.8	5.4	3.4
Asphalt	8.5	2.1	8.1	7.6	4.2	9.7	3.3	4.5	3.8	.6	1.9	17.0	3.7	1.9	5.8	3.4	3.5
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	.1	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	.6	.2	0	0	.3	.1	.2	.2
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.0	2.8	5.1	4.3	3.5	2.4	4.5	4.0	5.4	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	.9	1.1	.9	.7	.2	.2	.3	.2	1.1	1.2	.7	.9	(s)	1.0	.2	.4	.7
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-5.2	3.3	-4.7	-2.3	-3.3	-3.7	-3.3	-3.3	-1.3	-6.0	-3.1	-1.7	-1.9	-4.4	-2.6	-6.2	-4.4

[1] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[2] Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[3] Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

[4] Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	1,926	1,926	169	37,496	5,026	20,679	63,370	12,600	48,026	30,193	3,879	2,112	96,810	11,542	28,681	202,329
Foreign	0	0	0	162	17,387	3,819	712	22,080	1,552	11,734	2,016	322	0	15,624	1,459	681	39,844
Tanker																	
Domestic	3,862	0	3,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,269	3,409	0	0	7,678	0	32,555	44,095
Foreign	26,499	0	26,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,965	18,966	0	0	36,931	0	4,953	68,383
Barge																	
Domestic	0	77	77	0	965	0	0	965	0	4,692	4,971	8	0	9,671	0	446	11,159
Foreign	4,070	0	4,070	0	356	0	0	356	0	279	99	364	0	742	0	0	5,168
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	67	359	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	446
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	384	384	16	372	13	966	1,367	674	216	413	889	339	2,531	965	1,345	6,592
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	167	0	3	170
Total																	
Domestic	3,929	2,746	6,675	185	38,833	5,039	21,645	65,702	13,274	57,203	38,986	4,796	2,451	116,710	12,507	63,027	264,621
Foreign	30,569	0	30,569	162	17,743	3,819	712	22,436	1,719	29,978	21,081	686	0	53,464	1,459	5,637	113,565

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	14	6	20	1	99	21	62	183	6	2	321	0	7	336	6	263	809
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	22	22	44	0	4	0	0	4	20	0	3	0	(s)	23	0	8	78
Residual Fuel Oil	500	64	564	5	414	34	11	465	8	96	74	15	0	194	58	308	1,587
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	47	61
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	742	16	758	7	619	88	235	949	226	1,524	735	23	9	2,516	138	778	5,139
Still Gas	1,358	114	1,472	14	2,010	240	1,007	3,272	375	4,130	2,412	180	64	7,162	526	3,079	15,511
Other Fuels 2	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	67	(s)	0	0	67	0	67	214
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,350	238	1,588	66	2,271	76	2,869	5,282	2,597	19,300	7,362	792	110	30,162	972	7,453	45,457
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	233	27	260	7	2,620	50	150	2,827	83	506	403	23	23	1,038	124	544	4,793
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	608	6	614	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	540	0	0	540	0	637	1,836

[1] Includes liquefied refinery gases.
2 Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1 2	**31,535**	**21,058**	**58,380**	**1,265**	**6,177**	**118,414**
Natural Gas Liquids	**295**	**2,403**	**481**	**480**	**353**	**4,012**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	1	0	0	0	0	1
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	131	0	131
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	294	2,403	481	349	353	3,880
Ethane	0	774	0	0	0	774
Propane	277	689	0	218	46	1,230
Butane	17	939	0	131	307	1,395
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	481	0	0	481
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids 1	**2,867**	**345**	**1,064**	**0**	**1,035**	**5,311**
Unfinished Oils 1	1,828	0	999	0	941	3,767
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,040	345	66	0	94	1,544
Finished Petroleum Products	**23,218**	**654**	**4,719**	(s)	**3,509**	**32,100**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,409	163	(s)	0	2,238	8,810
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,687	85	(s)	0	1,548	6,320
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,721	78	0	0	691	2,490
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	215	0	0	0	0	215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	338	0	0	0	262	600
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	338	0	0	0	262	600
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	245	245
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,206	50	11	0	171	2,439
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	2,206	50	11	0	171	2,439
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	12,725	211	2,853	0	302	16,091
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	12,725	211	2,853	0	302	16,091
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	924	0	1,656	0	65	2,644
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	34	139	95	0	202	470
Lubricants	151	65	70	(s)	20	306
Wax	6	3	34	0	4	47
Asphalt	209	23	0	0	0	232
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1
Total Imports	**57,915**	**24,461**	**64,644**	**1,745**	**11,073**	**159,837**

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[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,117	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	1,691	0	0	2,163	5,280	170
Qatar	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	15
Saudi Arabia	15,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,153	489
United Arab Emirates	3,668	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	4,126	133
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,406	0	472	458	0	0	0	0	1,691	0	0	2,621	25,027	807
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0	316	2,194	71
Gabon	1,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,508	49
Indonesia	8,013	137	0	0	284	0	0	0	5	1	0	427	8,440	272
Iran	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	27
Nigeria	16,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	16,812	542
Venezuela	4,924	0	816	46	489	0	245	0	2,377	0	45	4,018	8,942	288
Subtotal Other OPEC	33,970	137	816	46	774	0	245	0	2,697	1	45	4,761	38,731	1,249
Other														
Angola	1,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,403	45
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	(s)	220	220	7
Bahamas	0	0	464	0	0	200	0	0	1,449	0	0	2,113	2,113	68
Brazil	379	0	0	0	703	0	0	0	679	0	0	1,381	1,760	57
Brunei	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Canada	7,529	3,399	91	392	514	0	0	298	676	185	403	5,958	13,487	435
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	213	213	7
Liberia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	13
Mexico	25,776	344	0	0	(s)	0	0	15	345	(s)	7	712	26,488	854
Netherlands	0	0	0	212	1,071	0	0	211	(s)	8	0	1,502	1,502	48
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	834	0	255	0	0	0	3,379	0	20	4,488	4,488	145
Norway	3,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,440	111
People's Republic of China	331	0	104	0	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	1,430	46
Peru	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	794	26
Puerto Rico	0	0	187	0	223	0	0	0	50	0	280	741	741	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	496	16
Trinidad and Tobago	2,748	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	90	547	3,295	106
Tunisia	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12
United Kingdom	16,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	16,106	520
Virgin Islands	0	0	30	0	2,126	615	0	1,538	3,171	0	2,441	9,920	9,920	320
Zaire	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	23
Other Western Hemisphere	138	0	0	66	264	0	0	0	644	21	0	994	1,131	36
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,920	(s)	504	157	1,361	0	0	377	897	255	76	3,626	5,546	179
Subtotal Other	62,038	3,743	2,479	1,040	8,037	815	0	2,439	11,703	469	3,317	34,041	96,079	3,099
Total Imports	118,414	3,880	3,767	1,544	8,810	815	245	2,439	16,091	470	3,362	41,423	159,837	5,156

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District I							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,053	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	1,243	2,296	74
Saudi Arabia	5,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,089	164
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	458	15
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,142	0	228	458	0	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	1,701	7,843	253
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	0	0	313	667	22
Gabon	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	19
Indonesia	2,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,276	73
Nigeria	6,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,025	194
Venezuela	2,647	0	575	0	489	0	0	0	725	0	45	1,834	4,481	145
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,877	0	575	0	489	0	0	0	1,038	0	45	2,147	14,024	452
Other														
Angola	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	(s)	220	220	7
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	1,449	0	0	1,649	1,649	53
Brazil	379	0	0	0	703	0	0	0	679	0	0	1,381	1,760	57
Canada	0	294	3	(s)	251	0	0	248	458	34	181	1,469	1,469	47
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	213	213	7
Liberia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	3,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,274	106
Netherlands	0	0	0	212	1,071	0	0	211	0	0	0	1,494	1,494	48
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	834	0	255	0	0	0	3,201	0	0	4,290	4,290	138
Peru	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	187	0	223	0	0	0	50	0	214	675	675	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	8
Trinidad and Tobago	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	194	642	21
Tunisia	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12
United Kingdom	7,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	7,959	257
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,894	353	0	1,538	3,171	0	851	7,807	7,807	252
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	644	0	0	908	908	29
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1	(s)	0	157	1,009	0	0	209	607	(s)	(s)	1,983	1,984	64
Subtotal Other	13,516	294	1,024	582	5,919	553	0	2,206	10,672	34	1,247	22,532	36,048	1,163
Total Imports	31,535	294	1,828	1,040	6,409	553	0	2,206	12,725	34	1,291	26,380	57,915	1,868
							PAD District II							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,464	47
Qatar	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	15
Saudi Arabia	3,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,611	116
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,542	179

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District II							
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,594	51
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,594	51
Other														
Canada	5,583	2,403	0	345	163	0	0	50	211	139	91	3,402	8,985	290
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,244	137
Norway	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	32
United Kingdom	1,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,994	64
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,100	35
Subtotal Other	13,922	2,403	0	345	163	0	0	50	211	139	91	3,402	17,324	559
Total Imports	21,058	2,403	0	345	163	0	0	50	211	139	91	3,402	24,461	789
							PAD District III							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	0	0	676	1,277	41
Saudi Arabia	6,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,454	208
United Arab Emirates	3,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,668	118
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	0	0	676	11,398	368
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1,209	39
Gabon	932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	932	30
Indonesia	975	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	138	1,112	36
Iran	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	27
Nigeria	9,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	9,193	297
Venezuela	2,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	0	0	1,651	3,929	127
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,419	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,654	1	(s)	1,792	17,211	555
Other														
Angola	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	704	23
Bahamas	0	0	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	464	15
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	18,258	344	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	345	(s)	4	704	18,963	612
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	178	178	6
Norway	2,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,438	79
People's Republic of China	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	11
Peru	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	66	66	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	2,389	77
United Kingdom	6,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	6,153	198
Virgin Islands	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,589	1,619	1,619	52
Zaire	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District III													
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	138	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	86	224	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	819	0	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	11	580	1,399	45
Subtotal Other	32,238	344	999	66	(s)	0	0	11	523	95	1,760	3,796	36,035	1,162
Total Imports	58,380	481	999	66	(s)	0	0	11	2,853	95	1,760	6,264	64,644	2,085
	PAD District IV													
Other														
Canada	1,265	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	480	1,745	56
Subtotal Other	1,265	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	480	1,745	56
Total Imports	1,265	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	480	1,745	56
	PAD District V													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	8
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	10
Indonesia	4,763	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	5	0	0	289	5,052	163
Venezuela	0	0	241	46	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	532	532	17
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,081	0	241	46	284	0	245	0	5	0	0	822	5,902	190
Other														
Brunei	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Canada	681	353	88	47	100	0	0	0	6	13	(s)	608	1,289	42
Malaysia	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	7	(s)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	104	0	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	1,099	35
Romania	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	246	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	9
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	232	262	0	0	0	0	0	494	494	16
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	168	290	189	65	1,063	1,063	34
Subtotal Other	1,096	353	456	47	1,954	262	0	171	296	202	89	3,831	4,927	159
Total Imports	6,177	353	941	94	2,238	262	245	171	302	202	89	4,896	11,073	357

[1] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[2] Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	1,151	0	0	8,268	9,419
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	49	781	937	0	109	1,876
Ethane	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)
Propane	21	313	565	0	44	942
Butane	28	469	372	0	65	934
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	151	0	332	0	12	495
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	32	32
Kerosene	1	(s)	1	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	53	0	387	0	802	1,242
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	3,395	0	3,884	7,280
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	77	2	60	3	3	145
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	142	46	424	0	65	678
Special Naphthas	2	5	26	0	1	34
Lubricants	90	19	365	1	52	526
Wax	5	1	13	0	2	21
Petroleum Coke	121	142	2,170	0	2,313	4,745
Asphalt	13	43	1	(s)	(s)	58
Miscellaneous Products	16	1	14	(s)	2	33
Total Product Exports	720	1,039	8,126	4	7,278	17,167
Total Exports	720	2,190	8,126	4	15,546	26,586

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	51	0	148	211	7
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	(s)	91	(s)	2	103	3
Bahamas	0	19	1	0	1	1,174	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1,196	39
Bahrain	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	559	(s)	3	564	18
Brazil	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22	0	59	86	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	0	(s)	30	1
Canada	1,151	782	0	0	(s)	385	4	59	3	55	44	70	2,553	82
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	243	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	246	8
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	(s)	0	1	12	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)
Costa Rica	0	7	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	1	13	(s)
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Ecuador	0	149	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	152	5
Egypt	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	44	(s)	(s)	65	2
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	0	99	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	2	120	0	3	225	7
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	56	2
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	76	0	(s)	76	2
Guatemala	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	6	(s)
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	17	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	301	(s)	(s)	305	10
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Japan	0	10	(s)	0	742	1,293	4	6	1	1,442	(s)	21	3,520	114
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	35	1,191	(s)	1	(s)	121	12	1	1,362	44
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	290	494	32	202	0	7	53	3	41	(s)	3	1,125	36
Netherlands	0	427	0	0	0	451	3	28	(s)	520	0	112	1,542	50
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	76	(s)	(s)	77	2
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	(s)	(s)	41	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	15	0	0	7	68	0	8	(s)	0	0	1	100	3
Peru	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	66	68	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	1,831	17	0	0	0	658	(s)	10	1	0	0	9	2,526	81
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	46	5	20	(s)	152	454	15
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	35	0	1	0	2	38	1
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	25	1,234	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	1,262	41
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	587	0	2	590	19
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	(s)	24	1
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	275	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	277	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	(s)	0	0	1	4	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	307	0	11	(s)	147	0	2	470	15
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	109	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	(s)	100	(s)	143	255	8
Virgin Islands	5,308	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	5,309	171
West Germany	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	250	(s)	38	292	9
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	0	0	11	(s)
Other	1,129	10	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	1	1	1,145	37
Total	9,419	1,876	495	32	1,242	7,280	34	526	21	4,745	58	857	26,586	858

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	—	—	16,165	—	—	—	—	15,204	—	—	—	—	—	48,094	2,189	26,934	108,586
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	2,943	—	—	—	—	58,330	—	—	—	—	—	95,045	9,079	29,342	194,739
Leases	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	1,586	—	—	—	—	—	17,510	1,439	1,955	22,550
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	273,593	0	0	273,593
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	25,902	25,902
Total	—	—	19,168	—	—	—	—	75,120	—	—	—	—	—	434,242	12,707	84,133	625,370
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	42,555	3,621	46,176	829	45,707	6,014	22,162	74,712	9,840	78,173	46,845	4,709	1,579	141,146	11,760	63,242	337,036
Bulk Terminal	115,208	6,593	121,801	3,868	39,083	8,652	13,146	64,749	4,816	36,841	7,742	4,309	443	54,151	2,366	20,855	263,922
Pipeline	24,953	2,429	27,382	1,657	12,616	3,512	17,341	35,126	8,015	8,598	7,652	13,695	1,177	39,137	2,636	4,048	108,329
Natural Gas Processing Plant	414	757	1,171	0	2,784	289	19,244	22,317	5,466	26,209	11,607	3,912	1,115	48,309	218	756	72,772
Total	183,130	13,400	196,530	6,354	100,190	18,467	71,893	196,904	28,137	149,821	73,846	26,625	4,314	282,743	16,980	88,901	782,059
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	2	0	2	0	20	15	131	166	107	350	137	1	15	610	5	20	803
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	88	1	320	409	230	92	0	60	65	447	170	21	1,047
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	18	20	0	18	20	733	771	368	2,989	743	24	55	4,178	43	24	5,036
Total	4	18	22	0	126	36	1,184	1,346	705	3,431	880	85	135	5,235	218	65	6,886
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	30	108	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	164
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	98	2	1,507	1,607	329	3,111	61	1	325	3,828	31	2	5,468
Total	0	0	0	0	176	2	1,537	1,715	329	3,139	89	1	325	3,884	31	2	5,632
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	6	205	0	77	0	288	0	0	295
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	824	409	49	9	17	1,308	0	0	1,308
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7	39	37	9	6	1	92	3	0	102
Total	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	14	869	651	58	92	18	1,688	3	0	1,705
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	407	0	0	0	407	0	0	416
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	44	0	84	128	0	1,121	0	0	0	1,121	0	0	1,249
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	39	880	152	1,071	184	69	104	0	3	360	0	0	1,431
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	381	405	38	1,713	177	(s)	0	1,929	(s)	0	2,334
Total	0	0	0	0	116	880	617	1,613	222	3,310	281	(s)	3	3,817	(s)	0	5,430
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	91	0	91	0	56	0	0	56	0	8	420	0	0	428	0	0	575
Total	91	0	91	0	56	0	0	56	0	8	420	0	0	428	0	0	575
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	501	7	508	1	1,129	22	215	1,367	154	584	776	14	5	1,533	169	194	3,771
Bulk Terminal	547	0	547	0	1,028	62	523	1,613	191	14,715	8	31	0	14,945	20	0	17,125
Pipeline	716	1,171	1,887	60	1,064	231	1,763	3,118	528	85	240	252	153	1,258	113	0	6,376
Natural Gas Processing Plant	370	732	1,102	0	2,504	253	12,645	15,402	2,696	6,215	6,328	3,631	232	19,102	109	294	36,009
Total	2,134	1,910	4,044	61	5,725	568	15,146	21,500	3,569	21,599	7,352	3,928	390	36,838	411	488	63,281

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	14	0	27	0	2	0	29	0	2	46
Total	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	14	0	27	0	2	0	29	0	2	46
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	204	0	204	249	398	61	310	1,018	196	745	950	1	2	1,894	125	567	3,808
Bulk Terminal	322	0	322	0	281	0	116	397	154	4,733	0	0	0	4,887	0	0	5,606
Pipeline	12	183	195	0	1,010	19	267	1,296	1,021	51	5	8	87	1,172	121	0	2,784
Natural Gas Processing Plant	33	5	37	0	91	11	2,235	2,337	1,203	4,727	2,774	180	64	8,949	29	428	11,781
Total	571	188	758	249	1,780	91	2,928	5,048	2,574	10,256	3,729	189	153	16,902	275	995	23,979
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10	0	13	42	4	275	321
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	40	0	1	41	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	42
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	605	26	10	0	1	642	0	0	661
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	71	71	11	3	0	1	0	15	(s)	2	88
Total	0	0	0	0	41	0	91	131	616	49	20	1	14	700	4	277	1,112
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	349	1,684	0	0	0	2,033	0	0	2,035
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	506	572	676	84	2	0	111	873	119	0	1,564
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	1,069	296	4,537	0	0	367	5,200	0	0	6,269
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,577	1,643	1,321	6,305	2	0	478	8,106	119	0	9,868
Isobutane																	
Refinery	1	4	5	46	135	34	169	384	61	207	715	10	8	1,001	27	42	1,459
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	72	0	47	119	113	1,629	0	0	0	1,742	0	0	1,861
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	401	0	99	500	196	10	0	0	56	262	43	0	805
Natural Gas Processing Plant	(s)	2	2	0	44	3	596	643	150	1,630	1,514	39	70	3,403	1	6	4,055
Total	1	6	7	46	652	37	911	1,646	520	3,476	2,229	49	134	6,408	71	48	8,180
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	20	20	0	99	0	0	99	1	70	14	0	0	85	0	6	210
Total	0	20	20	0	99	0	0	99	1	70	14	0	0	85	0	6	210
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,541	478	4,019	18	3,315	146	1,423	4,902	954	7,457	4,515	176	65	13,167	457	5,930	28,475
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	2,930	17	2,947	0	3,733	36	887	4,656	389	7,238	1,074	28	8	8,737	362	4,440	21,142
Heavy Gas Oils	7,596	400	7,996	41	3,687	223	2,565	6,516	1,198	11,230	6,161	451	183	19,223	1,575	11,702	47,012
Residuum	2,466	293	2,759	1	3,824	71	1,748	5,644	325	3,142	2,691	20	0	6,178	522	4,258	19,361
Total	16,533	1,188	17,721	60	14,559	476	6,623	21,718	2,866	29,067	14,441	675	256	47,305	2,916	26,330	115,990

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,122	102	4,224	6	5,763	475	1,970	8,214	1,365	9,140	7,002	106	255	17,868	1,469	7,798	39,573
Bulk Terminal	339	1	340	4	161	1	103	269	101	105	1	1	0	208	0	515	1,332
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	63	2	124	189	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	239
Total	4,461	103	4,564	10	5,987	478	2,197	8,672	1,516	9,245	7,003	107	255	18,126	1,469	8,313	41,144
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	103	0	3	106	78	42	117	0	0	237	0	31	374
Total	0	0	0	0	103	0	3	106	78	42	117	0	0	237	0	31	374
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,932	209	5,141	73	6,461	1,305	4,267	12,106	1,647	8,451	5,199	558	195	16,050	1,518	7,558	42,373
Bulk Terminal	34,518	3,138	37,656	1,863	17,858	3,705	5,412	28,838	2,133	4,927	1,734	2,554	257	11,605	1,294	9,623	89,016
Pipeline	14,406	732	15,138	727	6,370	1,382	7,739	16,218	1,967	4,349	4,729	7,460	152	18,657	1,215	2,189	53,417
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	53,865	4,079	57,944	2,663	30,689	6,392	17,418	57,162	5,747	17,727	11,662	10,572	604	46,312	4,027	19,370	184,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,185	122	2,307	51	3,134	807	2,441	6,433	819	3,988	2,953	380	111	8,251	937	3,050	20,978
Bulk Terminal	17,140	1,425	18,565	914	9,092	2,020	3,348	15,374	1,065	2,624	684	1,248	151	5,772	801	4,978	45,490
Pipeline	6,915	325	7,240	382	3,344	857	4,455	9,038	1,148	1,842	2,087	2,948	71	8,096	781	1,266	26,421
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	26,249	1,872	28,121	1,347	15,570	3,684	10,244	30,845	3,032	8,454	5,724	4,576	333	22,119	2,519	9,294	92,898
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,747	87	2,834	22	3,327	498	1,826	5,673	828	4,463	2,246	178	84	7,799	580	4,501	21,387
Bulk Terminal	17,371	1,713	19,084	949	8,742	1,685	2,060	13,436	1,068	2,303	1,050	1,306	106	5,833	493	4,645	43,491
Pipeline	7,491	407	7,898	345	3,026	525	3,284	7,180	819	2,507	2,642	4,512	81	10,561	434	923	26,996
Total	27,609	2,207	29,816	1,316	15,095	2,708	7,170	26,289	2,715	9,273	5,938	5,996	271	24,193	1,507	10,069	91,874
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
Bulk Terminal	7	0	7	0	24	0	4	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Total	7	0	7	0	24	0	4	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	112	0	46	158	35	444	132	0	0	611	26	221	1,029
Bulk Terminal	319	32	351	0	165	34	70	269	37	52	20	23	31	163	18	347	1,148
Pipeline	33	0	33	0	18	0	87	105	25	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	164
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	87
Total	365	32	397	0	295	34	203	532	184	497	152	23	31	887	44	568	2,428
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	109	28	137	0	401	48	342	791	255	916	416	174	222	1,983	235	817	3,963
Bulk Terminal	10	11	21	6	112	8	136	262	121	29	0	46	0	196	20	76	575
Pipeline	298	0	298	6	0	4	139	149	81	0	9	242	313	645	85	322	1,499
Total	417	39	456	12	513	60	617	1,202	457	945	425	462	535	2,824	340	1,215	6,037

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,294	0	1,294	17	1,377	74	213	1,681	357	2,545	2,054	13	46	5,015	407	3,231	11,628
Bulk Terminal	5,009	135	5,144	54	2,985	299	637	3,975	261	1,257	84	36	30	1,668	192	2,008	12,987
Pipeline	2,628	86	2,714	127	723	161	1,515	2,526	1,002	1,087	405	1,497	53	4,044	163	745	10,192
Total	8,931	221	9,152	198	5,085	534	2,365	8,182	1,620	4,889	2,543	1,546	129	10,727	762	5,984	34,807
Kerosene																	
Refinery	97	58	155	0	818	36	220	1,074	65	659	531	10	35	1,300	16	134	2,679
Bulk Terminal	3,205	267	3,472	215	1,131	119	29	1,494	7	609	122	18	0	756	21	36	5,779
Pipeline	285	9	294	47	192	0	65	304	1	89	165	183	0	438	0	0	1,036
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	0	0	2
Total	3,587	334	3,921	262	2,141	155	314	2,872	75	1,357	818	211	35	2,496	37	170	9,496
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	7,410	451	7,861	41	8,117	1,775	4,553	14,486	1,372	10,118	5,777	1,213	329	18,809	2,063	4,648	47,867
Bulk Terminal	46,991	2,184	49,175	1,239	12,623	3,798	4,855	22,515	1,244	4,068	1,468	1,293	121	8,194	800	4,792	85,476
Pipeline	6,575	248	6,823	690	2,504	832	4,516	8,542	592	2,169	1,906	3,984	166	8,817	607	754	25,543
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	60,976	2,883	63,859	1,970	23,244	6,405	13,925	45,544	3,209	16,355	9,151	6,490	616	35,821	3,470	10,194	158,887
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	7,410	444	7,854	41	8,092	1,775	4,553	14,461	1,310	9,815	5,559	1,181	265	18,130	2,060	4,598	47,103
Bulk Terminal	45,932	2,180	48,112	1,226	12,369	3,771	4,855	22,221	1,244	4,068	1,376	1,292	121	8,101	800	4,762	83,996
Pipeline	6,575	248	6,823	690	2,504	832	4,516	8,542	592	2,169	1,906	3,984	166	8,817	607	754	25,543
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	59,917	2,872	62,789	1,957	22,965	6,378	13,925	45,225	3,147	16,052	8,841	6,457	552	35,049	3,467	10,114	156,643
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	7	7	0	25	0	0	25	62	303	218	32	64	679	3	50	764
Bulk Terminal	1,059	4	1,063	13	254	27	0	294	0	0	92	1	0	93	0	30	1,480
Total	1,059	11	1,070	13	279	27	0	319	62	303	310	33	64	772	3	80	2,244
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,572	124	2,696	77	2,399	336	310	3,122	344	4,645	4,204	371	91	9,655	443	6,041	21,957
Bulk Terminal	20,161	234	20,395	301	891	136	838	2,166	59	1,794	3,983	98	0	5,934	0	2,306	30,801
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Total	22,733	358	23,091	378	3,290	472	1,148	5,288	403	6,440	8,187	469	91	15,590	443	8,364	52,776
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	157	0	157	0	55	0	49	104	155	1,084	388	9	0	1,636	0	281	2,178
Total	157	0	157	0	55	0	49	104	155	1,084	388	9	0	1,636	0	281	2,178
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	7	117	124	0	142	0	1	143	136	1,265	340	16	0	1,757	0	102	2,126
Total	7	117	124	0	142	0	1	143	136	1,265	340	16	0	1,757	0	102	2,126
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	22	29	51	0	175	0	172	347	32	1,273	99	105	0	1,509	8	275	2,190
Bulk Terminal	765	21	786	35	156	14	0	205	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	38	1,056
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	197
Total	787	50	837	35	331	14	172	552	229	1,273	99	132	0	1,733	8	313	3,443

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	105	373	478	0	47	0	39	86	0	284	97	0	0	381	8	50	1,003
Neutral	585	390	975	0	568	0	471	1,039	0	1,860	1,131	53	0	3,044	70	594	5,722
Other	700	164	864	0	157	0	155	312	31	2,352	244	154	0	2,781	7	108	4,072
Bulk Terminals	843	229	1,072	16	502	19	78	615	46	19	179	62	4	310	1	635	2,633
Total	2,233	1,156	3,389	16	1,274	19	743	2,052	77	4,515	1,651	269	4	6,516	86	1,387	13,430
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	0	41	41	0	0	0	17	17	23	27	10	1	0	61	0	0	119
Total	0	41	41	0	0	0	17	17	23	27	10	1	0	61	0	0	119
Wax, Crystalline--Fully Refined																	
Refinery	10	29	39	0	40	0	25	65	0	68	156	0	0	224	6	43	377
Total	10	29	39	0	40	0	25	65	0	68	156	0	0	224	6	43	377
Wax, Crystalline--Other																	
Refinery	5	70	75	0	1	0	4	5	0	149	0	0	0	149	0	26	255
Total	5	70	75	0	1	0	4	5	0	149	0	0	0	149	0	26	255
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	959	0	959	0	580	178	673	1,431	0	142	434	192	0	768	546	1,736	5,440
Total	959	0	959	0	580	178	673	1,431	0	142	434	192	0	768	546	1,736	5,440
Asphalt																	
Refinery	1,694	178	1,872	258	1,873	1,150	1,166	4,447	465	433	787	874	107	2,666	1,688	1,793	12,466
Bulk Terminal	2,149	341	2,490	135	1,015	454	212	1,816	0	0	131	100	0	231	0	389	4,926
Total	3,843	519	4,362	393	2,888	1,604	1,378	6,263	465	433	918	974	107	2,897	1,688	2,182	17,392
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	21	0	3	24	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	37	67
Total	0	0	0	0	21	0	3	24	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	37	67
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	429	39	468	1	85	15	15	116	89	587	264	78	0	1,018	0	282	1,884
Bulk Terminal	30	0	30	0	19	3	3	25	0	98	12	20	0	130	0	90	275
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	48	0	0	0	81	0	0	81
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	3	50	1,246	1	29	(s)	1,327	1	0	1,331
Total	459	39	498	1	107	18	18	144	172	1,979	277	127	(s)	2,556	1	372	3,571
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	215,698	--	--	--	--	272,024	--	--	--	--	--	716,985	29,687	173,034	1,407,429

1 Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.
2 Includes 33861 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
-- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to				From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	2,913	0	14,663
Petroleum Products	7,253	517	0	2,384	5,102	2,450	0	79,861	24,958	0	2,023	1,403	159	1,196	21	0	99
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	0	1,035	0	0	370	22	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	19	0	745	1,709	77	0	1,967	4,345	0	0	43	137	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,180	0	0	1,060	1,755	1,495	0	45,081	11,902	0	918	599	0	789	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,917	0	0	390	1,052	891	0	18,391	6,884	0	519	398	0	527	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,263	0	0	670	703	604	0	26,690	5,018	0	399	201	0	262	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	496	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	139	0	0	0	68	0	0	392	50	0	203	20	0	72	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	113	0	0	102	54	659	0	8,399	1,944	0	205	4	0	83	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	436	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,753	0	0	169	518	193	0	17,001	3,064	0	387	367	0	252	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,753	0	0	169	518	193	0	16,882	3,064	0	387	367	0	252	0	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	315	0	106	495	0	0	3,518	384	0	165	0	0	0	21	0	5
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	50	30	0	20	34	0	0	147	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	275	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	145	0	62	30	0	0	498	267	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	54
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	228	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	76	0	0	103	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Total All Products	7,253	517	0	2,384	5,102	2,450	0	80,276	26,155	0	2,023	1,403	159	1,196	2,934	0	14,762

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	363	0	0	1,035	0	0	370	22	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	745	1,709	77	1,854	4,345	0	0	43	137	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	749	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,891	849	1,755	1,495	35,033	10,992	0	918	599	0	789
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,174	337	1,052	891	14,414	6,392	0	519	398	0	527
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,717	512	703	604	20,619	4,600	0	399	201	0	262
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	26	0	185	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	68	0	313	50	0	203	20	0	72
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	29	76	54	659	5,592	1,817	0	205	4	0	83
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	205	252	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,080	151	518	193	14,160	2,733	0	387	367	0	252
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,080	151	518	193	14,160	2,733	0	387	367	0	252
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,000	1,821	4,467	2,450	57,157	22,242	0	1,713	1,403	159	1,196

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	415	0	1,197	0	2,913	0	14,663
Petroleum Products	2,253	517	0	563	635	0	22,704	1,230	5,633	15,841	2,716	310	21	0	99
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	19	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	0	1,320	0	31	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,289	0	0	211	0	0	10,048	154	1,322	8,572	910	0	0	0	0
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	33	34	429	46	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	139	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	84	0	0	26	0	0	2,807	597	212	1,998	127	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	20	0	0	231	113	94	24	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	673	0	0	18	0	0	2,841	78	593	2,170	331	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	315	0	106	495	0	3,518	216	1,336	1,966	384	165	21	0	5
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	50	30	0	20	34	0	147	0	84	63	91	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	10	0	0	275	24	167	84	65	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	145	0	62	30	0	498	6	384	108	267	145	0	0	54
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	90	0	0	228	0	8	220	441	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	76	0	103	9	79	15	23	0	0	0	40
Total	2,253	517	0	563	635	0	23,119	1,230	6,048	15,841	3,913	310	2,934	0	14,762

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,328	0	3,328	1,197	0	1,197	14,663	1,612	13,051	0	0	0	0	17,576	-17,576
Petroleum Products	82,266	7,770	74,496	33,614	9,936	23,678	5,877	106,842	-100,965	2,450	2,758	-308	3,219	120	3,099
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,405	363	1,042	385	1,035	-650	0	392	-392	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,712	19	2,693	4,388	2,531	1,857	1,865	6,312	-4,447	77	180	-103	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,320	8	1,312	39	0	39	0	1,351	-1,351	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	749	0	749	0	749	-749	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,141	5,180	40,961	17,681	4,310	13,371	1,755	57,901	-56,146	1,495	1,388	107	1,707	0	1,707
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	18,781	2,917	15,864	10,199	2,333	7,866	1,052	25,794	-24,742	891	925	-34	1,046	0	1,046
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27,360	2,263	25,097	7,482	1,977	5,505	703	32,107	-31,404	604	463	141	661	0	661
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	496	0	496	231	26	205	0	727	-727	26	0	26	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	392	139	253	209	68	141	68	645	-577	0	92	-92	275	0	275
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,501	113	8,388	2,061	815	1,246	54	10,548	-10,494	659	87	572	288	0	288
Kerosene	456	10	446	262	20	242	0	688	-688	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,170	1,753	15,417	5,184	880	4,304	518	20,452	-19,934	193	619	-426	639	0	639
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	17,051	1,753	15,298	5,184	880	4,304	518	20,333	-19,815	193	619	-426	639	0	639
No. 4 Fuel Oil	119	0	119	0	0	0	0	119	-119	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	3,645	315	3,330	384	601	-217	815	4,067	-3,252	0	0	0	165	26	139
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	167	80	87	141	54	87	64	238	-174	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	285	0	285	65	10	55	0	340	-340	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	560	145	415	267	92	175	229	910	-681	0	0	0	145	54	91
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	318	0	318	441	90	351	0	669	-669	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	103	8	95	103	76	27	124	206	-82	0	0	0	0	40	-40
Total All Products	85,594	7,770	77,824	34,811	9,936	24,875	20,540	108,454	-87,914	2,450	2,758	-308	3,219	17,696	-14,477

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	4	4	0	–2	0	0	–2	39	270	–227	62	217	361	16	102	481
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	51	0	0	308	0	0	312
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	11	0	0	0	0	11	16	0	32
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	51	1	217	290	0	28	318
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	5	25
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	–7	0	0	–7	0	0	–329	61	0	–268	0	69	–206
Residual Fuel Oil	3,400	232	3,632	13	1,498	302	557	2,370	691	7,046	6,974	500	68	15,279	281	9,667	31,229
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	412	32	444	0	49	0	0	49	125	546	31	102	9	813	–1	275	1,580
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	625	1	626	0	41	0	139	180	24	111	32	108	0	275	109	1,217	2,407
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,560	0	1,560	13	479	0	333	825	433	1,976	1,202	182	7	3,800	77	1,387	7,649
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	282	199	481	0	660	139	58	857	103	402	1,020	0	52	1,577	67	6,253	9,235
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	521	0	521	0	269	163	27	459	6	4,011	4,689	108	0	8,814	29	535	10,358

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	7	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	69	83	3	0	155	0	0	164
Bulk Terminal	391	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	392
Total	391	7	398	0	2	0	0	2	0	69	83	4	0	156	0	0	556
No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	17	0	1	0	0	18	3	9	36
Bulk Terminal	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Total	27	0	27	0	6	0	0	6	17	0	1	0	0	18	3	9	63
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	38	234	76	3	64	415	0	19	451
Bulk Terminal	241	0	241	0	253	27	0	280	0	0	92	0	0	92	0	0	613
Total	241	0	241	0	270	27	0	297	38	234	168	3	64	507	0	19	1,064
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	10
Bulk Terminal	353	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	383
Total	353	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	33	393
No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	26	0	84	0	19	103
Bulk Terminal	47	4	51	13	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Total	47	4	51	13	1	0	0	14	0	0	58	26	0	84	0	19	168
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	28	28	0	24	0	6	30	109	240	26	21	29	425	88	596	1,167
Bulk Terminal	2,958	0	2,958	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	1,663	7	0	1,670	0	19	4,670
Total	2,958	28	2,986	0	47	0	6	53	109	240	1,689	28	29	2,095	88	615	5,837
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	542	4	546	0	234	3	10	247	7	421	23	124	0	575	28	1,025	2,421
Bulk Terminal	1,538	0	1,538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1,540
Total	2,080	4	2,084	0	234	3	10	247	7	421	25	124	0	577	28	1,025	3,961
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,116	0	1,116	77	722	0	153	952	183	1,306	1,497	145	2	3,133	10	546	5,757
Bulk Terminal	4,076	83	4,159	257	431	10	131	829	59	632	180	0	0	871	0	240	6,099
Total	5,192	83	5,275	334	1,153	10	284	1,781	242	1,938	1,677	145	2	4,004	10	786	11,856
Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	503	92	595	0	640	196	134	970	35	241	534	0	60	870	82	3,469	5,986
Bulk Terminal	2,195	135	2,330	44	338	75	580	1,037	0	136	410	0	0	546	0	1,489	5,402
Total	2,698	227	2,925	44	978	271	714	2,007	35	377	944	0	60	1,416	82	4,958	11,388
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	411	0	411	0	779	137	7	923	10	2,437	2,124	81	0	4,652	235	405	6,626
Bulk Terminal	9,394	16	9,410	0	99	51	127	277	0	1,026	1,728	91	0	2,845	0	558	13,090
Total	9,805	16	9,821	0	878	188	134	1,200	10	3,463	3,852	172	0	7,497	235	963	19,716
Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil 0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	1,691	0	0	0	0	0	1,691
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,691	0	0	0	0	0	1,691
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	3	0	0	313	0	0	316
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	208	0	631	0	1,537	0	2,377
Subtotal Other OPEC	211	5	631	313	1,537	0	2,697
Other							
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	220	0	0	0	0	220
Bahamas	222	0	0	229	998	0	1,449
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	679	0	0	0	0	0	679
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	37	0	628	2	9	0	676
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	345	0	345
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	3,379	0	3,379
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	194	0	0	194
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	396	1,292	625	858	0	3,171
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	228	146	0	270	0	644
Other Eastern Hemisphere	607	114	0	176	0	0	897
Subtotal Other	1,545	957	2,065	1,227	5,910	(s)	11,703
Other							
Total Imports	3,447	962	2,696	1,540	7,447	(s)	16,091

(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**2,767**	**843**	**1,859**	**1,361**	**5,896**	**0**	**12,725**
Delaware	0	0	0	0	215	0	215
Florida	0	0	293	190	1,884	0	2,367
Georgia	0	0	0	0	63	0	63
Maine	0	0	0	0	410	0	410
Maryland	0	0	104	72	101	0	277
Massachusetts	0	0	0	123	887	0	1,010
New Jersey	1,001	230	255	0	820	0	2,307
New York	1,558	470	906	471	203	0	3,608
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	333	0	333
Pennsylvania	202	143	0	398	83	0	827
South Carolina	5	0	0	107	228	0	340
Virginia	0	0	300	0	669	0	969
PAD District II	**0**	**0**	**200**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**211**
Illinois	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Michigan	0	0	106	0	0	0	106
North Dakota	0	0	0	2	9	0	11
Ohio	0	0	48	0	0	0	48
PAD District III	**680**	**0**	**631**	**0**	**1,542**	**0**	**2,853**
Louisiana	475	0	144	0	1,197	0	1,817
Texas	204	0	487	0	345	0	1,036
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	(s)	**119**	**6**	**176**	**0**	(s)	**302**
Hawaii	(s)	119	0	176	0	0	295
Washington	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
All PAD Districts	**3,447**	**962**	**2,696**	**1,540**	**7,447**	(s)	**16,091**

(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group, CH-(CH)n-OH. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5.5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported in the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

- Domestic—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

    1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

    2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 10-percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil and water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneous products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- Finished Leaded Gasoline—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon **or** more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Finished Unleaded Gasoline—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Gasohol—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less than 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon. C_3H_8, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and ASTM Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

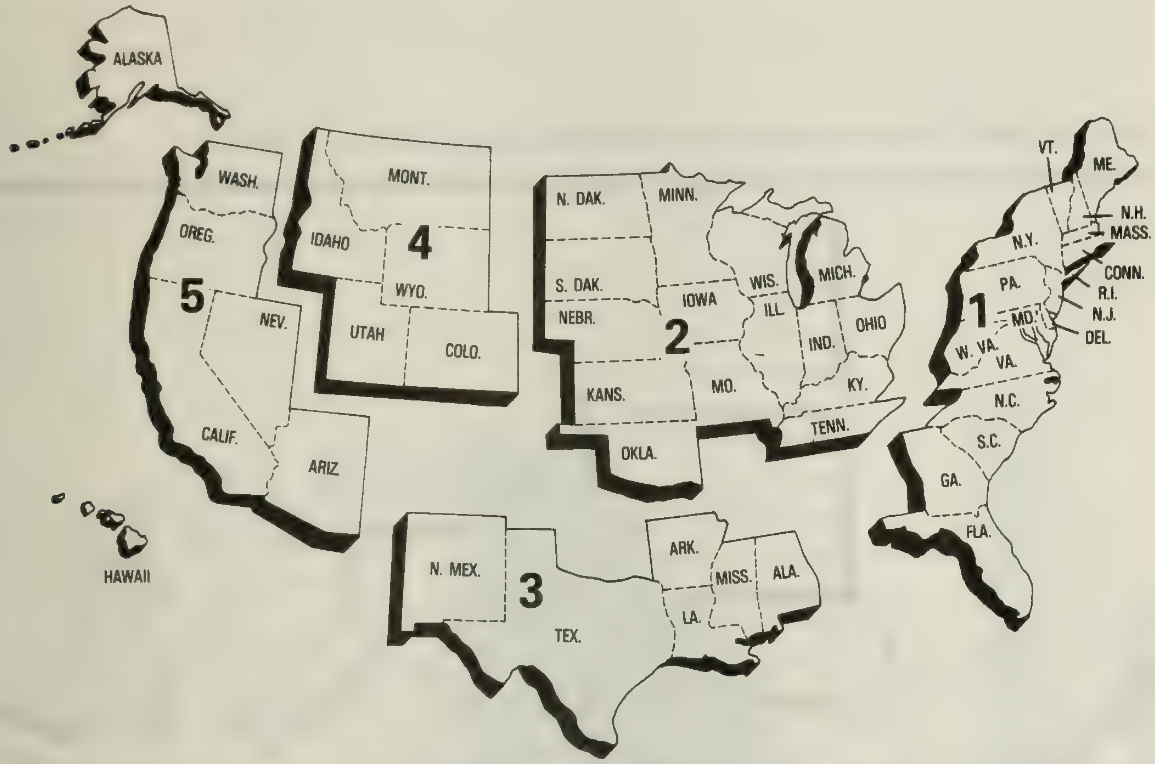
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

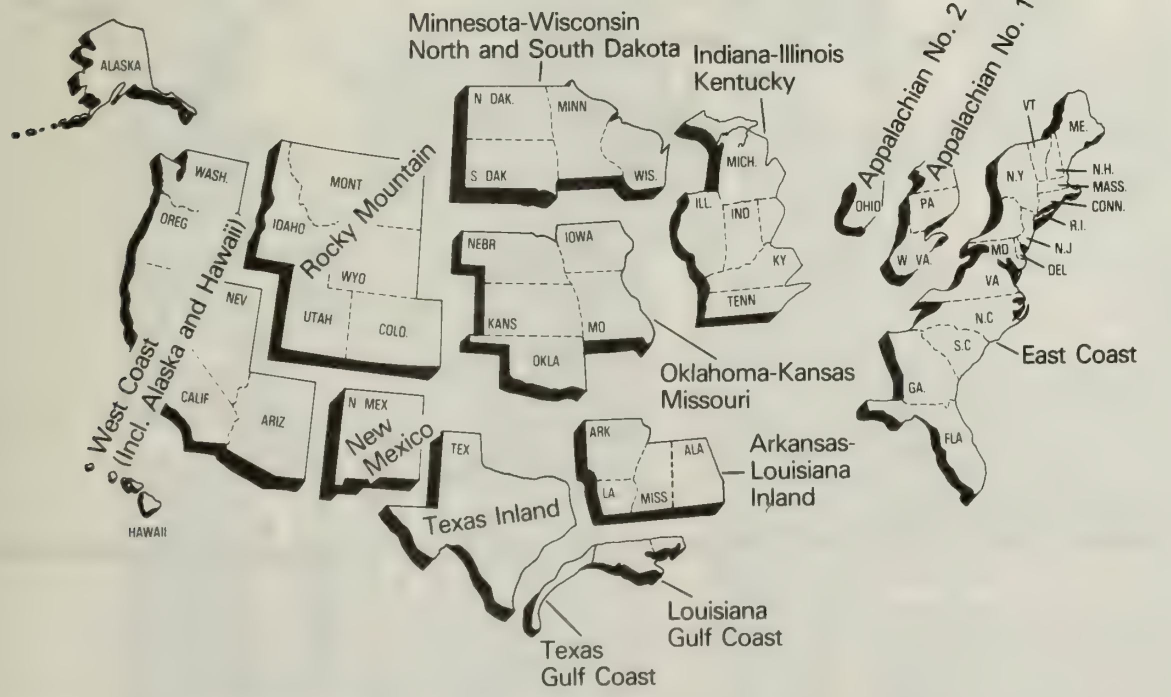
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PA Districts

PAD District	Refining District
I	**East Coast**—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Sout Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State o Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and al counties east thereof.
	Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New Yor not included in the East Coast District.
II	**Appalachian #2**—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Mario Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, an that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nort Dakota, and South Dakota.
	Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
III	**Texas Inland**—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.
	Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jaspe Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fo Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patrici Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.
	Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelle Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Ston George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobi and Baldwin.
	North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisian Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.
	New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.
IV	**Rocky Mountain**—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	**West Coast**—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

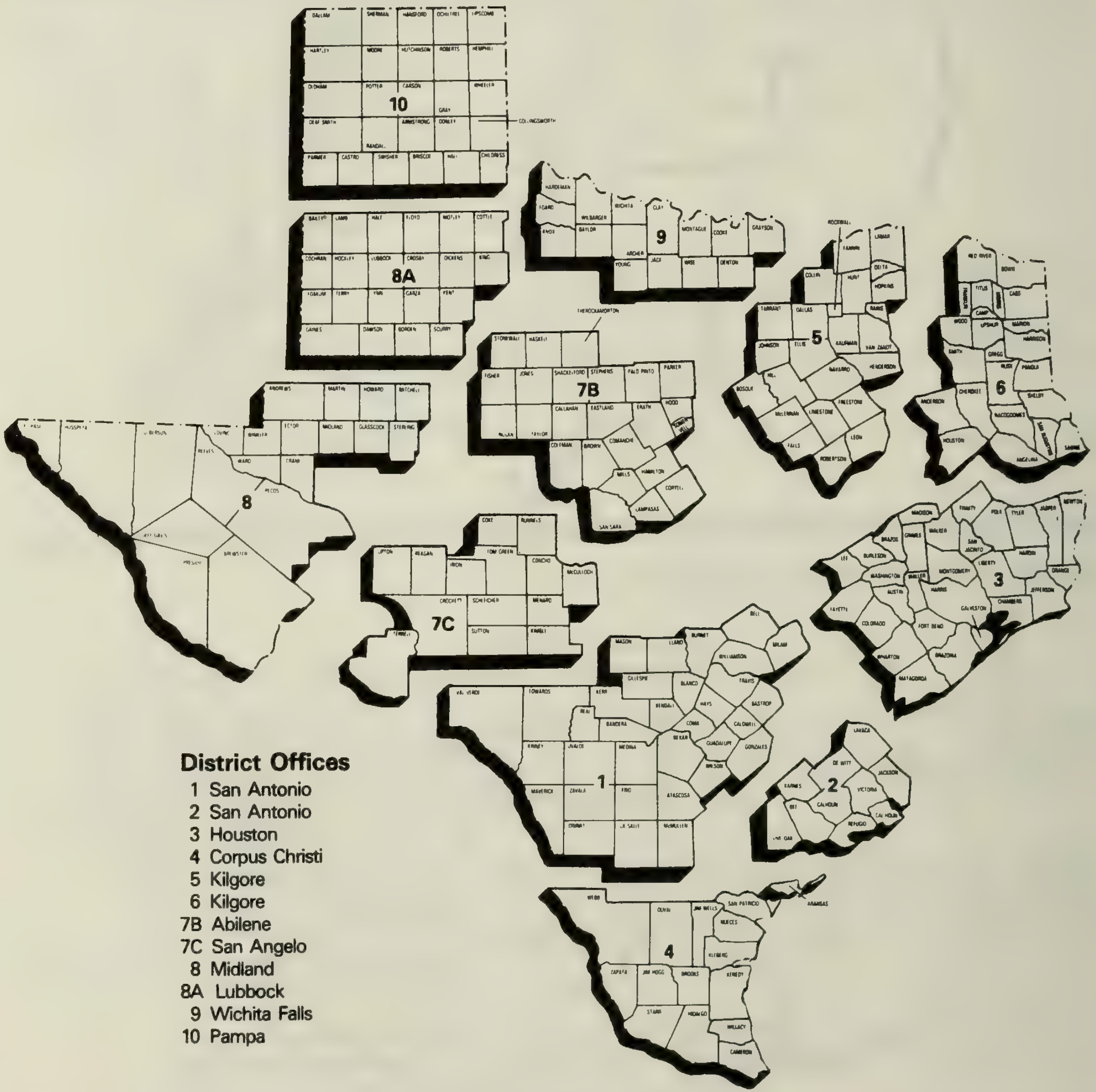
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



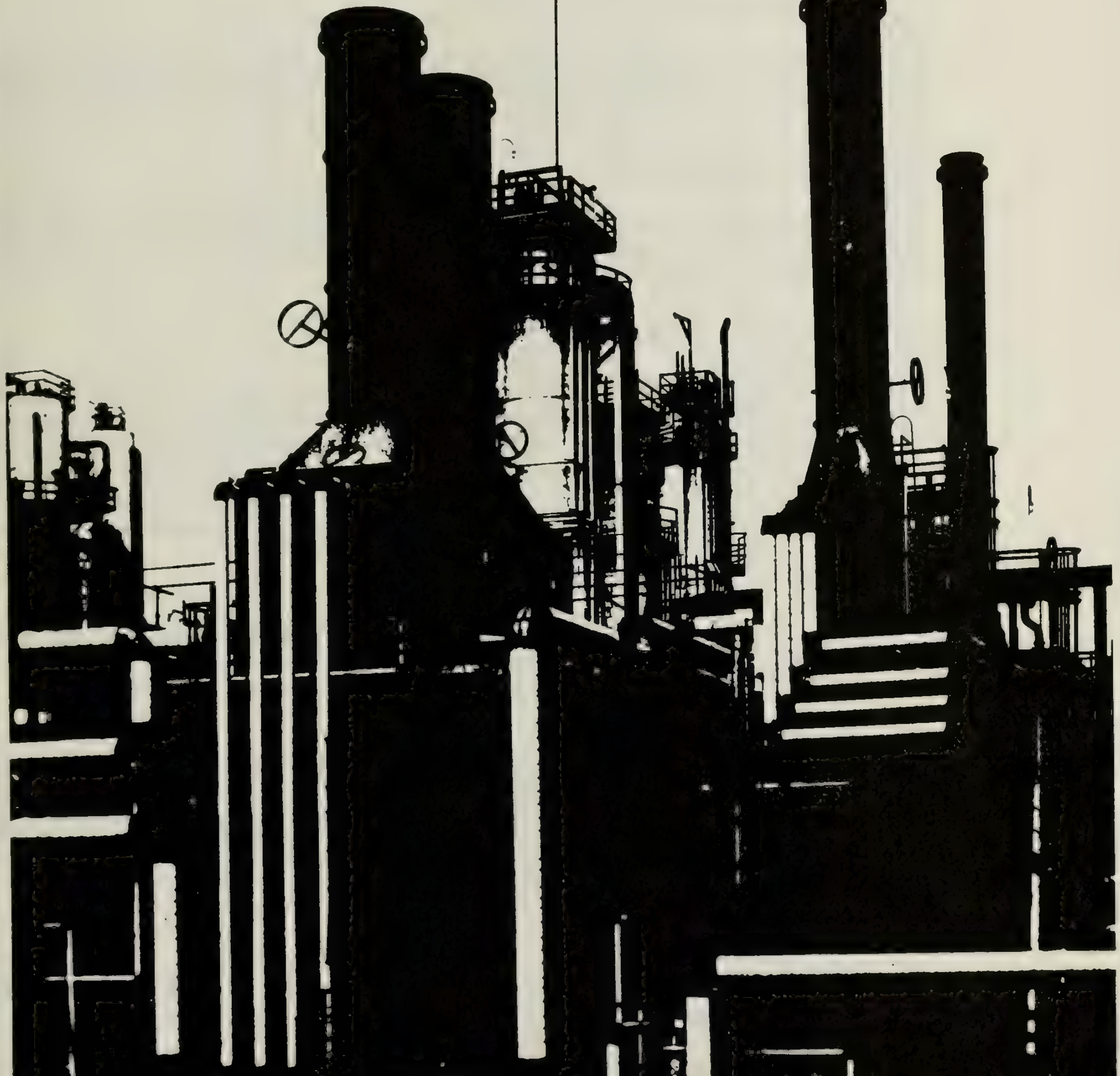
District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
7B Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA–64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducted by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production and storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Almanac* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and by making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls through possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA–64 are shown by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report month. Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of the aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result of telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, and identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includes checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month changes (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls are made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA–87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA–87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA–88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA–89); and th

EIA-64

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D.C. 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93 275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law

Report Type B 1 0
EIA Company Identification Number. ☐☐☐☐☐☐
Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month) ☐☐☐☐ Mo Yr
Zip Code of Plant Location ☐☐☐☐☐
If Resubmission, Insert X in Block ☐
For DOE Use Only ☐
Form Approved
OMB No **1905-0109**
Plant Name ______________________

Section 1. Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To: Fractionating Facility (e)	Storage Facility (f)	Refinery (g)	Chemical Plant (h)	Other (i)	Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
______________													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operations and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of the Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA–87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA–88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA–89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA–90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journal* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends in Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and the annual survey EIA–177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA–87, are shown by the example presented below. Th EIA–88 and EIA–89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA–90 collects data on crude oi stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to b postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made t nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list i maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For thes companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stock value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Th value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event tha previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates i necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All companie that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedit processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data fo companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of companie that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance action Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type: B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Report Period: ☐☐☐☐
Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES

(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc plants Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components, aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	051							
Jet fuel Naphtha-type	211							
Kerosene-type	213							
Kerosene (incl range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil Less No 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022	X						X
Road oil	031							
Still gas Petrochemical feedstock use	042	X						X
Other use	044	X						X
Ethane and/or ethylene Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha – less than 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	822							
Other oils – over 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	824							
Other finished products Non fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (Inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA–161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA–162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA–163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA–165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–161 through EIA–164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA–60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA–161: Uses the EIA–87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA–162: Uses the EIA–88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA–163: Based on the EIA–89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA–164: Uses the EIA–90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA–165: Uses the ERA–60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companie until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of th report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's dat are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA–60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA–60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P–133–M–O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA–60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA–60 and P–133–M–O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA–60/P–133–M–O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA–60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM–145) and Export (EM–522 and EM–594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501– 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAD District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.6 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974–1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA–170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA–170 and EIA–89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel and residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy of principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecessor of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5–7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lower

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

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[1] *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA–0292, June 1981.

[2] Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft,* (Silver Spring, Maryland: February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *An Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual [b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA-23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

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[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d] From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

[e] From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f] From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA–60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA–87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

[c] Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

[d] Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM–245–X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e] Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA–90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520–2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e] From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.* Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

# Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a] Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

[c] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual,* as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement.* The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

---

[1] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084-7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630-6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389-7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831-7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301-7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607-6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187-7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886-7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313-7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823-6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350-7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824-6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105-7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426-7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016-7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956-7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966-7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,925

[1] FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual.* The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 **Crude Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 **Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 **Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 **Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane** statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska," "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA–60.

- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natura gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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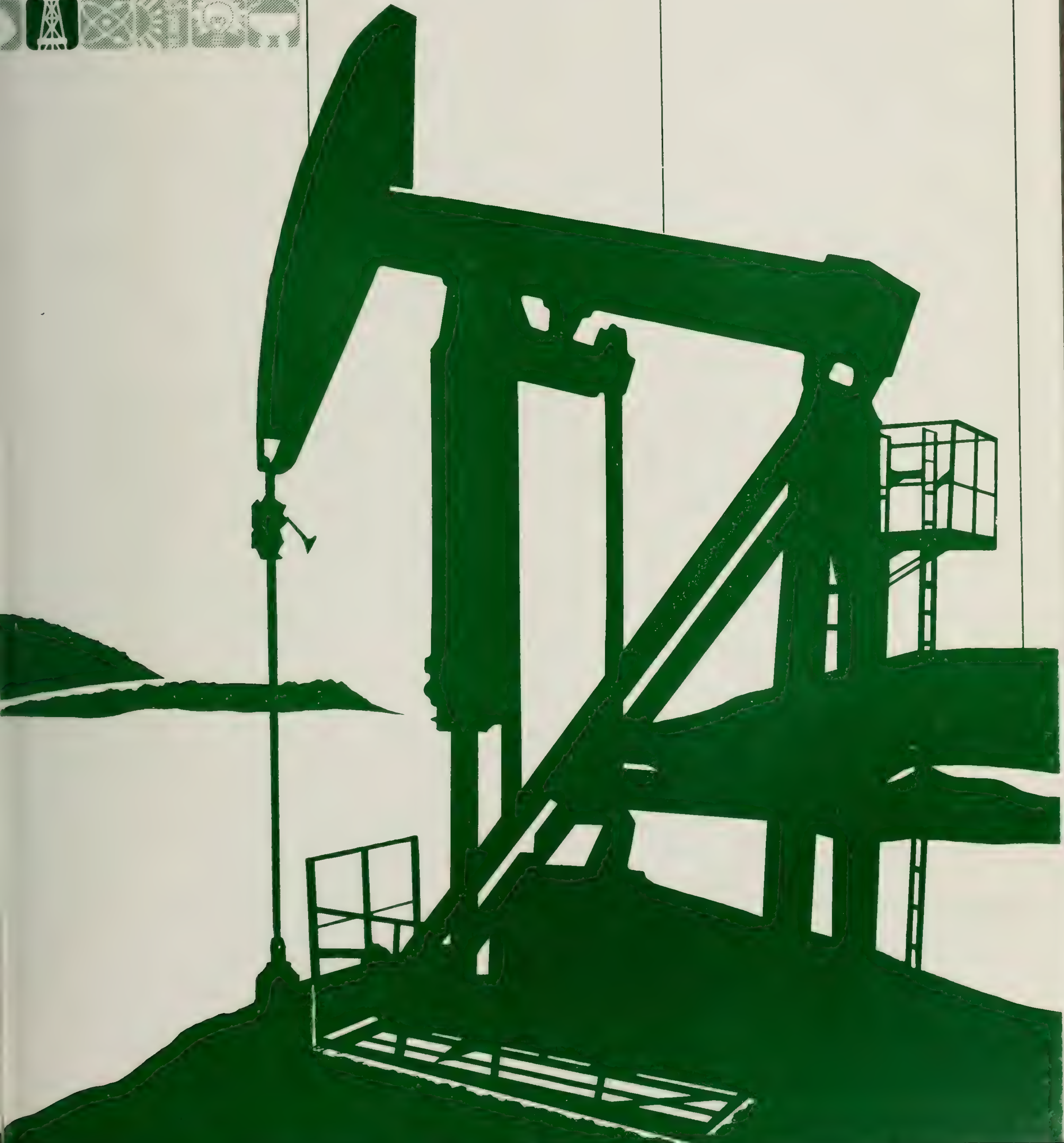

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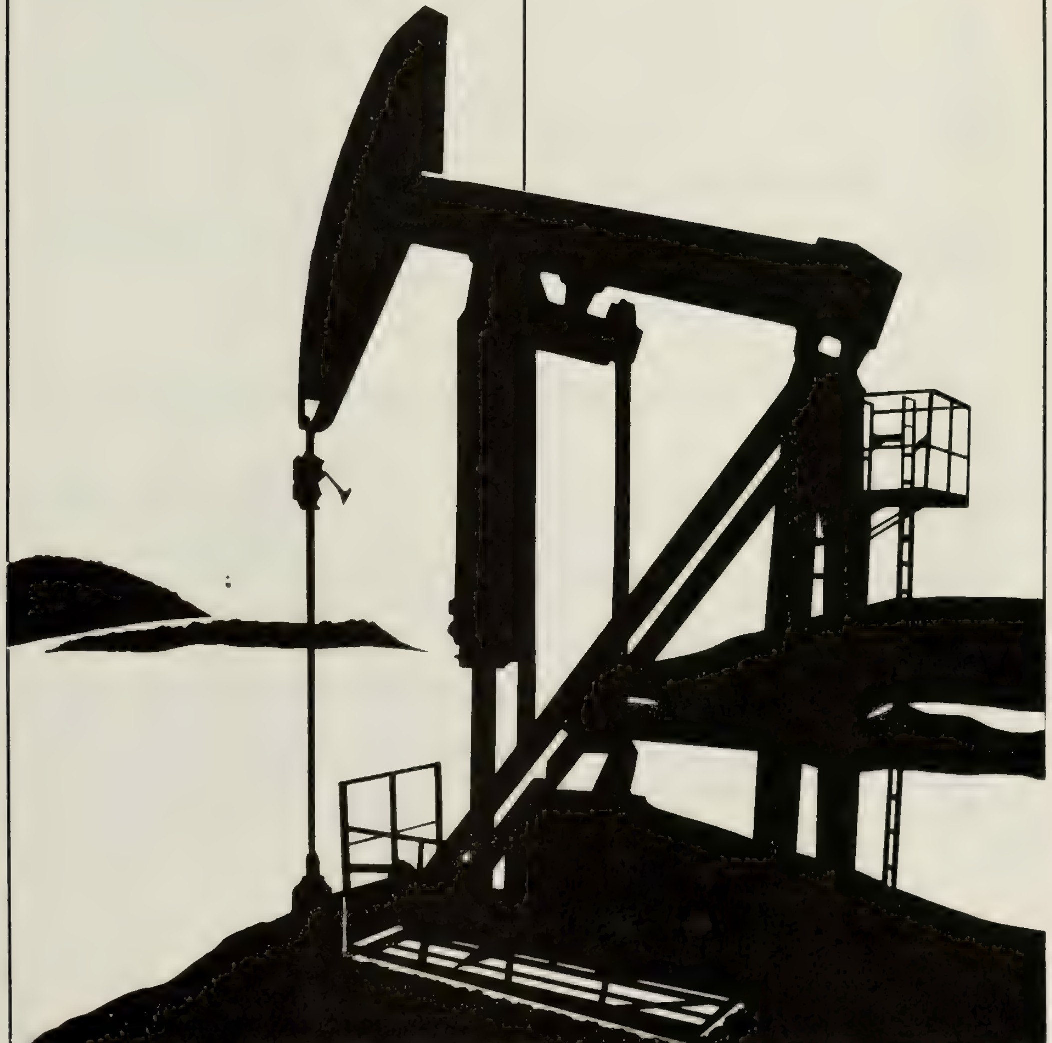

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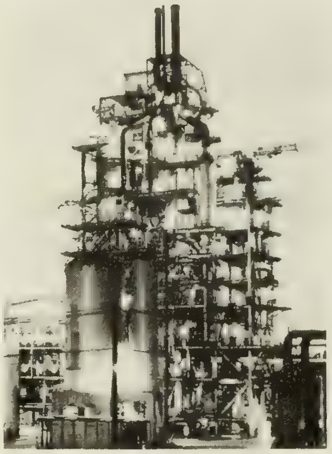

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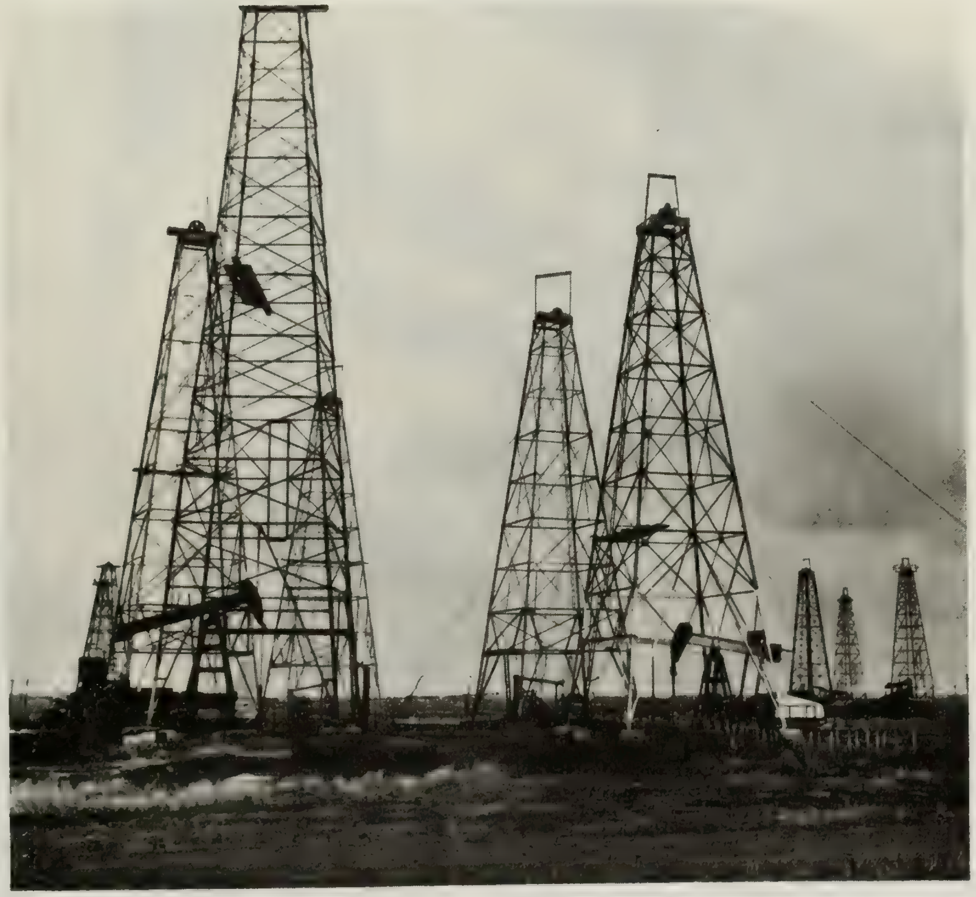

Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary

Average volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	October			Cumulative January Through October		
	1982	1981	% Change	1982	1981	% Change
Total Product Supplied	15.2	15.8	−4.0	15.3	16.0	−4.7
Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.6	−1.1	6.5	6.6	−0.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.8	−7.5	2.7	2.8	−4.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	1.9	−24.7	1.7	2.1	−18.1
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.9	12.1	−1.5	11.8	12.5	−5.5
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.2	10.2	−0.04	10.2	10.2	−0.03
Net Imports[1]	4.2	5.2	−19.5	4.2	5.5	−23.0
Net Crude Oil Imports[2]	3.3	3.7	−12.0	3.1	4.0	−22.4
SPR Imports	0.2	0.5	−53.4	0.2	0.3	−36.5
Net Product Imports	0.7	1.1	−31.2	1.0	1.2	−22.2
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal[2]	0.08	−0.26	—	0.10	0.05	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	0.30	0.48	—	0.34	0.10	—

Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)	1982	1981	% Change
Crude Oil[2]	355	364	−2.5
Motor Gasoline[3]	228	236	−3.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	165	201	−17.8
Residual Fuel Oil	62	80	−22.7
Total Product	793	906	−12.5
SPR	285	215	32.5
Total	1,432	1,485	−3.5

[1] Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

[2] Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

[3] Including blending components.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. October 1982 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export estimates which are September 1982 monthly values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1982.

Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves

Although domestic petroleum industry drilling increased dramatically in 1980 and 1981, there were no significant increases in domestic crude oil production or proved domestic crude oil reserves (see Figure 1).[1] The increased drilling activity has held production stable and almost stopped the decline of proved reserves.

Drilling activity has decreased in 1982 following the crude oil price decline that started in mid-1981. The Energy Information Administration (EIA), therefore, expects that crude oil production will decline during 1983 by about 110 thousand barrels per day from its projected 1982 level to average 8.5 million barrels per day (see Table 1). With crude oil production declining, net petroleum imports during 1983 are expected to be 750 thousand barrels per day above their projected average for 1982. The expected increase in imports will result from increasing domestic petroleum consumption and decreasing petroleum stock withdrawals.

Domestic crude oil production is expected to continue to decline through 1985. This trend could be reversed by an increased pace of discovery and development of oil fields and more extensive implementation of improved technology for enhanced oil recovery (EOR). Increases in wellhead crude oil prices would stimulate both exploration activity and increased use of EOR techniques.

Table 1. Supply and Disposition of Petroleum
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Projections[1]		
	1982	1983	Change
Consumption[1, 3]	15,500	15,770	+270
Supply			
Production			
Crude Oil	8,590	8,480	−110
Natural Gas Liquids	1,550	1,580	+30
Total Production[2]	10,700	10,620	−80
Primary Stock Withdrawals (+) or Additions (−)			
Non SPR[1, 4]	350	30	−320
SPR Crude Oil[4]	−180	−190	−10
Net Imports[1]	4,560	5,310	+750

Notes for Table 1:

[1] Includes crude oil and petroleum products.

[2] Includes processing gain.

[3] Measured as product supplied.

[4] SPR stands for Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Note: Supply totals do not equal consumption totals because of a 70 thousand barrels per day discrepancy factor in the 1982 estimates (See *Short-Term Energy Outlook* for explanation).

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (82/3Q), Washington, D.C., August 1982. Table 5. Quarterly Supply and Disposition of Petroleum: Base Case.

Trends in Drilling Activity

Following the 1973-74 oil embargo and its associated price increases, the total number of oil wells completed began increasing at a moderate rate. Following the phased decontrol of crude oil prices beginning in early 1979 and complete decontrol in early 1981, drilling increased dramatically. Ninety-four percent more oil wells (37,671 wells) were completed during 1981 than during 1979. When crude oil prices began to drop in mid-1981, the economic impetus for this high level of drilling activity was reduced. The effect of the price drop became apparent later in the year (see Figure 2). The number of crews engaged in seismic exploration peaked at 744 in September 1981, and the number of rotary rigs in operation peaked at 4,520 in December. Both have dropped steadily during 1982. By September 1982, the number of rotary rigs had fallen to pre-1980 levels.

The reported monthly rate of well completions[2] peaked at over 8,000 completions during May 1982 and then declined 25 percent by August.[3] The apparent time lag between the peak in the number of rigs and the peak in the number of wells completed is due both to de-

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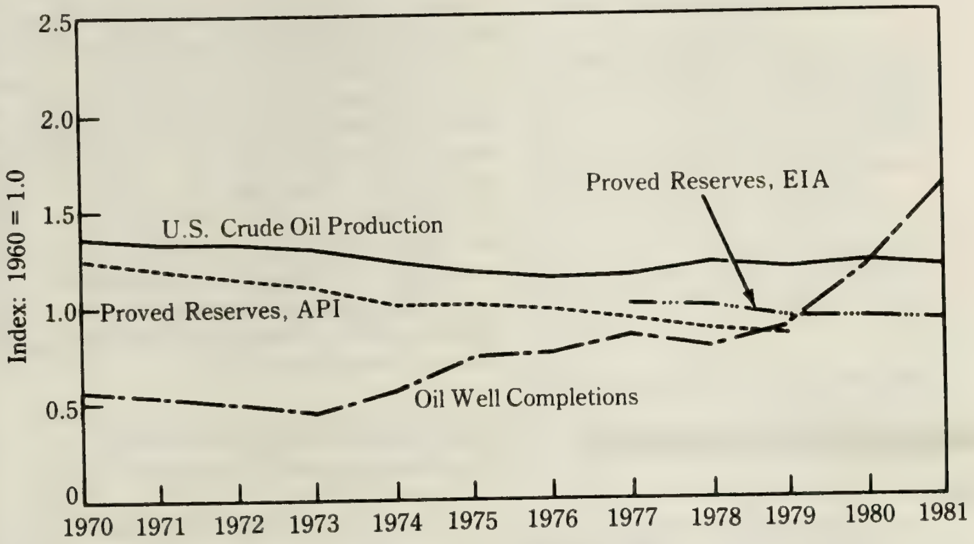
[1] EIA began making annual reserve estimates starting with the end of 1977. After EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API) had operated in parallel for three years, API dropped its reserve estimation program. During the three years of parallel operation, the EIA estimates averaged 10.2 percent higher than the API estimates.

[2] Includes oil well completions, gas well completions, and dry holes. Oil wells were 48 percent of the total wells drilled in 1981, gas wells were 23 percent, and dry holes were 29 percent.

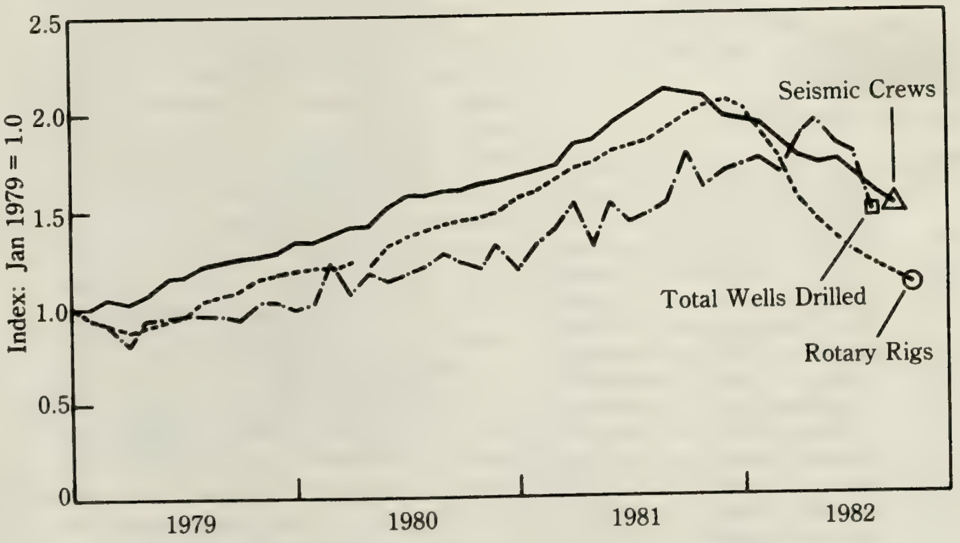
[3] American Petroleum Institute series seasonally adjusted using the U.S. Bureau of the Census X-11 method. Data reported for the first 2 months of each quarter cover 4 weeks of drilling activity; data for the last month of the quarter cover 5 weeks of drilling activity. The seasonally adjusted series was used because it helps to smooth false variation caused by unequal report months.

Figure 1. Crude Oil Production, Reserves, and Oil Well Completions



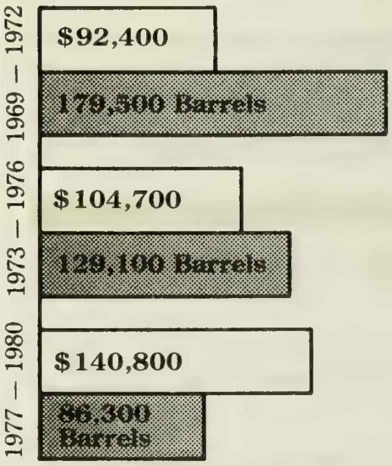
Sources:
- Oil Well Completions: American Petroleum Institute, *Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics for the U.S.,* 1970-1981.
- Proved Reserves: American Petroleum Institute, *Reserves of Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids in the U.S. and Canada,* 1970-1979; Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids Reserves,* 1977-1981.
- Crude Oil Production: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* 1970-1976; Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* July 1982.

Figure 2. Rotary Rigs, Seismic Crews, and Total Wells Drilled



Sources:
- Total Wells Drilled: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report,* Series seasonally adjusted using the Bureau of the Census X-11 method.
- Rotary Rigs: Hughes Tool Company, *Rotary Rigs Running — By State,* January 1979-September 1981.
- Seismic Crews: Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "SEG News Release," January 1979-September 1982.

Figure 3. Reserves Added vs Cost[1] per Oil Well Completion



[1]Cost in 1972 constant dollars.

Sources:
- Oil Well Completions: American Petroleum Institute, *Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics for the U.S.*, 1969-1981.
- Reserves Added: American Petroleum Institute, *Reserves of Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids in the U.S. and Canada*, 1969-1976; Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves*, 1977-1981.
- Cost per Oil Well Completion: American Petroleum Institute, Independent Petroleum Association of America, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, *Joint Association Survey of the U.S. Oil and Gas Producing Industry*, 1969-1980.

lays from the end of drilling to the completion of wells and to delays of several months or more in reporting completions.

Offshore activity is particularly interesting. Any future giant oil finds are more likely to occur in offshore than in onshore areas.[4] Offshore seismic exploration continued to increase after onshore exploration began to decline in 1981. At the same time, the number of offshore rotary rigs in operation has held steady. One reason for this continued activity is that offshore operations are usually performed under long term contracts and, therefore, respond more slowly to changing events.

Impact of Drilling on Production and Reserves

During the last decade, the nature of drilling activity has changed because of economic and geologic factors. Many of the new oil fields discovered in recent years have been deeper, more remote, or in less prolific geologic formations. They also have tended to be smaller and are generally expected to have shorter productive lives than the older, larger fields.

This pattern is predictable because large, accessible fields tend to be discovered first, and fields less costly to produce tend to be developed first. Some indications of this pattern are shown in Figure 3. The drilling cost in constant dollars per well has increased, while the reserves added per well have decreased. High oil prices fueled these trends. When oil prices began to drop, the high costs and low return contributed to the 1982 decline in drilling activity.

The current tendency to discover smaller, costlier oil fields also affects the relationship between reserves and production. The results of exploration (new fields, new reservoirs, and extensions to reservoirs) have a relatively quick impact on reserves, but the impact on production is spread over several years. Oil field development has a more immediate impact on production.

As oil prices and drilling costs rose, development drilling increased faster than exploratory drilling. Exploratory wells drilled fell from 28 percent of the total wells drilled in 1973 to 19 percent in 1981.[5] This relative emphasis on development drilling has helped to maintain domestic production while reserves have fallen. The ratio of reserves to production has fallen steadily since 1975. Increases in infill drilling of older oil fields have been an important part of the development drilling. Infill drilling has the immediate effect of increasing production but affects reserve estimates only slightly. It, therefore, shortens the expected productive life of an oil field because a fixed amount of reserves is being produced at a faster rate.

Recent Trends in Production and Reserves

Despite a record amount of drilling in 1981, additions to proved crude oil reserves did not keep pace with production, as they did in 1980. The last year that additions exceeded production was 1970, when the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska was added to the reserve accounts. During 1981, crude oil reserves decreased by 380 million barrels to 29.4 billion barrels; this decrease was partially offset by a 340 million barrel increase in natural gas liquids reserves which were estimated to be 7.1 billion barrels.[6] Offshore reserves have been increasing for the last four years, countering the national trend. Both offshore reserves and production were over 10 percent of the national totals during 1981.

Crude oil production has been virtually stable since 1978, first because of the increase in production from Alaska's North Slope and later because the increased development drilling arrested the production decline in the lower-48 states (see Figure 4). Alaskan production rose from less than 200 thousand barrels per day during 1976 to about 1.6 million barrels per day during 1980 and

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[4] Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Estimates of Undiscovered Recoverable Conventional Resources of Oil and Gas in the United States*, Geological Survey Circular 860 (Washington, D.C., 1981).

[5] American Petroleum Institute, *Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics for the United States* (Washington, D.C. 1973-1981).

[6] Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves*, 1981, Table 1. EIA began making annual reserve estimates for natural gas liquids starting with the end of 1979. Please note that lease condensate is counted with crude oil in estimating production (about 5 percent of crude production in 1981) but with natural gas liquids in estimating reserves.

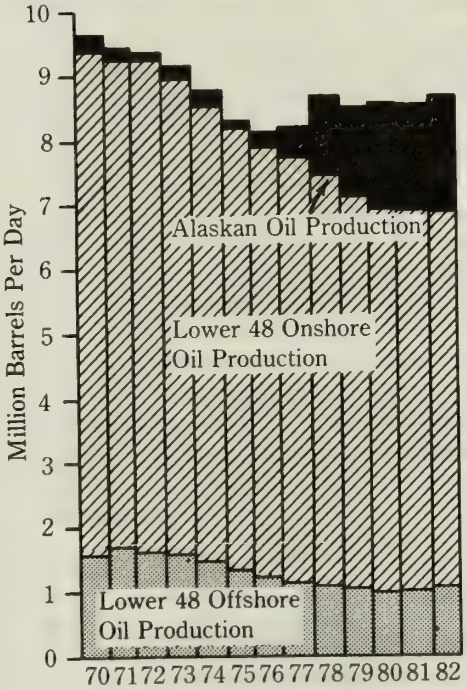
otes for Table 2:
'reliminary data for first six months of
982.
ncludes offshore production of 1037
ousand barrels per day for 1980; 1034
ousand barrels per day for 1981; and
072 thousand barrels per day for the
rst 6 months of 1982.
lote: Totals may not equal sum of com-
onents due to independent rounding.
ources: Energy Information Adminis-
ration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Pe-*
***roleum Statement, Annual*, 1980; EIA,**
'etroleum Supply Annual*, 1981; EIA, *Pe-
***roleum Supply Monthly*, May-October**
982.

1981. An additional 100 thousand barrels per day from the Kuparuk River field on the North Slope came on stream in January 1982.

Production from the lower-48 states fell from 9.0 million barrels per day in 1973 to 7.0 million barrels per day in 1980. It has held steady at about 7.0 million barrels per day through 1981 and the first 6 months of 1982 (see Table 2). Production declines in the older, oil producing States, such as Texas and Louisiana, have been balanced by such diverse means as enhanced oil recovery in California, new field discoveries in North Dakota, and small field development throughout the Midwest.

- Texas production, moderated by infill and extension drilling in older fields and some new finds, has declined steadily at an annual average rate of 3 percent for several years.

Figure 4. U.S. Crude Oil Production 1970-1982



Sources: • Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1970-1976; Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1977-1980; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May — October 1982.

- Louisiana production has declined at a 4 percent annual average rate for several years. Louisiana has a high proportion of offshore production. These offshore reservoirs generally offer less opportunity for secondary recovery and have a high decline rate.
- California production increased 8 percent in 1981 after remaining stable since 1977. Continued development of production from the Federal offshore fields and enhanced recovery of heavy oils contributed to the increase.
- North Dakota production increased 13 percent in 1981. The increase resulted principally from development of the Williston Basin.
- In 1981, development of small fields contributed to a 3-percent production increase in Oklahoma, as well as to increases in a number of other producing States in the Midwest.

Short-Term Prospects for Crude Oil Production

EIA's short-term projections indicate that U.S. crude oil production will decline by about 110 thousand barrels per day during 1983 from its projected 1982 level (See Table 1). These projections rely on the assumption that recent production patterns will continue. Current expectations of what crude oil prices

Table 2. Production of Crude Oil[1] (Including Lease Condensate)

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

State or Region	Oil Production		
	1980	1981	1982[1]
Lower 48 States, Total	6,980	6,962	6,952
California	975	1,055	1,093
Colorado	81	83	86
Florida	117	95	74
Kansas	164	180	192
Louisiana	1,282	1,231	1,232
Michigan	92	89	86
Mississippi	98	94	98
Montana	81	84	85
New Mexico	206	196	195
North Dakota	110	124	123
Oklahoma	410	422	435
Texas	2,671	2,589	2,544
Wyoming	345	358	353
Other States	348	362	356
Alaska	1,617	1,609	1,699
United States, Total[2]	8,597	8,572	8,651

will be in the near future have little effect on the projections of crude oil production.

The production of natural gas liquids[7] is expected to increase by 30 thousand barrels per day during 1983, partially offsetting the decline in crude oil production. Total petroleum liquids (the sum of crude oil and natural gas plant liquids) production is therefore expected to decline by 80 thousand barrels per day.

During 1983, domestic consumption of petroleum products is projected to increase by about 270 thousand barrels per day to 15.8 million barrels per day due in large part to increased economic activity. (The U.S. Gross National Product is assumed to increase 3 percent during 1983.) The increase in consumption would be larger were it not for continuing long-term responses to previous increases in petroleum prices.

U.S. primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), have declined in 1982. This stock withdrawal helped depress the level of net imports of crude oil and petroleum products in 1982. Because total petroleum stocks are currently lower than in the past, stock withdrawals are expected to average only 30 thousand barrels per day in 1983. The fill rate of the SPR is expected to increase slightly from 180 thousand barrels per day in 1982 to 190 thousand barrels per day in 1983.

The decrease in stock withdrawals, the increase in consumption, and the 80 thousand barrel a day decrease in domestic petroleum production all contribute to an expected increase of 750 thousand barrels per day in net imports of petroleum in 1983.

Longer-Term Prospects for Crude Oil Production

Crude oil production is expected to decline at least through 1985.[8] Reversal of this trend depends in part on increasing the rate at which new fields are discovered and on development of unconventional sources of oil.

The ratio of proved reserves to production has been falling due to the decline of reserves in old fields and the shorter expected productive life of the ne fields being found. As the ratio fall new fields must be found and develope at an increasing rate to maintain pr duction. Higher crude oil prices will b necessary to stimulate accelerated de velopment in the face of rising costs.

Many new field discoveries are expecte from offshore areas. Many of the une plored offshore basins are on Alaska' North Slope. Although the basic tec nology is available to explore, develo and transport oil and gas in mos Alaskan and Arctic areas, requirement for further technological developmen and lead times of 5 to 10 years mea most new Alaskan areas will not be pr ducing until the 1990's, even if explora tion is begun now.

Reversal of the expected decline in crud oil production will also depend on in creasing production from enhanced oi recovery and other unconventiona sources of oil. This will require develop ment of new technology and highe crude oil prices. Such unconventiona sources as synthetic crude oil and oi shale are not expected to contribut much before 1990.

Currently available EOR technique such as steam injection are, however, in creasingly being applied to oilfields EOR has grown from about 2 percent o U.S. production in 1973 to over 4 per cent of U.S. production in 1982.[9] EO projects using chemical, gaseous, o combustion in situ methods have bee encouraged by a provision of the Crud Oil Windfall Profit Tax enacted in Apri 1980. This provision gives a subsidy fo initiating an EOR project but not fo sustained EOR production.[10] EOR coul possibly boost the total recovery of oil in-place to 40 percent from the 30 per cent estimated for conventional recov ery.

Through the application of currentl commercial EOR techniques, an esti mated 18 billion barrels more may be re covered from known fields[11] than are currently counted in proved reserves. Improved EOR techniques could provide an even larger increase in reserves. These improved techniques may be expensive to apply, depending on the results of research efforts, and their implementation is likely to be spread over many years. Only the least expensive EOR techniques are likely to be used while oil prices stay at their current levels.

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[7] Does not include lease condensate.

[8] Energy Information Administration, U.S Department of Energy, *Annual Report t Congress*, *1981*, Vols 2 and 3, DOE/EIA 0173(80) (Washington, D.C., 1982).

[9] "Annual Survey of EOR Projects." *Oil an Gas Journal* (April 5, 1982).

[10] "Crude Oil Windfall Profits Tax Act o 1980," Public Law 96-223—April 2, 1980.

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[11] Bartlesville Energy Technology Center, U.S. Department of Energy, *Outlook for Enhanced Oil Recovery*, DOE/BETC/OP-82/4, by H.R. Johnson (Bartlesville, Oklahoma: June 1982).

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Explanation of Terms

Additions to Proved Reserves:

New Field Discoveries. The volumes of proved reserves of crude oil and/or natural gas discovered in new fields during the report year.

New Reservoir Discoveries in Old Fields: The volumes of proved reserves of crude oil and/or natural gas discovered during the report year in new reservoirs located in old fields.

Extensions: The reserves credited to a reservoir because of enlargement of its proved area. Normally, the ultimate size of newly discovered fields, or newly discovered reservoirs in old fields, is determined by information from wells drilled in years subsequent to discovery. When such wells add to the proved area of a previously discovered reservoir, the increase in proved reserves is classified as an extension.

Revisions: Changes to earlier estimates, either positive or negative, resulting from new information, except for an increase in proved acreage (extension). Revisions for a given report year also include increases of proved reserves associated with the installation of improved recovery techniques or equipment.

Basin. A sedimentary segment of the earth's crust which has been downwarped, usually for a considerable time. The sediments in such basins increase in thickness toward the center of the basin.

Conventional Oil Recovery. The recovery of liquid hydrocarbons obtained by natural reservoir energy or by natural reservoir energy augmented by the injection of water or natural gas.

Enhanced Oil Recovery. The commercial or experimental recovery of liquid hydrocarbons by augmenting the natural reservoir energy by thermal, chemical, or gaseous (other than natural gas) methods. It is usually used after substantial depletion of the reservoir by conventional methods.

Field. An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on, or related to, the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition.

Proved Reserves of Crude Oil. The estimated quantities of all liquids defined as crude oil, excluding lease condensate, which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved Reserves of Natural Gas Liquids. The estimated quantities of all lease condensate and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Reservoir. A porous and permeable underground formation containing an individual and separate natural accumulation of producible hydrocarbons (oil and/or gas) which is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is characterized by a single natural pressure system.

Rotary Rig. A machine, used for drilling wells, that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Well Completion. The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. Installation may take place any time after a well is drilled.

Wells:

Development Well. A development well is a well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Exploratory Well. A well drilled to: (1) find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area; (2) find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir; or (3) extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Infill well. A development well drilled or completed between known producing wells for the purpose of increasing production and/or ultimate recovery in a known reservoir.

Dry Hole. An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

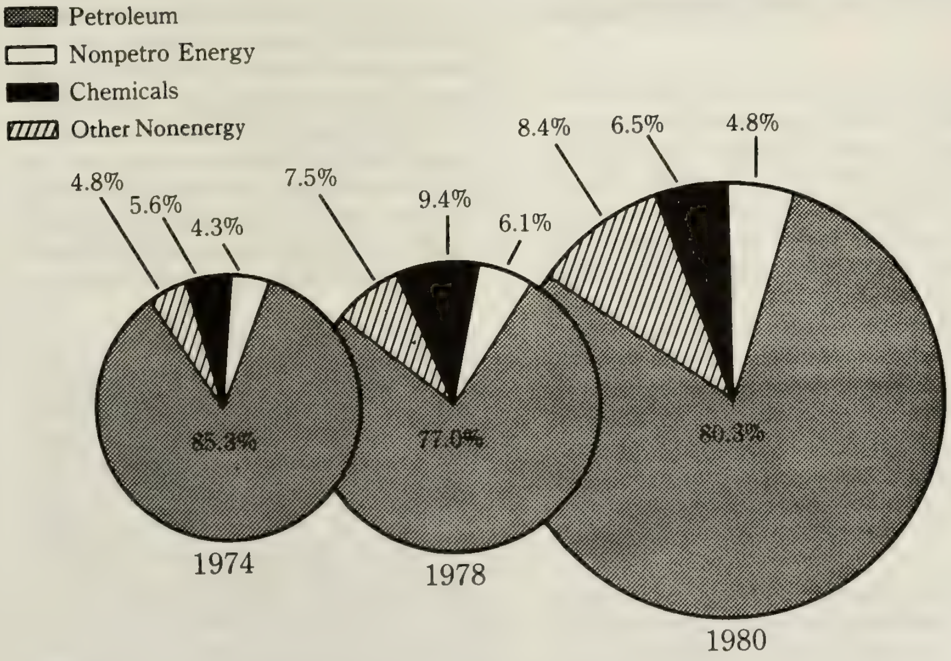
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-80

During the 1960's, a period of stable or declining real energy prices, major U.S. energy companies experienced strong growth as worldwide demand for petroleum doubled. In this era, the U.S. economy and other economies throughout the world became more dependent on petroleum to serve their energy needs.

The sudden escalation of petroleum prices as a result of the Arab oil embargo in late 1973 reversed this process. This price shock and altered price expectations which resulted from it posed serious planning problems for all significant energy users and producers. At the outset, energy producers were in some measure beneficiaries of the price upheaval as profits tended to rise with escalating prices. At the same time, however, they served markets where uncertainties were substantially heightened. They could no longer count on stable prices and growing demand. The increasingly overt political mechanisms guiding the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) crude oil pricing and domestic regulatory actions complicated decisionmaking regarding investments in exploration and development.

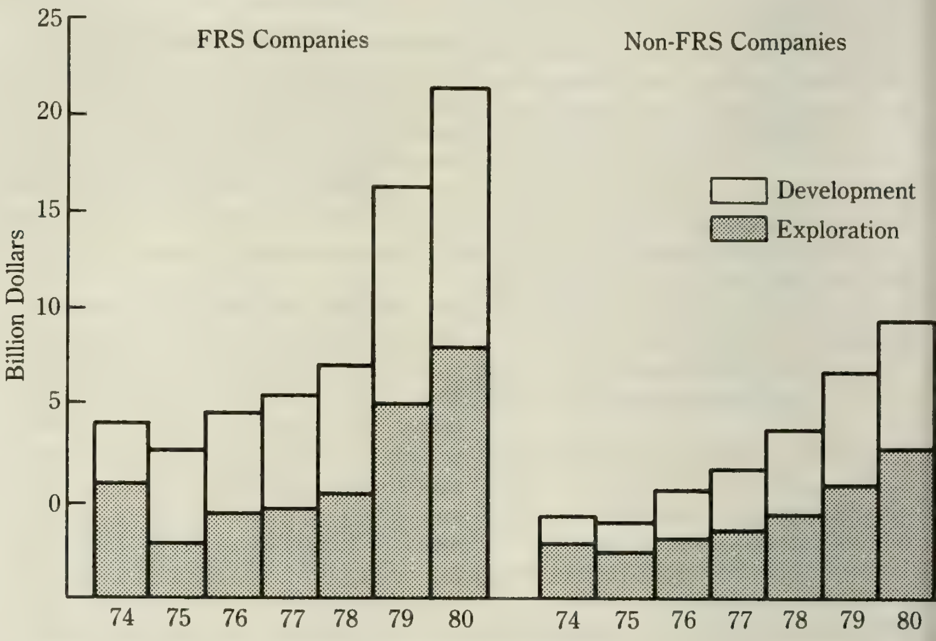
Clearly, under the high price umbrella dictated by OPEC, many previously uneconomic development areas became attractive, but an increased search for additional oil and gas supplies entailed the assumption of new risks. Within the United States, risk taking was complicated by price controls on crude oil and refined products. At the same time, growth potential for petroleum product demand was undermined. Thus, long-run profit and investment expansion in petroleum became potentially less attractive. For many corporations seeking to sustain long-term growth, a search for promising alternative investment outlets was undertaken. In short, the price upheavals of the 1970's disturbed energy markets as profit expectations and uncertainties across a range of ac-

Figure 5. Composition of Additions to Property, Plant, and Equipment[1] for FRS Companies



[1] Excludes Nontraceable Expenditures. Areas Are Proportional to 1974 Expenditures.

Figure 6. Domestic Exploration and Development Expenditures



Source: • Non-FRS Values Were Obtained by Subtracting FRS Values from Annual U.S. Totals Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas,* Ta 3 for 1974 to 1979, Table 5 for 1980.

tivities were altered. A host of corporate decisions were made to reorient operations to the new market circumstances.

Many aspects of the adjustment efforts and of the consequent performance of major U.S. energy companies in the postembargo era are addressed in a recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) report.[1] The information presented in this report is taken from the data base of EIA's Financial Reporting System (FRS) covering 26 major energy companies for the years 1974-80. Some highlights of that report are presented below.

As a group, FRS companies are large enterprises. Even before energy supply became a national concern, most of their names were familiar.[2] Between 1974 and 1980 their prominence increased. At the beginning of 1974, 4 FRS companies were in the top 10, and 7 were in the top 20 of *Fortune's* listing of the 500 largest U.S. companies[3] (ranked by sales). By the end of 1980, the top 10 of the *Fortune* listing contained 6 FRS companies, and 13 of the top 20 were FRS companies.[4]

Substantial capital expenditures su ported this growth. In 1974, new inves ment for the group as a whole total $19 billion. In each subsequent ye spending increased, with especial large gains in 1979 and 1980. In the la ter year, the capital budget for FI companies exceeded $47 billion.

With the onset of the "energy crisis considerable speculation attended t probable future course of energy co pany investment. While some observe expected substantial efforts by maj energy companies to spearhead nonp troleum energy development, othe

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[1] Energy Information Administration, U. Department of Energy, *Energy Compa Development Patterns in the Postembar Era, Vols. 1 and 2,* October 1982.

[2] Amerada Hess, American Petrofina, As land, Atlantic Richfield, Burlington Nort ern, Cities Service, Coastal, Conoco, Exxo Getty Oil, Gulf Oil, Kerr-McGee, Maratho Mobil, Occidental, Phillips Petroleum, Sh Oil, Standard Oil of California, Standard Company (Indiana), Standard Oil Compa (Ohio), Sun Company, Superior, Tenne Texaco, Union Oil of California, and Uni Pacific.

[3] *Fortune* (May 1975).

[4] *Fortune* (May 4, 1981).

Table 3. Composition of Gross Reserve Additions[1] and Exploration and Development Expenditures[2] for FRS Companies.

Reserve Additions and Expenditures	Onshore	Off-shore
	(percent)	
Reserve Additions		
1974-76	30.1	69.9
1975-77	34.3	65.7
1976-78	66.7	33.3
1977-79	62.7	37.3
1978-80	69.0	31.0
Expenditures		
1974-76	56.0	44.0
1975-77	62.2	37.8
1976-78	60.7	39.3
1977-79	61.9	38.1
1978-80	62.9	37.1

[1] Crude oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas on a crude oil equivalent basis. Gross Reserve Additions = End-of-year Reserves minus Beginning-of-year Reserves plus Annual Production.

[2] 3-year moving averages.

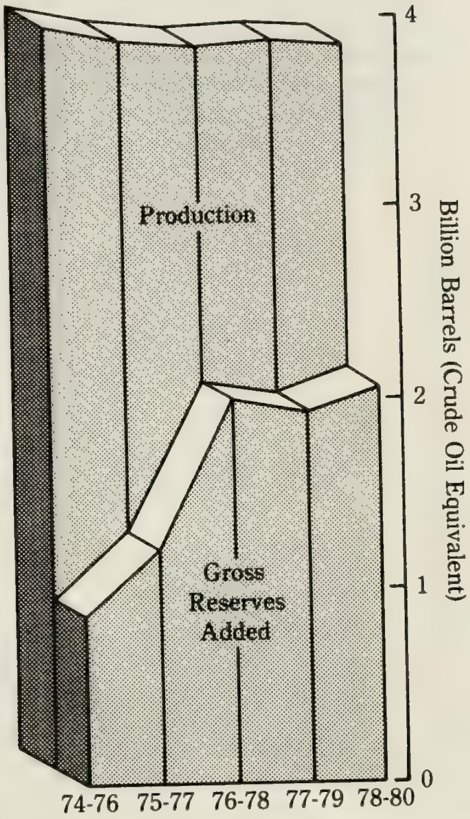
thought diversification beyond energy would assume great significance. Actual events indicate that some of each has happened. Efforts to diversify beyond petroleum were most evident in the 1974-78 period. Thereafter, investments were directed increasingly toward petroleum. Expenditures on oil and gas exploration more than doubled. All FRS companies redirected investment in this manner. While in 1978, 23 percent of all new investment was allocated to nonpetroleum or nonenergy activities, in 1980 the proportion had fallen to 20 percent (see Figure 5).

Domestic Exploration and Development

Almost all the growth in petroleum investment focused on finding and developing oil and gas reserves. Throughout most of the period, new investments in refining, marketing, and transportation rose little in absolute terms and steadily declined as a proportion of petroleum investment. In 1980, 79 percent of worldwide petroleum additions to property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) involved production assets, compared to 53 percent in 1975. In 1980, FRS exploration and development expenditures exceeded $37 billion, with $26 billion applied to U.S. operations and the balance in a variety of overseas areas. Annual spending for domestic exploration and development nearly tripled between 1974 and 1980 (see Figure 6). From 1974 to 1978, FRS company spending rose less rapidly than the domestic petroleum industry as a whole. However, the reverse was true for 1979 and 1980. As a result, the FRS companies' 1980 share of U.S. industry exploration and development expenditures (65 percent) was about the same as in 1974 (69 percent).

A significant portion of the FRS companies' domestic resource development efforts were directed toward offshore locales. These companies have accounted for the bulk of U.S. offshore exploration and development spending and reserve additions. During the 1977-80 period (the period for which data of requisite detail are available) these companies' share of U.S. offshore drilling and equipping costs was 66 percent while their share of offshore reserves (crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids on a crude oil equivalent basis) was 65 percent in 1980.

Figure 7. Gross Domestic Reserve Additions and Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Natural Gas for FRS Companies



Despite the FRS companies' prominence in offshore locales, offshore activities were of declining relative importance to FRS companies over the 1974-80 period. As Table 3 indicates, the offshore share of their exploration and development spending declined. An even sharper decline in the importance of offshore locales as a source of reserve additions is evident in Table 3. In part, these trends may reflect a shift in the relative availability of exploratory sites. FRS company holdings of offshore acreage rose slowly during most of the 1970's, while their total acreage holdings rose substantially.

Despite the growth in domestic exploration and development expenditures, reserve additions did not keep pace with production among the FRS companies over the 1974-80 period. However, as Figure 7 shows, the gap narrowed over the period. The gap should narrow further as the results of the FRS companies' sharply increased resource development efforts of the 1979-81 period are realized in the 1980's, together with projected flat levels of oil and gas production.

Foreign Exploration and Development

Foreign expenditures by FRS companies accounted for about one-third of their total petroleum investment between 1974 and 1980. As in the United States, the focus of spending during the period shifted toward exploration and development, mostly in areas outside of the Middle East. The bulk of foreign exploration and development investment was allocated to Canadian and North Sea development (see Figure 8). However, significant investment was made in West Africa, South America, and the Far East.

Figure 8. Foreign Exploration and Development Expenditures for FRS Companies by Geographical Area

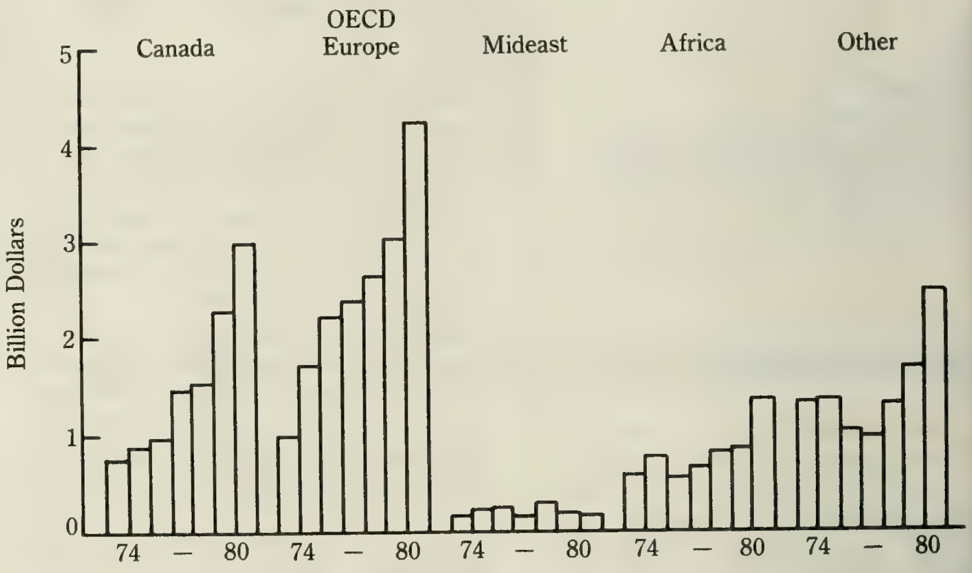
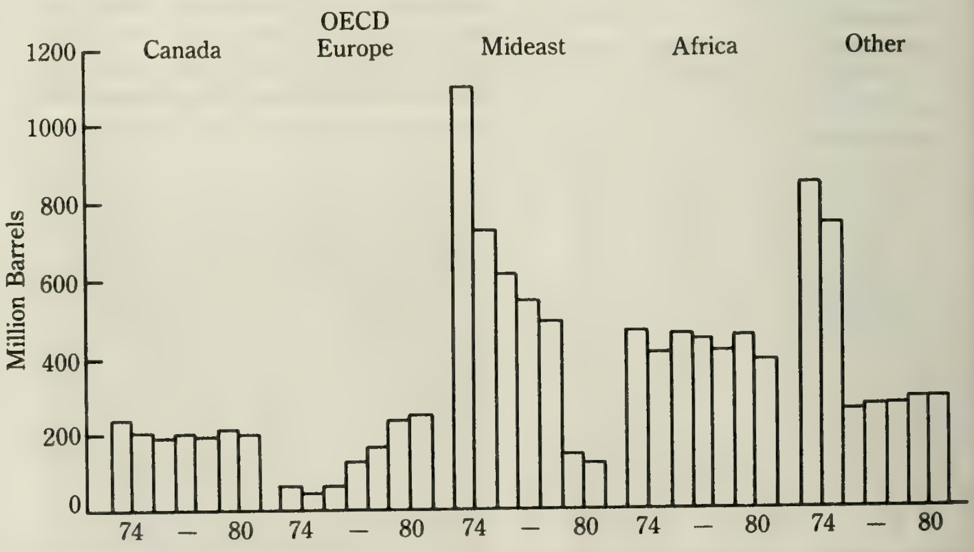


Figure 9. Geographical Composition of FRS Companies' Foreign Crude Oil Production



Geographical patterns of foreign crude oil production (net working interest plus production from agreements with producing countries) for FRS companies are illustrated in Figure 9. Both Canadian and African production by FRS companies fluctuated moderately over the 1974-80 period. FRS production from OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Europe (principally North Sea) grew steadily from about 60 million barrels in 1974 to nearly 250 million barrels in 1980. The FRS share of Western European production fell considerably during this period, however, as other companies' interest in this area expanded. Much of the production decline in "Other" areas (all areas of the non-U.S. free world not mentioned separately) in 1976 was the result of the nationalization of Exxon's production operations in Venezuela at the end of 1975.

Certainly the most dramatic change in geographic production patterns for FRS companies was the decline in ownership production in the Middle East over the 1974-80 period. Many of the producing countries in the Middle East, such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, increasingly obtained control of their own crude oil production.

Summary Statistics

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**1,074**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**-17**	**-145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	**1,392**
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**-290**	**130**	**16,058**	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August	10,301	8,701	1,543	– 440	4	14,838	1,407
	September*	10,306	R8,733	1,513	R252	R – 489	R14,921	R1,415
	October**	NA	*8,676*	NA	*– 142*	*295*	*15,186*	*1,432*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,670**	**NA**	**-77**	**336**	**15,287**	

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[3] Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.,

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
	August	5,156	3,820	1,336	858	304	554	4,298
	September*	R5,359	R3,603	R1,757	791	184	606	4,569
	October**	*4,992*	*3,651*	*1,340*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**4,998**	**3,474**	**1,525**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

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[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

[4] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[5] Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

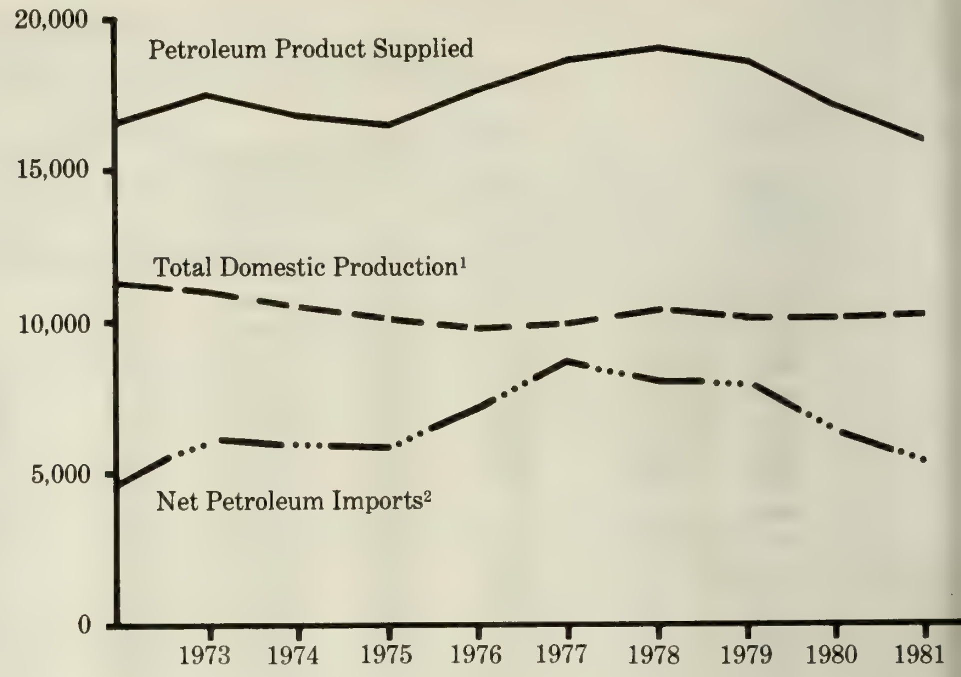
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

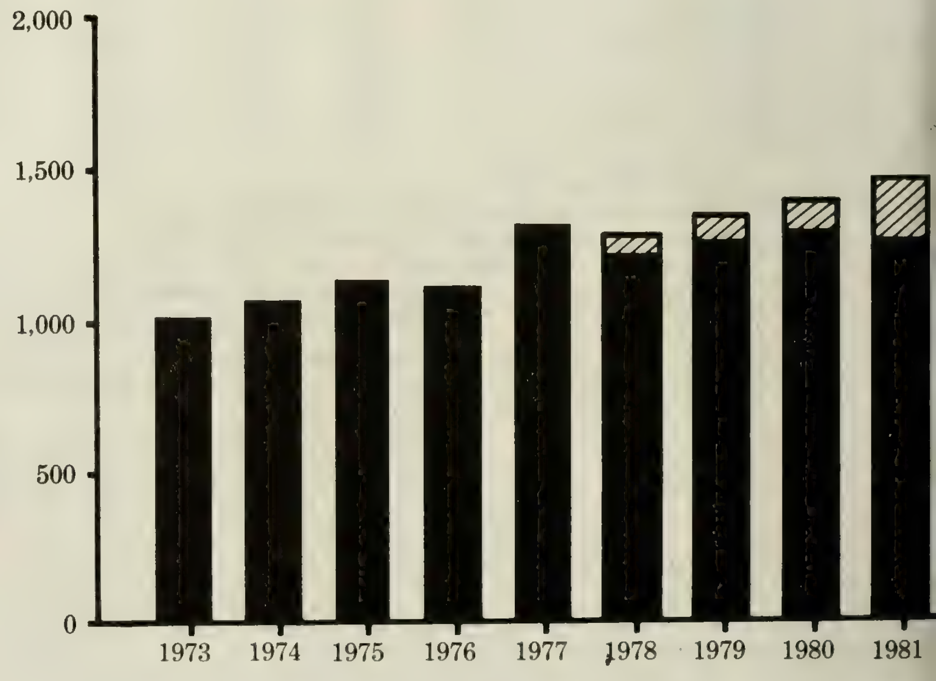


[1] Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



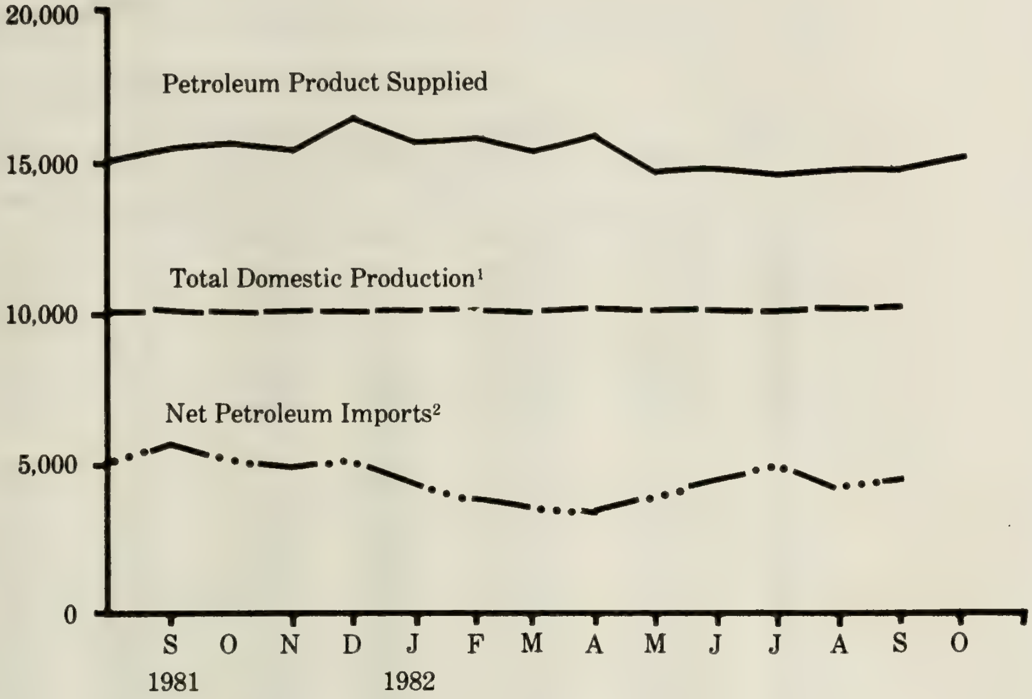
Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

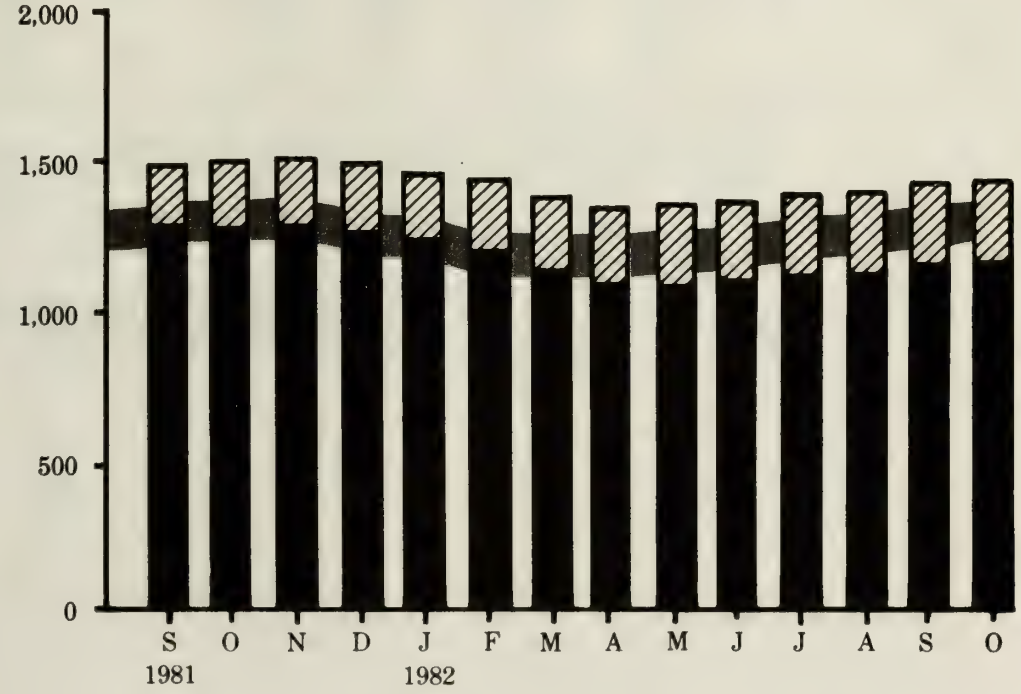


ncludes crude oil and natural gas plant roduction.

ncludes SPR imports.

ource table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum roducts Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



egend

- ▨ **SPR Crude Oil**
- ■ **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR**
- ■ **Average Stock Range¹**

verage stock range (excluding SPR) ased on 3 years of data. See xplanatory Note 2.5.

ource tables: "Crude Oil and etroleum Products Overview" and Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**3,244**		**11**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3,477**		**-62**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**4,105**		**-17**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**5,287**		**-39**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-20**	**-150**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-163**	**84**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-67**	**-81**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	**46**
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58
	August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	– 208	– 233
	September*	R8,733	R1,707	R3,603	R139	R3,463	– R143	R395
	October**	*8,676*	*1,677*	*3,651*	*211*	*3,440*	*– 223*	*81*
	AVERAGE	**8,670**	**1,701**	**3,474**	**167**	**3,307**	**179**	**102**

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3**	**-32**	**12,431**	**2**	**242**		**242**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**-25**	**-28**	**12,133**	**3**	**265**		**265**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**17**	**-30**	**12,442**	**6**	**271**		**271**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**77**	**-33**	**13,416**	**8**	**285**		**285**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**-6**	**-30**	**14,602**	**50**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**-57**	**-30**	**14,739**	**158**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**-11**	**-29**	**14,648**	**235**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**34**	**-28**	**13,481**	**287**	**466**	**108**	**358**
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	**83**	**-63**	**12,470**	**228**			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May	105	-65	11,801	262	609	261	348
	June	110	-67	12,498	94	607	264	343
	July	1	-63	12,447	229	612	267	345
	August	140	-59	11,858	304	625	274	352
	September*	-218	-59	R12,126	184	R618	278	R340
	October**	NA	NA	*11,878*	NA	639	*285*	*355*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,820**	**NA**			

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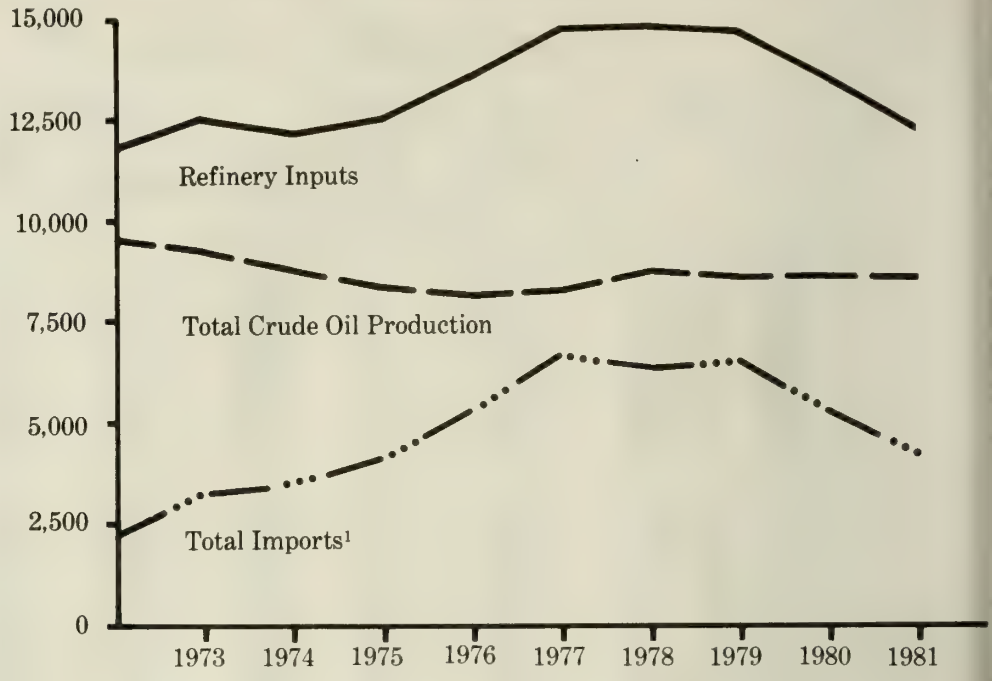
[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.
[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

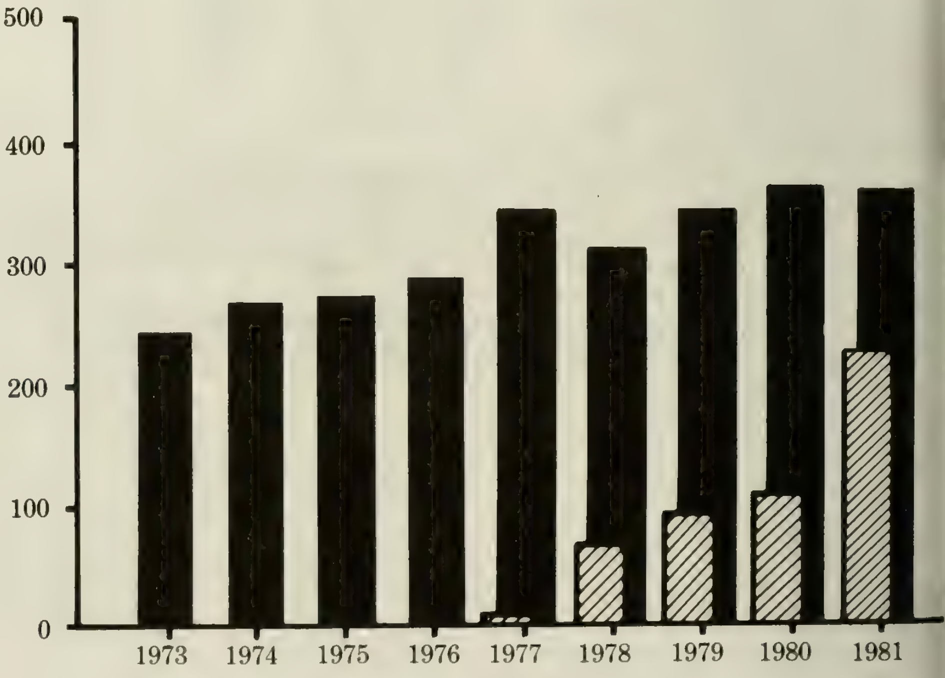
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

▨ SPR

■ Other Primary

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

des SPR imports.

e table: "Crude Oil Supply and sition."

d

SPR

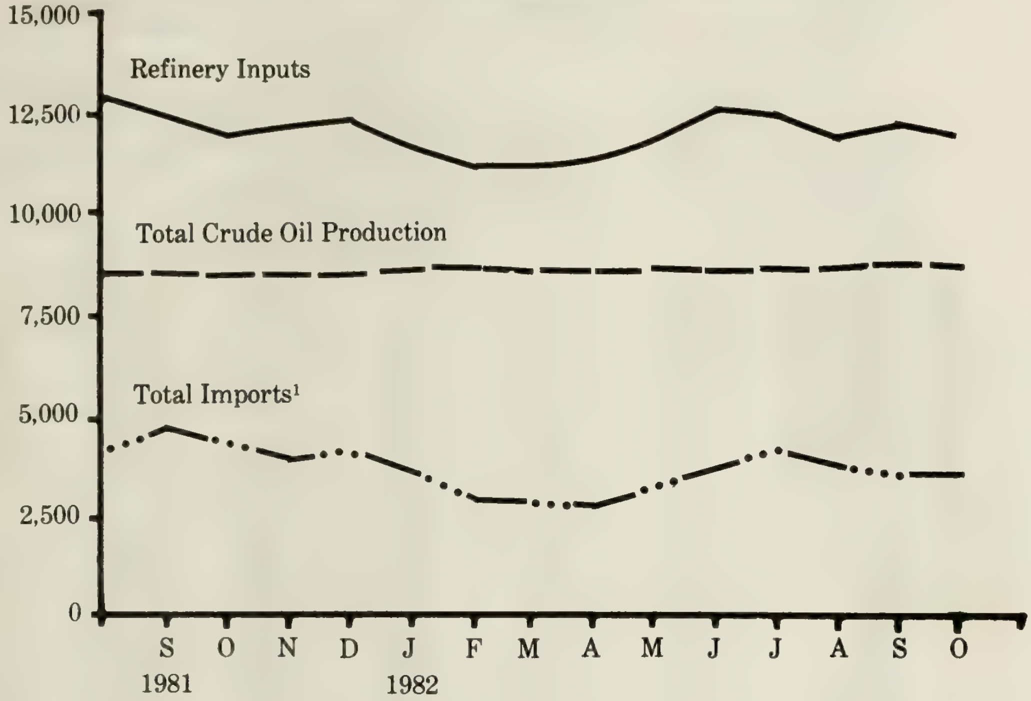
Dther Primary

verage Stock Range[1]

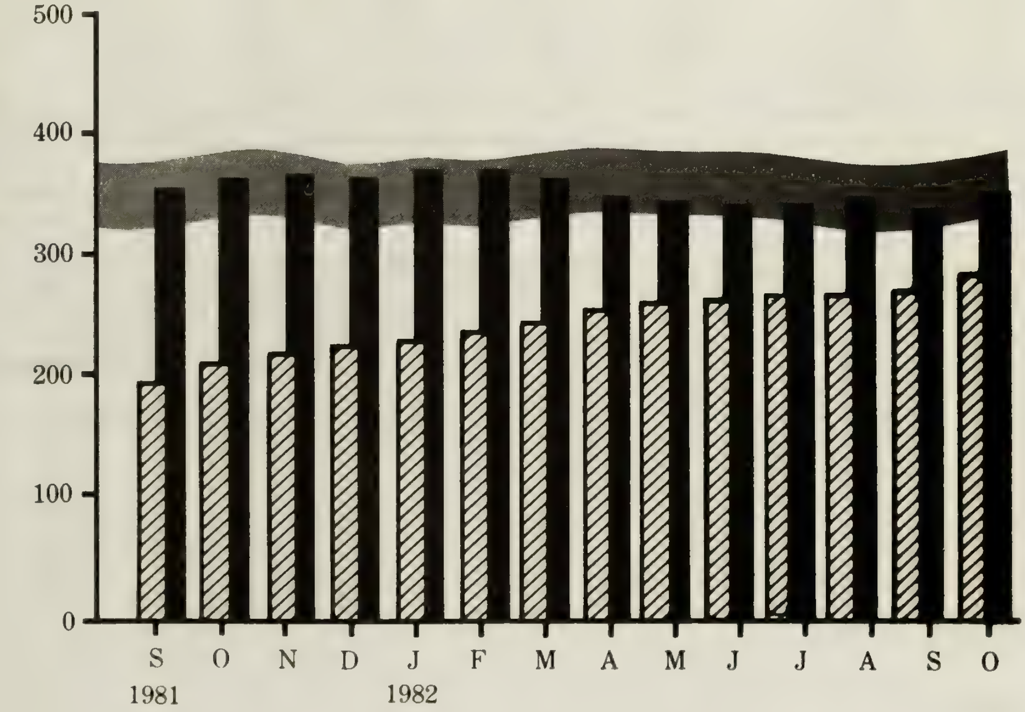
age stock range (excluding SPR) on 3 years of data. See natory Note 2.5.

e table: "Crude Oil Supply and sition."

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[1]	Stock Withdrawal[1] [2]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[4]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[3]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,535**	**134**	**9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**	
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,360**	**204**	**-24**	**2**	**6,537**	**NA**	**NA**	**218**	
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,520**	**184**	**-28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**NA**	**235**	
1976	**AVERAGE**	**6,841**	**131**	**10**	**3**	**6,978**	**NA**	**NA**	**231**	
1977	**AVERAGE**	**7,033**	**217**	**-72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	
1978	**AVERAGE**	**7,169**	**190**	**54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	
1979	**AVERAGE**	**6,852**	**181**	**2**	(^{s})	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	
1980	**AVERAGE**	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	**261**	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(^{s})	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(^{s})	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(^{s})	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(^{s})	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	**6,405**	**157**	**28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	220	178
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	226	183
	August	6,447	284	-60	16	*6,655*	3,520	52.9	226	185
	September*	R6,530	215	-217	22	R*6,507*	3,385	52.0	R234	191
	October**	*6,271*	NA	NA	NA	*6,503*	NA	NA	*228*	NA
	AVERAGE	**6,336**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,545**	**NA**	**NA**		

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[1] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[3] Includes motor gasoline blending components. Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[4] Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(^{s}) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**200**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,654**	**155**	**40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	**205**
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	**2,613**	**173**	**38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084	148
	August	2,526	79	– 346	10	40	2,228	159
	September*	R2,658	R59	R – 77	12	139	R2,514	R161
	October**	*2,897*	*73*	*– 354*	NA	NA	*2,593*	*165*
	AVERAGE	**2,589**	**84**	**59**	NA	NA	**2,674**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

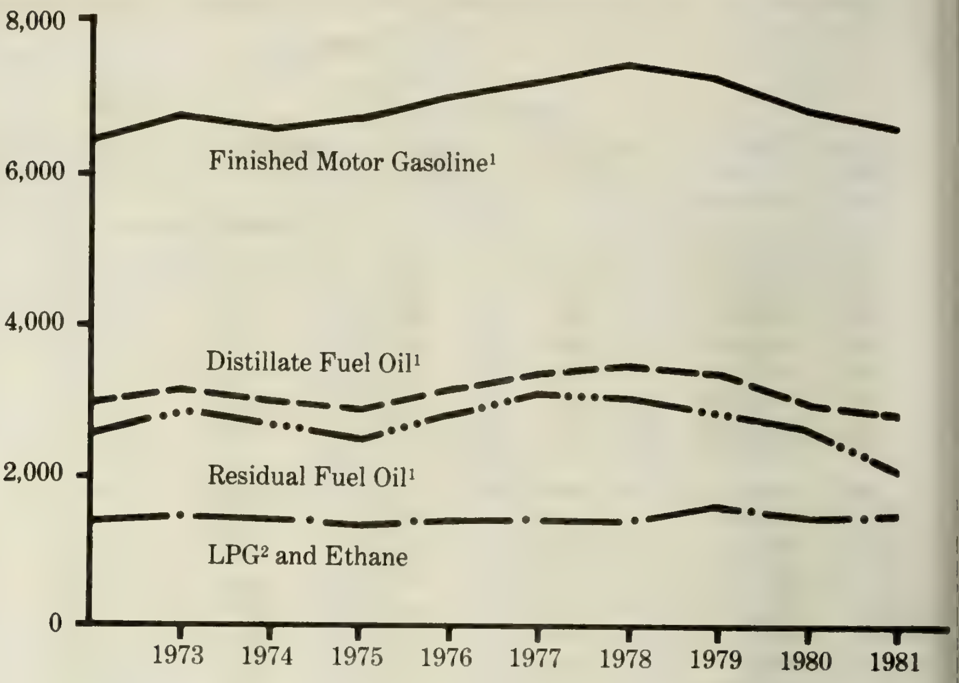
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

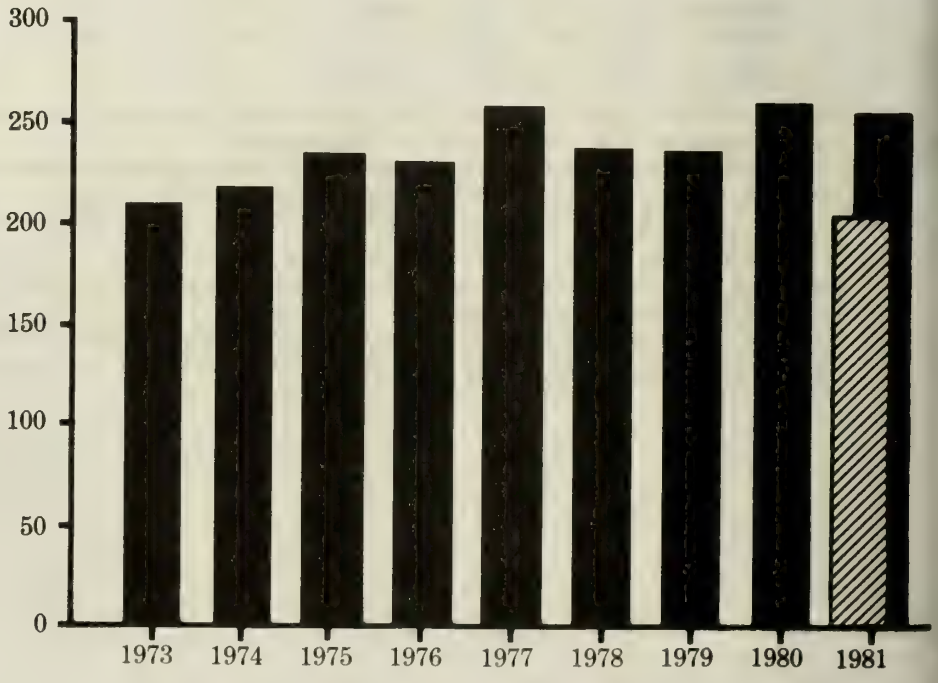


[1] Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2] Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

■ Total

▨ Finished

[1] Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

iquefied Petroleum Gases.

ource tables: "Finished Motor asoline Supply and Disposition," Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and isposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply d Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum ases and Ethane Supply and isposition."

egend

■ Total Motor Gasoline[1]

▨ Finished Motor Gasoline

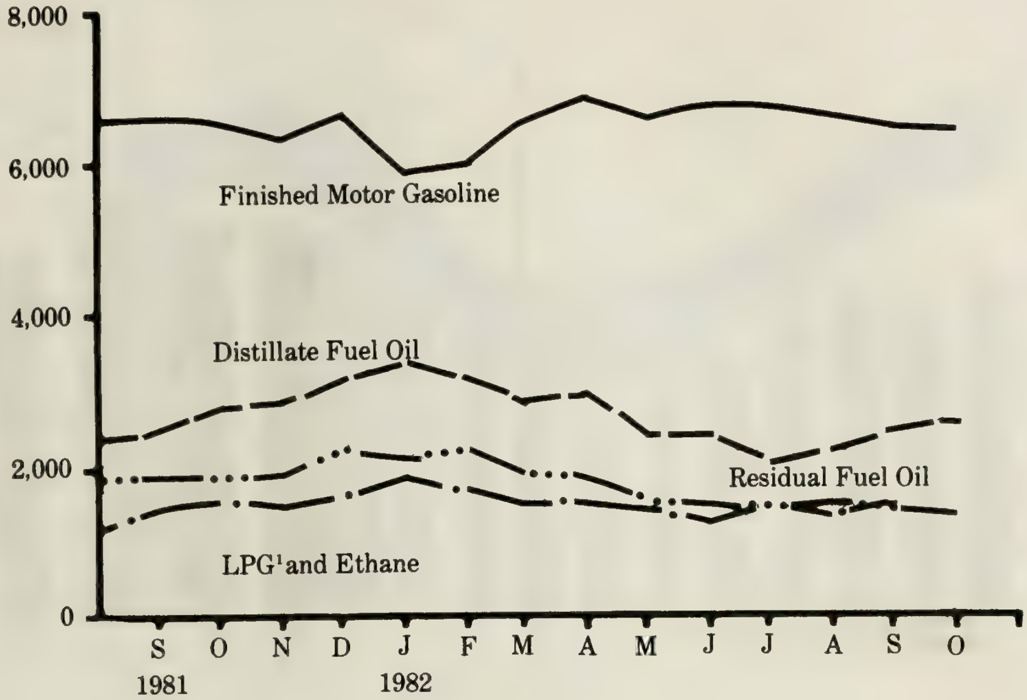
▩ Average Stock Range[2]

ncludes finished motor gasoline ending components.

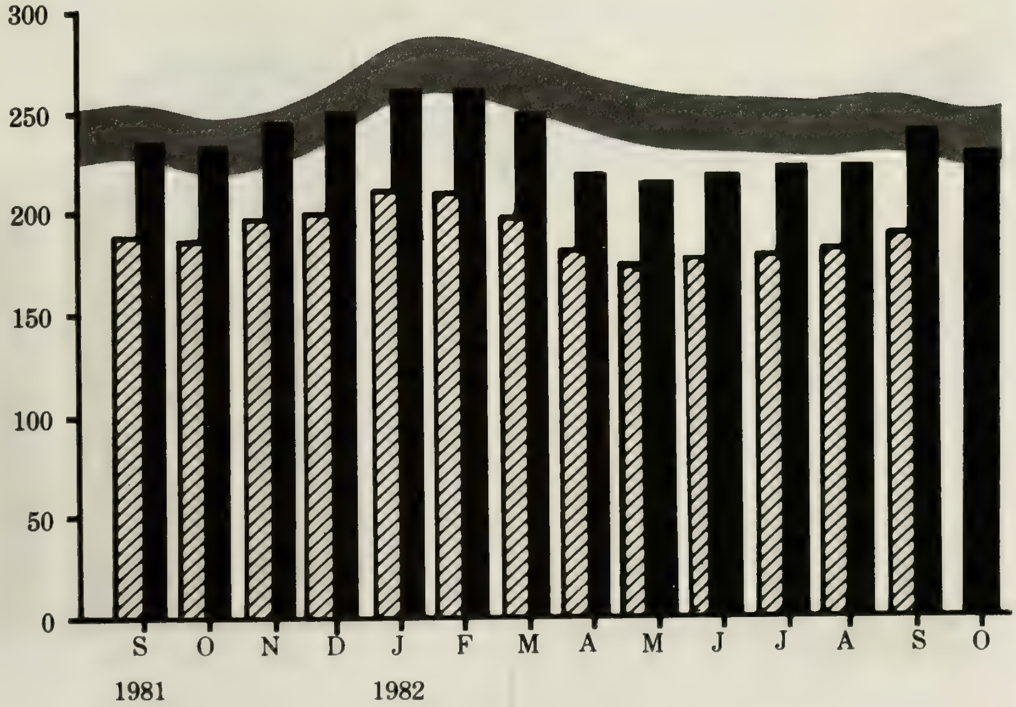
verage stock range for total motor asoline based on 3 years of data. See xplanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: "Finished Motor Gasoline upply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

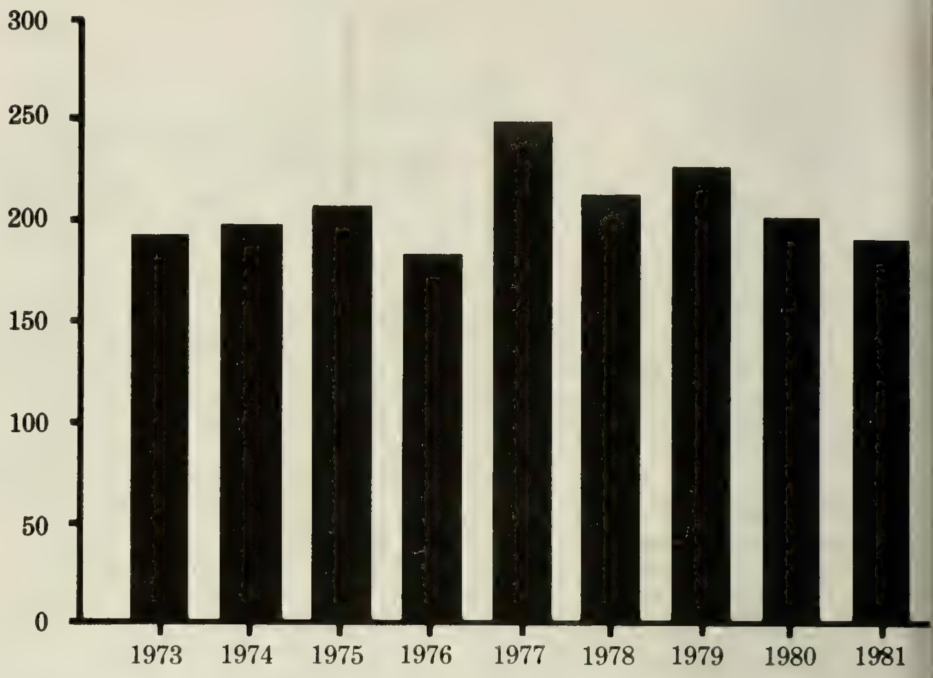


Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



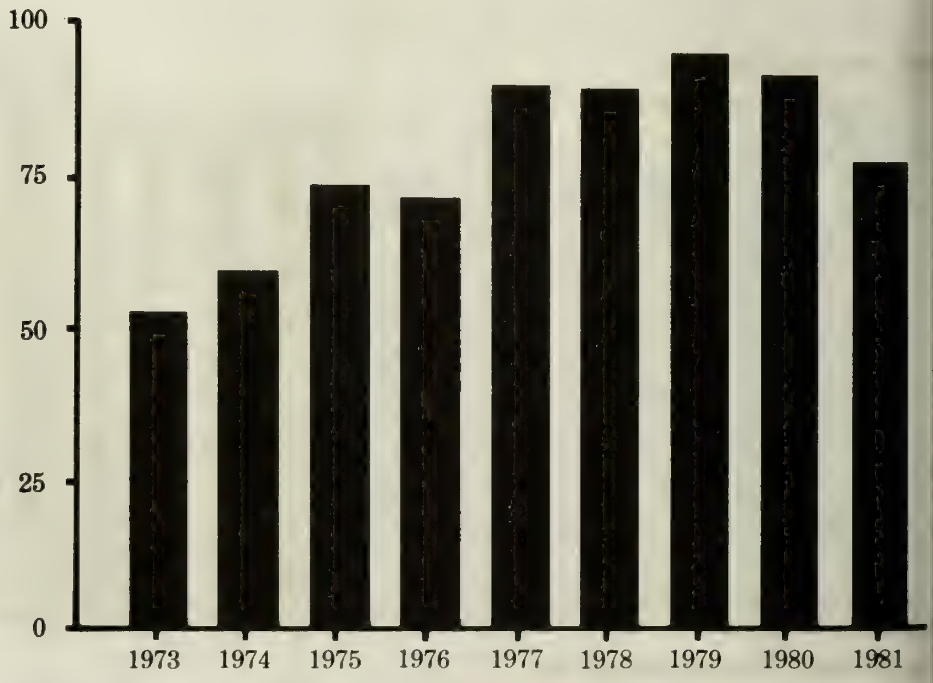
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

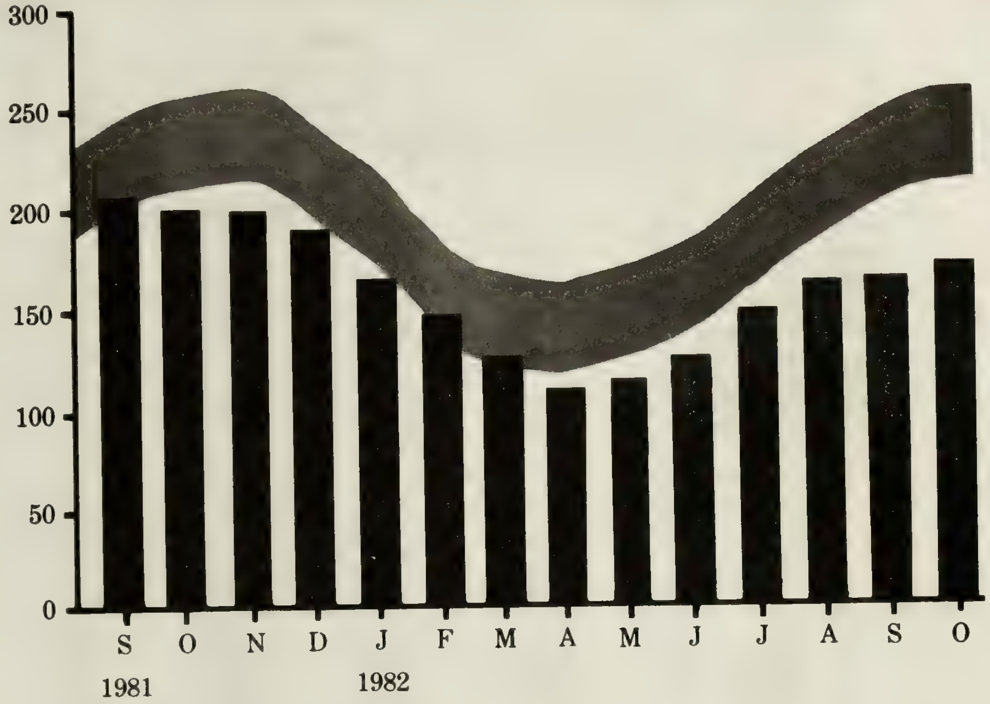


Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."



Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



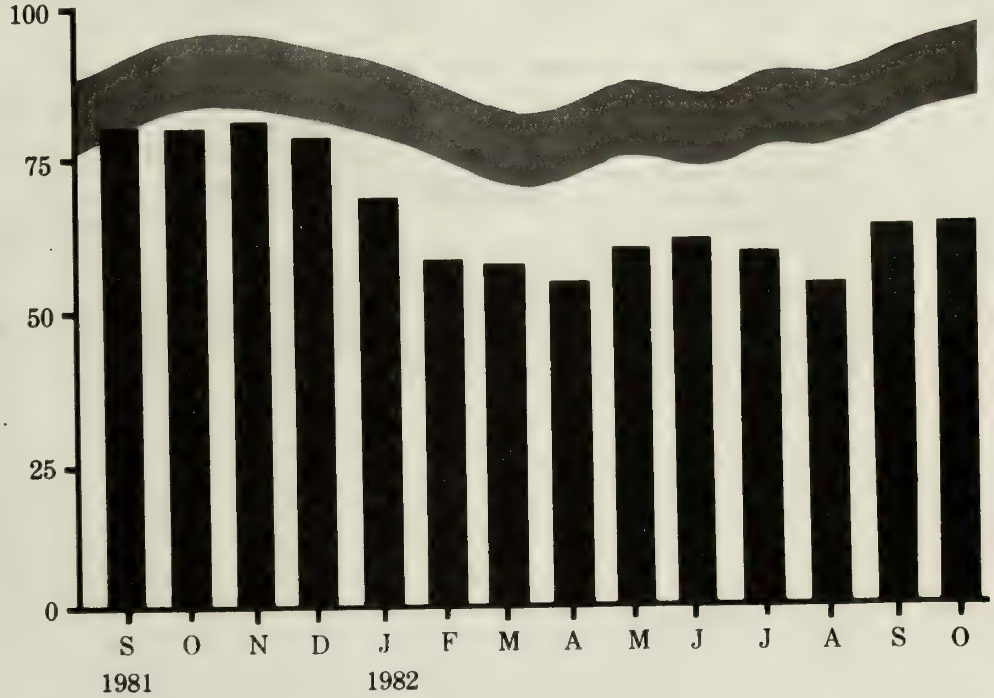
egend

■ Average Stock Range[1]

[1] Average stock range based on 3 years of ata. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

■ Average Stock Range[1]

[1] Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**60**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	**92**
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	**1,321**	**800**	**37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466	59
	August	1,007	519	200	47	235	1,538	53
	September*	R1,007	R871	R – 302	44	148	R1,472	R62
	October**	*981*	*658*	*31*	NA	NA	*1,419*	*62*
	AVERAGE	**1,083**	**741**	**51**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,710**	

[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**113**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,527**	**112**	**-35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**120**
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**-18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	July	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
	August	1,591	125	-44	254	61	1,357	112
	September*	1,606	247	33	273	85	1,528	111
	AVERAGE	**1,558**	**221**	**94**	**283**	**67**	**1,523**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

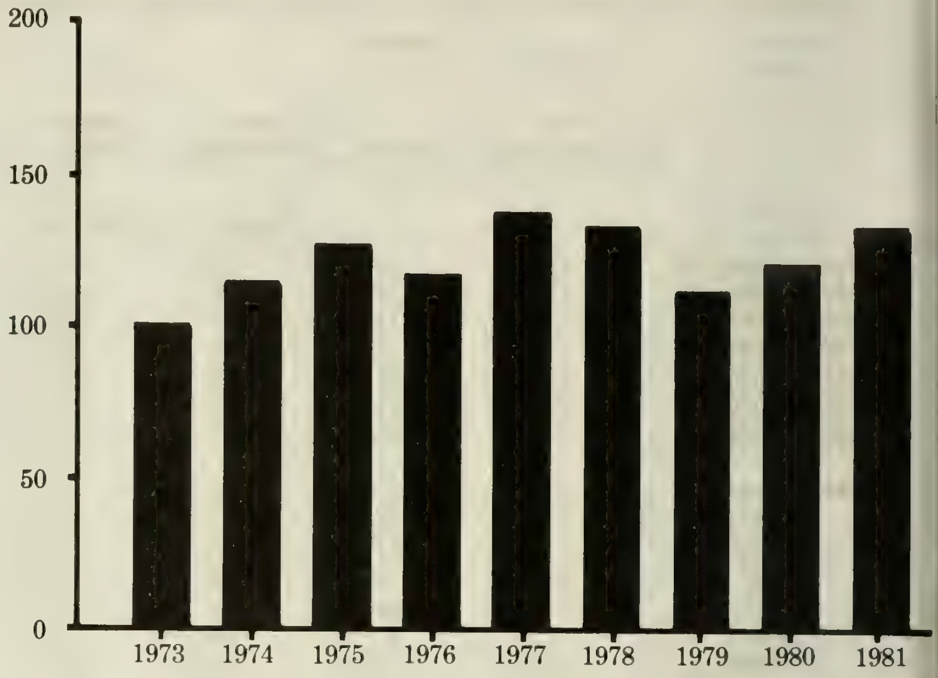
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual

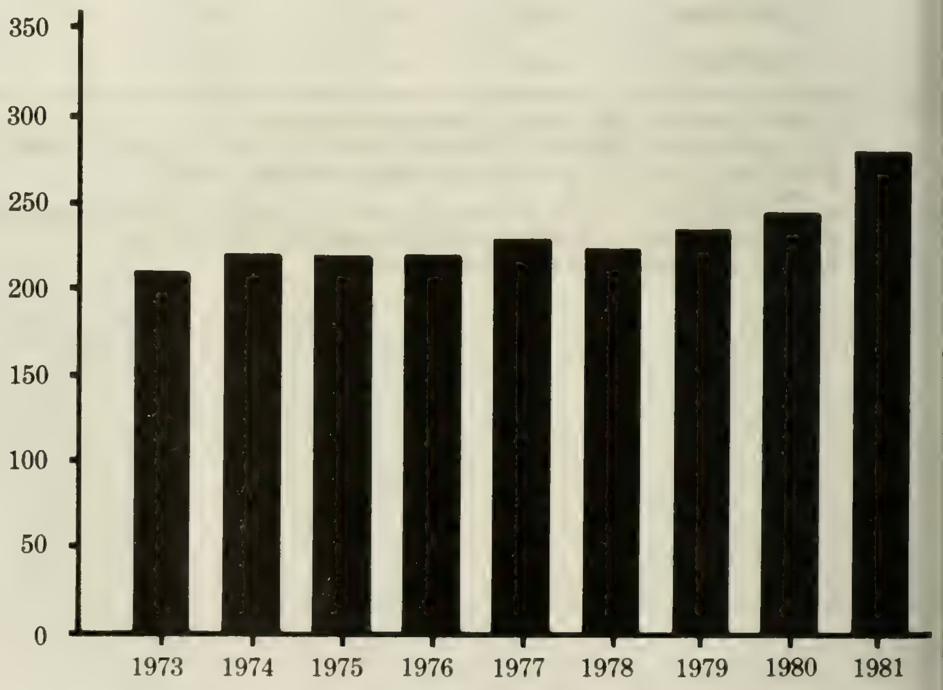
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual

(Millions of Barrels)



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[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

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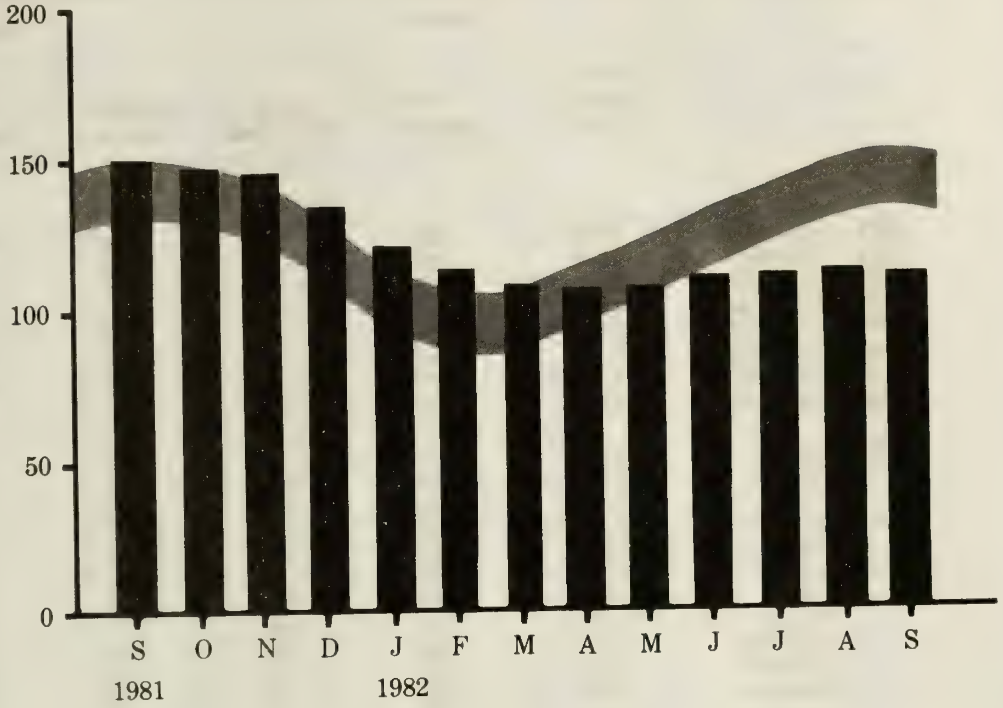
▨ Average Stock Range[1]



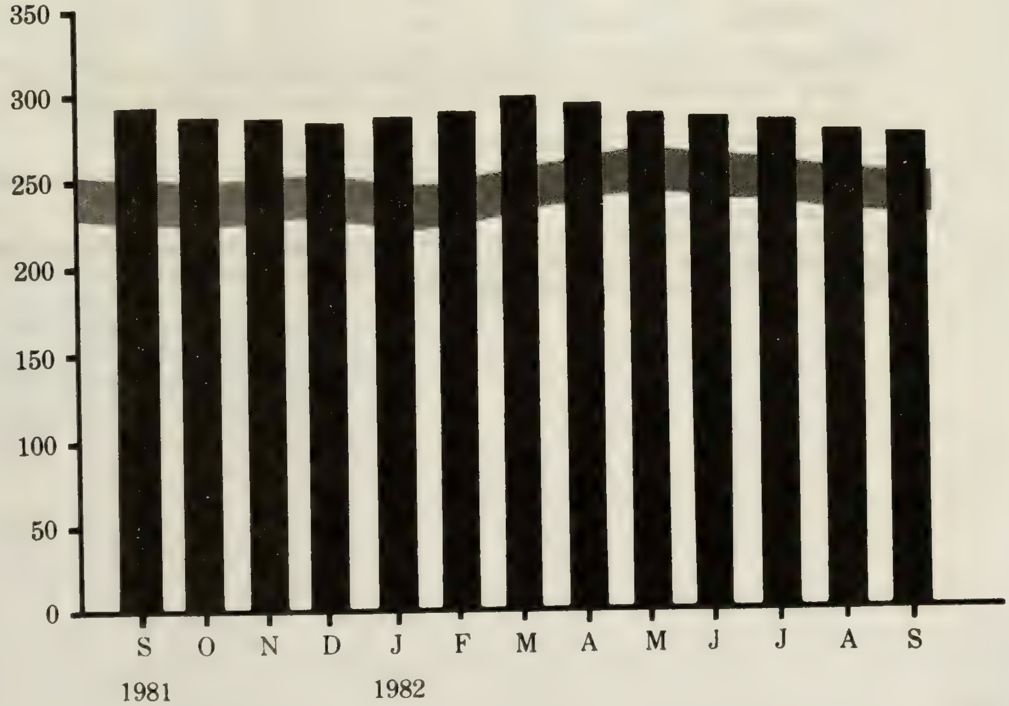
Average stock range based on 3 years of ata. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: "Liquefied Petroleum ases and Ethane Supply and isposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

egend

▨ Average Stock Range[2]



[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt.

[2] Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Produc-Tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**218**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**3,424**	**277**	**-2**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	**247**
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	**3,739**	**226**	**46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	July	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
	August	3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
	September*	3,442	365	74	767	213	2,901	271
	AVERAGE	**3,416**	**304**	**37**	**767**	**190**	**2,800**	

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[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[2] Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974 AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975 AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976 AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977 AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978 AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979 AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980 AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	514	52	1,907	659
AVERAGE	**144**	**32**	**596**	**108**	**241**	**21**	**539**	**384**	**94**	**2,160**	**898**

[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico[1]	Virgin Islands[1]	Other[2]	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**
1974 AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**
1975 AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**
1976 AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**
1977 AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**
1978 AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**
1979 AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**
1980 AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
September	92	484	897	195	89	631	51	270	744	3,453
AVERAGE	**54**	**462**	**666**	**173**	**115**	**409**	**46**	**316**	**599**	**2,840**

[1] U.S. Possessions.

[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual, "Energy Data Reports.
- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
- January 1982 through September 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).
- October 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).
- January 1982 through October 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

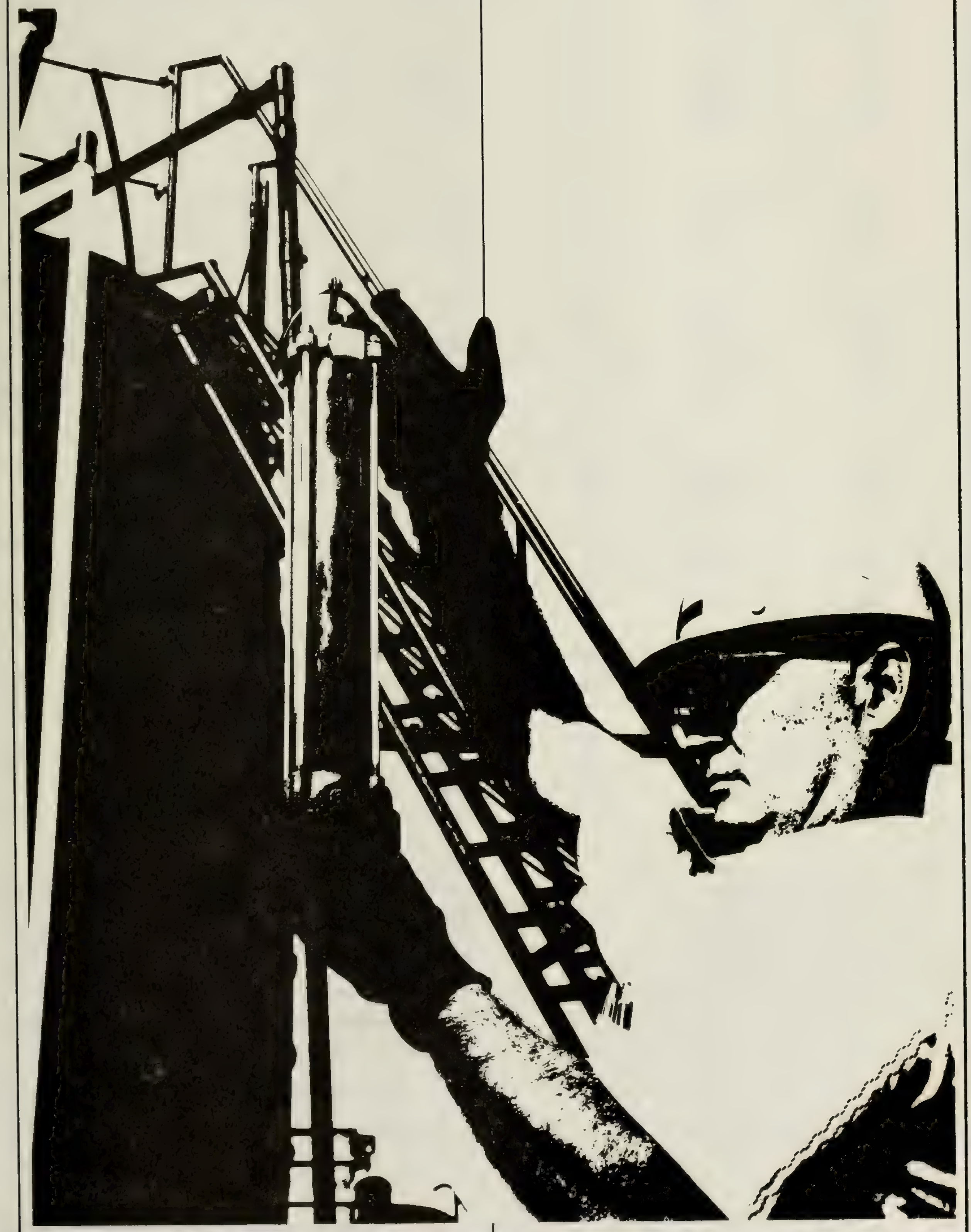

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, September 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 51,222	1,707	E 465,245	1,704
(2) Lower 48 States	E 210,767	7,026	E 1,901,601	6,966
(3) Total U.S.	E 261,989	8,733	E 2,366,846	8,670
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	103,903	3,463	898,573	3,291
(5) SPR Imports	4,176	139	44,273	162
(6) Exports	5,524	184	64,067	235
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	102,555	3,418	878,779	3,219
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,291	-143	-47,543	-174
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	11,854	395	23,541	86
(10) Used Directly and Losses	-1,781	-59	-17,619	-65
(11) Unaccounted for [1]	-6,533	-218	20,993	77
(12) Total Other Sources	-751	-25	-20,628	-76
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	363,794	12,126	3,225,009	11,813
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	45,403	1,513	419,645	1,537
(15) Imports [2]	1,062	35	4,896	18
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	1,243	41	2,538	9
(17) Total NGPL Supply	47,708	1,590	427,078	1,564
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-3,183	-106	878	3
(19) Imports	6,230	208	43,227	158
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,797	60	13,995	51
(21) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	15,106	504	140,380	514
(22) Crude Used Directly	1,687	56	16,702	61
(23) Total Other Liquids	21,637	721	215,182	788
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products [3]	433,138	14,438	3,867,269	14,166
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,405	1,513	373,867	1,369
(26) Exports	18,193	606	154,318	565
(27) Imports (Net)	27,212	907	219,549	804
(28) Total New Supply of Products	460,350	15,345	4,086,818	14,970
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	-12,727	-424	89,701	329
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	447,623	14,921	4,176,519	15,299
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	195,198	6,507	1,788,337	6,551
(32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	5,790	193	56,906	208
(33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	25,255	842	217,490	797
(34) Kerosene	3,234	108	32,659	120
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	75,411	2,514	733,882	2,688
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	44,151	1,472	475,349	1,741
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	45,847	1,528	413,391	1,514
(38) Other	63,940	2,131	549,868	2,014
(39) Total Reclassified [1]	-11,203	-373	-91,361	-335
(40) Total Product Supplied	447,623	14,921	4,176,520	15,299
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	339,923	--	339,923	--
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	277,884	--	277,884	--
(43) Unfinished Oils	117,778	--	117,778	--
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	43,123	--	43,123	--
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	12,981	--	12,981	--
(46) Finished Refined Products [3]	622,844	--	622,844	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,414,533	--	1,414,533	--

[1] A balancing item.

[2] Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

[3] For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E =Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **261,989**	**0**	**108,079**	**7,563**	**-6,532**	**-1,781**	**363,794**	**5,524**	**0**	**617,807**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**45,090**	**9,259**	**8,475**	**2,228**	**0**	**0**	**15,175**	**2,538**	**47,339**	**124,468**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	6,339	0	931	-162	0	0	5,637	0	1,470	7,049
Unfractionated Stream	-1,207	0	0	1,226	0	0	0	0	20	4,405
Plant Condensate	1,030	0	132	179	0	0	1,338	0	2	1,527
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	38,928	9,259	7,413	985	0	0	8,200	2,538	45,847	111,487
Ethane	7,671	95	895	445	0	0	33	(s)	9,074	4,985
Propane	13,639	8,032	2,211	19	0	0	115	1,066	22,720	63,838
Butane	6,593	522	2,203	-394	0	0	5,086	1,472	2,366	24,419
Butane-Propane Mixtures	136	633	1,337	203	0	0	84	0	2,224	910
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	7,375	0	767	1,337	0	0	0	0	9,478	8,531
Isobutane	3,514	-23	0	-624	0	0	2,882	0	-15	8,804
Other Liquids	**1,797**	**0**	**6,230**	**-3,183**	**0**	**0**	**16,047**	**0**	**-11,203**	**160,901**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,797	0	0	1	0	0	1,798	0	0	209
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,491	-1,788	0	0	11,006	0	-8,303	117,778
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,738	-1,348	0	0	3,390	0	-3,000	42,492
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-48	0	0	-147	0	99	422
Finished Petroleum Products	**313**	**400,863**	**37,992**	**-13,712**	**0**	**1,687**	**0**	**15,655**	**411,488**	**511,357**
Finished Motor Gasoline	26	195,882	6,460	-6,518	0	0	0	651	195,198	191,333
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	26	90,467	4,318	-538	0	0	0	651	93,622	93,436
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	105,320	2,142	-5,987	0	0	0	0	101,475	97,861
Gasohol	0	95	0	7	0	0	0	0	102	36
Finished Aviation Gasoline	72	651	(s)	229	0	0	0	0	952	2,199
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,859	474	-321	0	0	0	222	5,790	6,358
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	23,432	430	1,434	0	0	0	41	25,255	33,373
Kerosene	4	3,366	242	-348	0	0	0	30	3,234	9,844
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	79,742	1,760	-2,306	0	368	0	4,155	75,411	161,194
Residual Fuel Oil	0	30,218	26,116	-9,049	0	1,319	0	4,453	44,151	61,825
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,788	1,216	-53	0	0	0	133	4,818	2,231
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,067	0	246	0	0	0	315	6,998	1,880
Special Naphthas	(s)	1,932	754	-215	0	0	0	280	2,191	3,658
Lubricants	0	3,944	304	777	0	0	0	557	4,468	12,653
Waxes	0	414	21	-10	0	0	0	10	415	761
Petroleum Coke	0	12,166	0	-780	0	0	0	4,715	6,671	6,220
Asphalt	0	12,429	211	2,808	0	0	0	51	15,398	14,584
Road Oil	0	53	0	2	0	0	0	0	55	65
Still Gas	0	17,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,602	0
Miscellaneous Products	209	2,318	4	391	0	0	0	41	2,881	3,179
Total	**309,189**	**410,122**	**160,776**	**-7,104**	**-6,532**	**-94**	**395,016**	**23,718**	**447,623**	**1,414,533**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,366,846	0	942,846	-24,002	21,005	-17,619	3,225,009	64,067	0	617,807
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	415,437	74,887	65,175	25,702	0	0	137,043	18,215	425,942	124,468
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	55,611	0	3,446	2,344	0	0	49,147	0	12,254	7,049
Unfractionated Stream	106	0	0	147	0	0	8	0	245	4,405
Plant Condensate	9,240	0	1,449	47	0	0	10,685	0	52	1,527
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	350,479	74,887	60,279	23,164	0	0	77,203	18,215	413,391	111,487
Ethane	74,494	1,210	13,321	-70	0	0	1,277	1	87,677	4,985
Propane	126,534	68,914	15,780	11,720	0	0	1,093	8,749	213,106	63,838
Butane	60,113	3,566	15,118	2,835	0	0	43,662	9,466	28,505	24,419
Butane-Propane Mixtures	1,081	1,266	6,904	843	0	0	1,229	0	8,865	910
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	58,165	0	9,156	7,903	0	0	46	0	75,178	8,531
Isobutane	30,091	-69	0	-66	0	0	29,896	0	60	8,804
Other Liquids	13,995	0	43,227	878	0	0	149,461	0	-91,361	160,901
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	13,995	0	0	-1	0	0	13,994	0	0	209
Unfinished Oils	0	0	33,258	-6,430	0	0	85,616	0	-58,788	117,778
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	9,969	7,040	0	0	50,375	0	-33,366	42,492
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	269	0	0	-524	0	793	422
Finished Petroleum Products	4,210	3,577,006	313,588	66,537	0	16,702	0	136,103	3,841,939	511,357
Finished Motor Gasoline	430	1,731,301	50,663	12,136	0	0	0	6,192	1,788,337	191,333
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	410	820,248	32,265	14,649	0	0	0	6,192	861,380	93,436
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	910,138	18,398	-2,536	0	0	0	0	926,020	97,861
Gasohol	0	915	0	23	0	0	0	0	938	36
Finished Aviation Gasoline	556	6,460	1	533	0	0	0	0	7,551	2,199
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	54,903	1,592	696	0	0	0	285	56,906	6,358
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	211,318	6,326	638	0	0	0	794	217,490	33,373
Kerosene	33	29,216	2,524	1,198	0	0	0	313	32,659	9,844
Distillate Fuel Oil	21	697,273	23,212	30,347	0	2,960	0	19,931	733,882	161,194
Residual Fuel Oil	0	298,687	204,706	16,167	0	13,742	0	57,953	475,349	61,825
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	41,761	15,426	238	0	0	0	1,151	56,274	2,231
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	74,107	0	-130	0	0	0	5,173	68,804	1,880
Special Naphthas	738	14,323	5,153	307	0	0	0	1,590	18,931	3,658
Lubricants	0	39,168	2,310	1,651	0	0	0	4,616	38,513	12,653
Waxes	0	3,848	236	-91	0	0	0	195	3,798	761
Petroleum Coke	0	111,034	0	-1,718	0	0	0	37,280	72,036	6,220
Asphalt	0	88,723	1,333	5,003	0	0	0	264	94,795	14,584
Road Oil	0	575	2	-39	0	0	0	0	538	65
Still Gas	0	152,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	152,784	0
Miscellaneous Products	2,429	21,525	103	-400	0	0	0	365	23,293	3,179
Total	2,800,487	3,651,893	1,364,835	69,115	21,005	-917	3,511,513	218,385	4,176,520	1,414,533

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 8,733**	**0**	**3,603**	**252**	**-218**	**-59**	**12,126**	**184**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,503**	**309**	**283**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**506**	**85**	**1,578**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	211	0	31	-5	0	0	188	0	49
Unfractionated Stream	-40	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	4	6	0	0	45	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,298	309	247	33	0	0	273	85	1,528
Ethane	256	3	30	15	0	0	1	(s)	302
Propane	455	268	74	1	0	0	4	36	757
Butane	220	17	73	-13	0	0	170	49	79
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	21	45	7	0	0	3	0	74
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	246	0	26	45	0	0	0	0	316
Isobutane	117	-1	0	-21	0	0	96	0	-1
Other Liquids	**60**	**0**	**208**	**-106**	**0**	**0**	**535**	**0**	**-373**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	60	0	0	(s)	0	0	60	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	150	-60	0	0	367	0	-277
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	58	-45	0	0	113	0	-100
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-5	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**10**	**13,362**	**1,266**	**-457**	**0**	**56**	**0**	**522**	**13,716**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,529	215	-217	0	0	0	22	6,507
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,016	144	-18	0	0	0	22	3,121
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,511	71	-200	0	0	0	0	3,382
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	22	(s)	8	0	0	0	0	32
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	195	16	-11	0	0	0	7	193
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	781	14	48	0	0	0	1	842
Kerosene	(s)	112	8	-12	0	0	0	1	108
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,658	59	-77	0	12	0	139	2,514
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,007	871	-302	0	44	0	148	1,472
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	126	41	-2	0	0	0	4	161
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	236	0	8	0	0	0	11	233
Special Naphthas	(s)	64	25	-7	0	0	0	9	73
Lubricants	0	131	10	26	0	0	0	19	149
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	14
Petroleum Coke	0	406	0	-26	0	0	0	157	222
Asphalt	0	414	7	94	0	0	0	2	513
Road Oil	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	587
Miscellaneous Products	7	77	(s)	13	0	0	0	1	96
Total	**10,306**	**13,671**	**5,359**	**-237**	**-218**	**-3**	**13,167**	**791**	**14,921**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - September 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **8,670**	**0**	**3,454**	**-88**	**77**	**-65**	**11,813**	**235**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,522**	**274**	**239**	**94**	**0**	**0**	**502**	**67**	**1,560**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	204	0	13	9	0	0	180	0	45
Unfractionated Stream	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	5	(s)	0	0	39	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,284	274	221	85	0	0	283	67	1,514
Ethane	273	4	49	(s)	0	0	5	(s)	321
Propane	463	252	58	43	0	0	4	32	781
Butane	220	13	55	10	0	0	160	35	104
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	5	25	3	0	0	5	0	32
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	213	0	34	29	0	0	(s)	0	275
Isobutane	110	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	110	0	(s)
Other Liquids	**51**	**0**	**158**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**547**	**0**	**-335**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	51	0	0	(s)	0	0	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	122	-24	0	0	314	0	-215
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	37	26	0	0	185	0	-122
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-2	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**15**	**13,103**	**1,149**	**244**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**499**	**14,073**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,342	186	44	0	0	0	23	6,551
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	3,005	118	54	0	0	0	23	3,155
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,334	67	-9	0	0	0	0	3,392
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	24	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	28
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	201	6	3	0	0	0	1	208
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	774	23	2	0	0	0	3	797
Kerosene	(s)	107	9	4	0	0	0	1	120
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,554	85	111	0	11	0	73	2,688
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,094	750	59	0	50	0	212	1,741
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	153	57	1	0	0	0	4	206
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	271	0	(s)	0	0	0	19	252
Special Naphthas	3	52	19	1	0	0	0	6	69
Lubricants	0	143	8	6	0	0	0	17	141
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	407	0	-6	0	0	0	137	264
Asphalt	0	325	5	18	0	0	0	1	347
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	560
Miscellaneous Products	9	79	(s)	-1	0	0	0	1	85
Total	**10,258**	**13,377**	**4,999**	**253**	**77**	**-3**	**12,863**	**800**	**15,299**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 2,708**	**0**	**28,651**	**1,095**	**385**	**-1**	**2,298**	**35,136**	**0**	**0**	**18,073**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**893**	**1,401**	**454**	**-203**	**0**	**0**	**2,387**	**268**	**54**	**4,610**	**5,127**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	431	1,401	377	-202	0	0	2,387	256	53	4,084	5,104
Ethane	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	337	0
Other Products[3]	125	0	77	-1	0	0	0	12	0	189	23
Other Liquids	**161**	**0**	**2,784**	**381**	**0**	**0**	**505**	**3,357**	**0**	**474**	**21,924**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	161	0	0	6	0	0	0	167	0	0	14
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,420	655	0	0	505	3,223	0	-643	17,066
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,364	-280	0	0	0	-33	0	1,117	4,844
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**26**	**39,030**	**32,557**	**-10,562**	**0**	**0**	**72,847**	**0**	**490**	**133,407**	**179,863**
Finished Motor Gasoline	26	17,548	5,169	-680	0	0	42,258	0	1	64,320	58,624
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	26	6,345	3,224	621	0	0	17,500	0	1	27,715	27,500
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,203	1,945	-1,298	0	0	24,758	0	0	36,608	31,114
Gasohol	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-3	10
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	17	(s)	2	0	0	228	0	0	247	395
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	365	474	-47	0	0	530	0	0	1,322	503
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,032	430	115	0	0	8,505	0	0	10,082	9,037
Kerosene	0	266	242	-373	0	0	377	0	(s)	512	4,294
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,838	1,610	-4,091	0	0	16,568	0	2	22,924	67,950
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,412	23,820	-5,894	0	0	2,623	0	0	23,961	28,985
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	416	186	90	0	0	93	0	99	685	191
Special Naphthas	0	37	239	-96	0	0	254	0	5	428	933
Lubricants	0	642	246	43	0	0	617	0	190	1,358	3,346
Waxes	0	100	4	-5	0	0	0	0	4	95	160
Petroleum Coke	0	1,189	0	-314	0	0	0	0	170	705	1,273
Asphalt	0	2,963	136	645	0	0	335	0	7	4,072	3,717
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Still Gas	0	1,748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	457	1	43	0	0	459	0	12	947	455
Total	**3,788**	**40,431**	**64,445**	**-9,289**	**385**	**-1**	**78,037**	**38,761**	**544**	**138,491**	**224,987**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 31,947**	**0**	**18,100**	**731**	**36,718**	**-9**	**1,295**	**87,594**	**1,188**	**0**	**74,389**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**8,086**	**2,328**	**4,035**	**831**	**0**	**0**	**3,768**	**4,741**	**1,348**	**12,959**	**33,897**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,425	2,285	3,140	186	0	0	2,610	2,928	1,348	10,369	29,853
Ethane	1,692	43	895	304	0	0	0	0	0	2,934	1,309
Other Products[3]	-30	0	0	341	0	0	1,158	1,813	0	-344	2,735
Other Liquids	**355**	**0**	**284**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**502**	**2,266**	**0**	**-1,064**	**30,534**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	355	0	0	-5	0	0	0	350	0	0	104
Unfinished Oils	0	0	159	1,157	0	0	-7	1,951	0	-642	20,561
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	125	-990	0	0	509	72	0	-428	9,662
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-101	0	0	0	-107	0	6	207
Finished Petroleum Products	**11**	**96,058**	**363**	**-2,224**	**0**	**0**	**18,876**	**0**	**470**	**112,614**	**133,806**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	54,148	96	-2,693	0	0	12,136	0	0	63,687	59,855
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,558	94	536	0	0	6,341	0	0	33,529	30,309
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	27,573	2	-3,239	0	0	5,795	0	0	30,131	29,528
Gasohol	0	17	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	27	18
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	68	0	13	0	0	145	0	0	226	519
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	933	0	-68	0	0	-13	0	0	852	1,270
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,281	0	352	0	0	1,017	0	0	4,650	7,830
Kerosene	0	590	0	-10	0	0	191	0	0	771	2,882
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	20,694	0	24	0	0	4,974	0	1	25,692	45,520
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,667	121	-497	0	0	-343	0	0	1,948	5,785
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,069	0	-22	0	0	55	0	68	1,034	269
Special Naphthas	0	427	65	-11	0	0	152	0	2	631	563
Lubricants	0	773	57	101	0	0	135	0	14	1,052	1,951
Waxes	0	36	5	8	0	0	0	0	(s)	49	79
Petroleum Coke	0	3,084	0	-238	0	0	0	0	344	2,502	1,669
Asphalt	0	4,168	18	840	0	0	335	0	42	5,319	5,423
Road Oil	0	42	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
Still Gas	0	3,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,896	0
Miscellaneous Products	10	182	0	-13	0	0	92	0	(s)	270	158
Total	**40,399**	**98,386**	**22,782**	**-601**	**36,718**	**-9**	**24,441**	**94,601**	**3,007**	**124,509**	**272,625**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	**E 125,727**	**0**	**54,818**	**3,502**	**-31,875**	**-62**	**13,607**	**165,717**	**0**	**0**	**430,740**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**33,008**	**4,181**	**2,778**	**1,558**	**0**	**0**	**-5,700**	**8,700**	**999**	**26,125**	**82,477**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,056	4,143	1,848	510	0	0	-4,921	3,936	999	19,701	68,900
Ethane	5,639	38	0	141	0	0	0	33	0	5,784	3,676
Other Products[3]	4,314	0	930	907	0	0	-779	4,731	0	640	9,901
Other Liquids	**737**	**0**	**2,998**	**-3,198**	**0**	**0**	**-1,007**	**10,479**	**0**	**-10,949**	**68,951**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	737	0	0	-1	0	0	0	736	0	0	86
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,749	-2,753	0	0	-498	7,237	0	-7,739	50,058
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	249	-485	0	0	-509	2,558	0	-3,303	18,611
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	-52	0	93	196
Finished Petroleum Products	**264**	**186,033**	**3,013**	**1,517**	**0**	**7**	**-95,143**	**0**	**9,819**	**85,872**	**131,439**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	87,963	(s)	-2,518	0	0	-56,335	0	408	28,702	48,830
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	39,559	(s)	-1,530	0	0	-24,871	0	408	12,750	23,649
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	48,403	0	-988	0	0	-31,464	0	0	15,951	25,181
Gasohol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	72	345	0	232	0	0	-419	0	0	230	655
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,605	0	-92	0	0	-662	0	222	1,629	2,916
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	11,651	0	1,173	0	0	-10,293	0	0	2,531	9,554
Kerosene	4	2,293	0	91	0	0	-568	0	30	1,790	2,405
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	36,638	12	1,716	0	7	-21,779	0	3,020	13,575	34,105
Residual Fuel Oil	0	14,944	1,625	-628	0	0	-2,269	0	3,216	10,456	16,218
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,990	1,030	191	0	0	-148	0	278	9,784	3,202
Special Naphthas	(s)	1,354	275	-149	0	0	-406	0	272	802	1,882
Lubricants	0	2,159	(s)	532	0	0	-1,095	0	316	1,280	5,984
Waxes	0	219	11	-16	0	0	0	0	4	210	450
Petroleum Coke	0	4,410	0	-70	0	0	0	0	2,027	2,313	838
Asphalt	0	3,063	57	637	0	0	-670	0	1	3,086	2,260
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	7,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,891	0
Miscellaneous Products	186	1,508	4	417	0	0	-499	0	26	1,591	2,138
Total	**159,735**	**190,214**	**63,608**	**3,379**	**-31,875**	**-55**	**-88,243**	**184,896**	**10,819**	**101,048**	**713,607**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **17,082**	**0**	**1,448**	**1,038**	**–6,311**	**-7**	**0**	**13,250**	**0**	**0**	**11,669**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**2,059**	**88**	**814**	**–59**	**0**	**0**	**–455**	**545**	**0**	**1,902**	**1,191**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	720	88	758	–45	0	0	–76	381	0	1,064	926
Ethane	4	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,335	0	56	–13	0	0	–379	164	0	834	266
Other Liquids	**56**	**0**	**0**	**–265**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**–470**	**0**	**261**	**4,650**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	–103	0	0	0	–470	0	367	3,019
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	–162	0	0	0	–56	0	–106	1,631
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**13**	**13,482**	**1**	**263**	**0**	**6**	**225**	**0**	**2**	**13,988**	**11,199**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,201	0	–52	0	0	176	0	0	7,325	4,079
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,704	0	8	0	0	–25	0	0	4,687	2,511
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,497	0	–60	0	0	201	0	0	2,638	1,567
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	42	0	–7	0	0	25	0	0	60	51
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	321	0	81	0	0	–108	0	0	294	259
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	506	0	30	0	0	534	0	0	1,070	732
Kerosene	0	38	0	–17	0	0	0	0	0	21	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,584	1	–59	0	0	–411	0	(s)	3,114	3,529
Residual Fuel Oil	0	299	0	–8	0	6	0	0	0	297	451
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Special Naphthas	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Lubricants	0	20	(s)	10	0	0	9	0	(s)	39	76
Waxes	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	5
Petroleum Coke	0	314	0	–57	0	0	0	0	(s)	257	603
Asphalt	0	608	0	339	0	0	0	0	1	946	1,349
Road Oil	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Still Gas	0	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	0
Miscellaneous Products	13	20	0	–1	0	0	0	0	0	32	2
Total	**19,210**	**13,570**	**2,262**	**978**	**–6,311**	**–1**	**–230**	**13,325**	**2**	**16,151**	**28,709**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **84,525**	**0**	**5,063**	**1,197**	**-5,450**	**-1,702**	**-17,200**	**62,097**	**4,336**	**0**	**82,936**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,044**	**1,261**	**394**	**101**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**921**	**137**	**1,742**	**1,776**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	626	1,247	394	92	0	0	0	666	137	1,556	1,719
Ethane	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Other Products[3]	418	0	0	10	0	0	0	255	0	173	57
Other Liquids	**488**	**0**	**163**	**-162**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**415**	**0**	**74**	**34,842**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	488	0	0	1	0	0	0	489	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	163	-744	0	0	0	-935	0	354	27,074
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	569	0	0	0	849	0	-280	7,744
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	19
Finished Petroleum Products	**0**	**66,260**	**2,058**	**-2,707**	**0**	**1,674**	**3,195**	**0**	**4,873**	**65,607**	**55,051**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	29,022	1,195	-575	0	0	1,765	0	242	31,165	19,945
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,301	1,001	-173	0	0	1,055	0	242	14,941	9,467
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,644	194	-402	0	0	710	0	0	16,146	10,471
Gasohol	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	179	0	-11	0	0	21	0	0	189	579
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,635	0	-195	0	0	253	0	0	1,693	1,410
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,962	0	-236	0	0	237	0	41	6,922	6,220
Kerosene	0	179	0	-39	0	0	0	0	(s)	140	209
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,988	137	104	0	361	648	0	1,132	10,106	10,090
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,896	549	-2,022	0	1,313	-11	0	1,237	7,488	10,386
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	380	0	-66	0	0	0	0	2	312	449
Special Naphthas	0	112	175	39	0	0	0	0	1	325	274
Lubricants	0	350	(s)	91	0	0	334	0	37	738	1,296
Waxes	0	57	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	59	67
Petroleum Coke	0	3,169	0	-101	0	0	0	0	2,175	893	1,837
Asphalt	0	1,627	0	347	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,974	1,835
Road Oil	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	20	27
Still Gas	0	3,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,543	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	151	(s)	-55	0	0	-52	0	3	41	427
Total	**86,057**	**67,521**	**7,678**	**-1,571**	**-5,450**	**-28**	**-14,005**	**63,433**	**9,346**	**67,424**	**174,605**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,170	70
New York	E 71	2
Pennsylvania	E 317	10
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 295	10
Total	E 2,853	92
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,450	79
Indiana	E 401	13
Kansas	6,192	200
Kentucky	E 556	18
Michigan	2,697	87
Missouri	E 19	1
Nebraska	587	19
North Dakota	4,080	132
Ohio	E 1,151	37
Oklahoma	13,055	421
South Dakota	100	3
Tennessee	101	3
Total	E 31,389	1,013
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,855	60
Arkansas	E 1,601	52
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	36,140	1,166
Rest Of State	3,008	97
Total Louisiana	39,148	1,263
Mississippi	2,824	91
New Mexico		
Northwestern	691	22
Southeastern	5,466	176
Total New Mexico	6,157	199
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,228	72
TRRC District 02	3,386	109
TRRC District 03	11,306	365
TRRC District 04	2,377	77
TRRC District 05	656	21
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,496	113
TRRC District 07B	2,750	89
TRRC District 07C	2,751	89
TRRC District 08	19,400	626
TRRC District 08A	20,213	652
TRRC District 09	3,168	102
TRRC District 10	1,703	55
East Texas	4,408	142
Total Texas	77,842	2,511
Total	E 129,427	4,175
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,573	83
Montana	2,650	85
Utah	E 1,949	63
Wyoming	E 10,192	329
Total	E 17,364	560
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,322	75
North Slope	50,695	1,635
Total Alaska	53,017	1,710
Arizona	25	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,551	211
East Central	20,775	670
North	17	1
South	6,875	222
Total California	34,218	1,104
Nevada	47	2
Total	87,307	2,816
United States Total	E 268,340	8,656

[1] Includes offshore production.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	2,062	67
California		
Federal	2,460	79
State	3,381	109
California, Total	5,841	188
Louisiana		
Federal	23,078	744
State	2,209	71
Louisiana, Total	25.287	816
Texas		
Federal	1,464	47
State	139	4
Texas, Total	1,603	52
United States Total	34,793	1,122

[1] These production data are included in Table 11.

[2] All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] July 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	1,168	38
California	11	(s)
Louisiana	5,707	184
Mississippi	170	5
New Mexico	368	12
Oklahoma	847	27
Texas	3,437	111
Total	11,708	378

[1] These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	541	351	893	0	1,831	397	5,859	8,086	18,516	2,468	7,806	769	3,448	33,008	2,059	1,044	45,090
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	369	132	42	0	0	544	2	0	743
Natural Gasoline	73	36	109	0	57	99	1,145	1,302	2,086	-380	1,337	126	232	3,401	344	440	5,595
Unfractionated Stream	16	0	16	0	984	63	-2,634	-1,587	7,574	-10,922	288	156	2,307	-597	983	-22	-1,207
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	34	0	24	58	298	699	30	-62	2	966	6	0	1,030
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	452	315	768	0	756	235	7,126	8,117	8,190	12,939	6,110	548	908	28,694	724	626	38,928
Ethane	173	163	337	0	389	0	1,303	1,692	1,344	2,256	1,911	42	86	5,639	4	0	7,671
Propane	166	102	268	0	267	146	2,561	2,974	2,958	3,955	2,022	156	462	9,553	478	367	13,639
Butane	94	32	126	0	47	76	1,004	1,128	1,314	2,466	763	195	163	4,901	230	208	6,593
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	19	1	12	0	101	5	30	136
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	19	0	1,836	1,855	1,833	2,863	688	0	136	5,520	0	0	7,375
Isobutane	20	17	37	0	34	13	421	469	672	1,380	725	143	60	2,980	7	21	3,514
Finished Motor Gasoline	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	72
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	2	4	0	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	10	175	4	3	4	(s)	186	13	0	209
Total Production	567	351	919	0	1,832	397	5,868	8,097	18,766	2,472	7,809	774	3,451	33,271	2,072	1,044	45,403

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,898	2,238	35,136	1,148	56,827	8,139	21,480	87,594	13,605	86,142	58,854	4,917	2,199	165,717	13,250	62,097	363,794
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	12	0	12	0	464	237	970	1,671	986	1,945	478	115	97	3,621	78	255	5,637
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	125	0	17	142	36	836	10	228	0	1,110	86	0	1,338
LPG and Ethane	237	19	256	6	1,661	331	930	2,928	489	1,501	1,845	102	32	3,969	381	666	8,200
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	33
Propane	1	0	1	0	49	0	0	49	0	0	61	0	0	61	4	0	115
Normal Butane	55	0	55	3	600	196	401	1,200	136	953	1,566	32	0	2,687	93	121	4,156
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	221	91	36	348	92	85	0	0	0	177	220	185	930
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	59	14	0	3	76	4	0	84
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	181	19	200	3	787	44	493	1,327	261	404	171	70	29	935	60	360	2,882
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	106	0	106	0	350	0	0	350	30	511	195	0	0	736	56	489	1,737
Alcohol	0	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,168	55	3,223	–191	1,243	–8	907	1,951	378	2,967	3,976	–154	70	7,237	–470	–935	11,006
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	–35	2	–33	–32	244	–34	–106	72	–429	–390	3,304	–21	94	2,558	–56	849	3,390
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	–101	0	–6	–107	–25	–23	–4	0	0	–52	0	12	–147
Total Input to Refineries	36,386	2,375	38,761	931	60,813	8,665	24,192	94,601	15,070	93,489	68,658	5,187	2,492	184,896	13,325	63,433	395,016
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,132	77	1,209	38	1,956	286	726	3,006	476	2,976	2,064	174	80	5,769	448	2,111	12,543
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,633	99	1,733	66	2,362	295	885	3,608	622	4,120	2,756	274	120	7,893	596	3,149	16,979
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	69.3	77.2	69.8	58.3	82.8	96.9	82.1	83.3	76.5	72.2	74.9	63.2	66.7	73.1	75.1	67.0	73.9
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.12	.23	1.05	.79	.89	1.63	.60	.88	.58	.95	.75	1.59	.28	.86	.78	.99	.90
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.26	41.26	31.95	35.80	34.95	30.98	37.27	35.16	38.38	34.07	34.04	31.07	38.89	34.39	36.71	25.82	32.94

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,389	12	1,401	14	1,747	229	338	2,328	177	2,189	1,721	57	37	4,181	88	1,261	9,259
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	352	0	352	0	228	4	41	273	11	971	332	3	0	1,317	-5	154	2,091
For Other Uses	1,037	12	1,049	14	1,519	225	297	2,055	166	1,218	1,389	54	37	2,864	93	1,107	7,168
Ethane	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	33	5	0	0	38	0	14	95
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	5	0	0	38	0	3	41
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	54
Propane	1,026	12	1,038	14	1,699	217	483	2,413	197	2,023	1,315	44	33	3,612	171	798	8,032
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	282	0	282	0	228	0	41	269	0	722	305	0	0	1,027	0	127	1,705
For Other Uses	744	12	756	14	1,471	217	442	2,144	197	1,301	1,010	44	33	2,585	171	671	6,327
Butane	361	0	361	0	5	12	−145	−128	−31	95	−120	11	4	−41	−64	394	522
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	70	0	70	0	0	4	0	4	0	245	8	3	0	256	0	24	354
For Other Uses	291	0	291	0	5	8	−145	−132	−31	−150	−128	8	4	−297	−64	370	168
Butane-Propane Mixtures	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	521	2	0	590	−14	55	633
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14
For Other Uses	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	507	2	0	576	−14	55	619
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	−29	0	0	0	−18	−5	0	−23
Finished Motor Gasoline	16,744	804	17,548	438	35,291	4,718	13,701	54,148	7,914	42,936	34,439	1,587	1,087	87,963	7,201	29,022	195,882
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5,940	405	6,345	159	15,660	2,669	8,070	26,558	4,045	15,887	17,902	1,086	639	39,559	4,704	13,301	90,467
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	10,804	399	11,203	279	19,618	2,049	5,627	27,573	3,868	27,049	16,537	501	448	48,403	2,497	15,644	105,320
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	13	0	4	17	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	77	95
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	0	17	0	39	0	29	68	0	254	91	0	0	345	42	179	651
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	321	44	365	0	432	53	448	933	712	1,076	303	167	347	2,605	321	1,635	5,859
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,032	0	1,032	19	2,597	159	506	3,281	671	4,913	6,038	15	14	11,651	506	6,962	23,432
Kerosene	240	26	266	0	436	66	88	590	85	1,154	1,040	2	12	2,293	38	179	3,366
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,218	620	8,838	257	12,181	1,989	6,267	20,694	3,155	20,240	11,086	1,351	806	36,638	3,584	9,988	79,742
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	8,218	619	8,837	257	12,144	1,989	6,267	20,657	3,121	19,873	11,059	1,296	601	35,950	3,561	9,904	78,909
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	1	1	0	37	0	0	37	34	367	27	55	205	688	23	84	833
Residual Fuel Oil	3,273	139	3,412	38	1,899	275	455	2,667	555	7,920	5,916	470	83	14,944	299	8,896	30,218
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	408	0	408	0	70	0	102	172	284	2,479	212	1	0	2,976	0	232	3,788
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	8	0	8	0	896	0	1	897	260	2,947	2,770	37	0	6,014	0	148	7,067
Special Naphthas	11	26	37	0	245	0	182	427	83	1,000	110	161	0	1,354	2	112	1,932
Lubricants	265	377	642	0	474	0	299	773	17	1,529	398	215	0	2,159	20	350	3,944
Bright Stock	6	166	172	0	11	0	67	78	0	130	18	0	0	148	0	15	413
Neutral	114	199	313	0	379	0	171	550	0	745	289	111	0	1,145	22	244	2,274
Other Grades	145	12	157	0	84	0	61	145	17	654	91	104	0	866	−2	91	1,257
Wax	17	83	100	0	5	0	31	36	9	144	33	33	0	219	2	57	414
Microcrystalline	0	23	23	0	0	0	25	25	9	17	0	33	0	59	0	0	107
Crystalline--Fully Refined	10	17	27	0	4	0	0	4	0	73	33	0	0	106	2	34	173
Crystalline--Other	7	43	50	0	1	0	6	7	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	23	134
Petroleum Coke	1,174	15	1,189	12	2,026	268	778	3,084	269	2,337	1,674	119	11	4,410	314	3,169	12,166
Marketable	465	0	465	0	1,106	147	498	1,751	43	1,000	915	98	0	2,056	160	2,434	6,866
Catalyst	709	15	724	12	920	121	280	1,333	226	1,337	759	21	11	2,354	154	735	5,300
Asphalt	2,906	57	2,963	124	2,585	915	544	4,168	576	443	1,155	815	74	3,063	608	1,627	12,429
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	53
Still Gas	1,639	109	1,748	30	2,562	295	1,009	3,896	402	4,671	2,590	177	51	7,891	524	3,543	17,602
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	35	0	35	0	2	0	0	2	5	600	90	0	0	695	14	130	876
For Other Uses	1,604	109	1,713	30	2,560	295	1,009	3,894	397	4,071	2,500	177	51	7,196	510	3,413	16,726
Miscellaneous Products	420	37	457	1	107	15	59	182	143	985	363	18	−1	1,508	20	151	2,318
Total Output	38,082	2,349	40,431	933	63,634	8,982	24,837	98,386	15,312	97,217	69,939	5,225	2,521	190,214	13,570	67,521	410,122
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	−1,696	26	−1,670	−2	−2,821	−317	−645	−3,785	−242	−3,728	−1,281	−38	−29	−5,318	−245	−4,088	−15,106

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[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] September 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	45.5	31.5	44.7	48.5	55.9	51.5	53.1	54.7	48.6	43.2	45.5	24.4	38.1	43.9	52.1	43.8	46.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.2	.0	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.0	.0	.2	.3	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	3.9	.5	3.7	1.5	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.6	2.4	.7	2.1	2.5
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	.9	1.9	1.0	0	.7	.7	2.0	1.0	5.1	1.2	.5	3.5	15.3	1.5	2.5	2.7	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.9	0	2.7	2.0	4.5	2.0	2.3	3.7	4.8	5.5	9.6	.3	.6	6.7	4.0	11.4	6.3
Kerosene	.7	1.1	.7	0	.8	.8	.4	.7	.6	1.3	1.7	(s)	.5	1.3	.3	.3	.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.8	27.0	23.0	26.9	21.0	24.5	28.0	23.1	22.6	22.7	17.6	28.4	35.5	21.2	28.0	16.3	21.3
Residual Fuel Oil	9.1	6.1	8.9	4.0	3.3	3.4	2.0	3.0	4.0	8.9	9.4	9.9	3.7	8.6	2.3	14.5	8.1
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.1	0	1.1	0	.1	0	.5	.2	2.0	2.8	.3	(s)	0	1.7	0	.4	1.0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	.0	(s)	0	1.5	0	(s)	1.0	1.9	3.3	4.4	.8	0	3.5	0	.2	1.9
Special Naphthas	(s)	1.1	.1	0	.4	0	.8	.5	.6	1.1	.2	3.4	0	.8	(s)	.2	.5
Lubricants	.7	16.4	1.7	0	.8	0	1.3	.9	.1	1.7	.6	4.5	0	1.2	.2	.6	1.1
Wax	(s)	3.6	.3	0	(s)	0	.1	(s)	.1	.2	.1	.7	0	.1	(s)	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.3	.7	3.1	1.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	.5	2.5	2.5	5.2	3.2
Asphalt	8.1	2.5	7.7	13.0	4.5	11.3	2.4	4.7	4.1	.5	1.8	17.1	3.3	1.8	4.8	2.7	3.3
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	.1	0	.0	(s)	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	0	.1	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	.7	.1	0	0	.4	.1	.2	.2
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.4	4.8	4.5	3.1	4.4	3.6	4.5	4.3	2.8	4.6	4.0	3.7	2.2	4.2	4.0	5.6	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	1.2	1.6	1.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	1.0	1.1	.6	.4	(s)	.9	.2	.2	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-4.7	1.1	-4.4	-.2	-4.9	-3.9	-2.9	-4.2	-1.7	-4.2	-2.0	-.8	-1.3	-3.1	-1.9	-6.7	-4.0

[1] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[2] Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[3] Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

[4] Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	1,654	1,654	838	39,616	4,185	19,881	64,520	11,724	47,260	29,026	3,348	1,961	93,319	10,449	28,041	197,983
Foreign	0	0	0	120	15,494	3,666	630	19,910	1,114	10,595	3,368	447	0	15,524	1,476	617	37,527
Tanker																	
Domestic	3,077	0	3,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,609	3,326	0	0	9,935	0	26,976	39,988
Foreign	23,236	0	23,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,074	15,573	0	0	31,647	0	5,014	59,897
Barge																	
Domestic	0	154	154	0	288	0	0	288	0	4,824	4,495	42	0	9,361	0	185	9,988
Foreign	5,189	0	5,189	0	1,360	0	0	1,360	0	24	760	256	0	1,040	0	0	7,589
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	60	252	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	324
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	360	360	51	275	14	904	1,244	624	201	405	899	307	2,436	820	1,250	6,110
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	174
Total																	
Domestic	3,137	2,420	5,557	889	40,179	4,199	20,785	66,052	12,348	58,894	37,252	4,301	2,268	115,063	11,269	56,452	254,393
Foreign	28,425	0	28,425	120	16,854	3,666	630	21,270	1,288	26,693	19,701	703	0	48,385	1,476	5,631	105,187

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	16	8	24	14	102	22	20	158	1	4	257	0	7	269	4	236	691
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	30	19	49	0	5	0	0	5	19	0	2	0	(s)	21	0	17	93
Residual Fuel Oil	453	56	509	7	434	36	1	477	5	148	74	15	0	242	62	267	1,557
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	54	67
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	707	15	722	12	826	72	235	1,144	227	1,278	759	21	11	2,297	152	735	5,050
Still Gas	1,379	108	1,487	30	2,468	243	915	3,656	315	3,637	2,367	172	50	6,542	502	3,220	15,407
Other Fuels [2]	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	67	0	51	0	0	0	51	0	71	189
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,460	211	1,671	43	2,148	81	2,838	5,110	2,537	22,779	17,023	827	123	43,289	828	7,103	58,002
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	215	27	243	7	402	49	139	598	96	400	393	22	28	938	79	539	2,398
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	567	6	573	0	152	0	0	152	0	0	520	0	0	520	0	619	1,864

[1] Includes liquefied refinery gases.

[2] Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.

(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	**28,651**	**18,100**	**54,818**	**1,448**	**5,063**	**108,079**
Natural Gas Liquids	**454**	**4,035**	**2,778**	**814**	**394**	**8,475**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	(s)	0	930	0	0	931
Plant Condensate	76	0	0	56	0	132
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	377	4,035	1,848	758	394	7,413
Ethane	0	895	0	0	0	895
Propane	270	1,458	0	408	76	2,211
Butane	107	916	511	350	319	2,203
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	1,337	0	0	1,337
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	767	0	0	0	767
Other Liquids [1]	**2,784**	**284**	**2,998**	**0**	**163**	**6,230**
Unfinished Oils [1]	1,420	159	2,749	0	163	4,491
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,364	125	249	0	0	1,738
Finished Petroleum Products	**32,557**	**363**	**3,013**	**1**	**2,058**	**37,992**
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,169	96	(s)	0	1,195	6,460
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,224	94	(s)	0	1,001	4,318
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,945	2	0	0	194	2,142
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	474	0	0	0	0	474
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	430	0	0	0	0	430
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	430	0	0	0	0	430
Kerosene	242	0	0	0	0	242
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,610	0	12	1	137	1,760
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	1,575	0	12	1	137	1,725
No. 4 fuel oil	35	0	0	0	0	35
Residual Fuel Oil	23,820	121	1,625	0	549	26,116
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Other	23,820	121	1,625	0	549	26,116
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	186	0	1,030	0	0	1,216
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	239	65	275	0	175	754
Lubricants	246	57	(s)	(s)	(s)	304
Wax	4	5	11	0	2	21
Asphalt	136	18	57	0	0	211
Miscellaneous Products	1	0	4	0	(s)	4
Total Imports	**64,445**	**22,782**	**63,608**	**2,262**	**7,678**	**160,776**

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[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,914	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,649	3	0	2,936	4,850	162
Kuwait	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	267	9
Saudi Arabia	11,469	238	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	930	1,493	12,962	432
United Arab Emirates	1,104	0	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	591	1,695	57
Subtotal Arab OPEC	14,487	522	427	496	0	0	0	0	2,649	264	930	5,288	19,775	659
Other OPEC														
Gabon	1,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117	1,291	43
Indonesia	5,606	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	18	0	0	112	5,718	191
Iran	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	21
Nigeria	14,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	14,368	479
Venezuela	6,411	215	756	230	0	0	242	0	7,520	0	57	9,019	15,430	514
Subtotal Other OPEC	28,174	215	756	230	93	0	242	0	7,655	0	57	9,248	37,423	1,247
Other														
Angola	1,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0	267	1,951	65
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	660	0	0	159	0	109	1,829	0	0	2,757	2,757	92
Brazil	381	0	0	0	721	0	0	0	326	0	0	1,047	1,428	48
Brunei	700	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	97	0	0	104	804	27
Canada	7,255	5,492	159	237	214	0	0	218	466	113	356	7,255	14,510	484
Congo	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	15
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	18	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	1	(s)
Mexico	24,520	1,053	1	0	(s)	0	0	16	1,308	1	3	2,381	26,902	897
Netherlands	1	(s)	0	0	798	0	0	0	83	0	4	885	886	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	467	0	485	0	0	35	4,870	0	0	5,857	5,857	195
Norway	3,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,481	116
Oman	1,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,557	52
People's Republic of China	0	0	163	0	847	0	0	20	0	0	0	1,029	1,029	34
Peru	1,436	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,543	0	0	1,616	3,053	102
Puerto Rico	0	0	281	0	759	0	0	0	180	0	302	1,522	1,522	51
Romania	0	0	125	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	8
Spain	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	0	389	2,663	89
Tunisia	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12
United Kingdom	18,145	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	4	42	781	18,925	631
Virgin Islands	0	0	498	0	1,632	745	0	1,270	3,049	0	917	8,111	8,111	270
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	204	204	7
Zaire	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	862	29
Other Western Hemisphere	158	0	200	49	0	0	0	0	502	8	198	957	1,115	37
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,147	(s)	755	600	903	0	0	93	209	159	10	2,729	4,877	163
Subtotal Other	65,418	6,676	3,308	1,013	6,366	904	0	1,760	15,811	490	1,832	38,161	103,579	3,453
Total Imports	108,079	7,413	4,491	1,738	6,460	904	242	1,760	26,116	754	2,819	52,697	160,776	5,359

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District I							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,649	3	0	2,652	3,837	128
Saudi Arabia	5,351	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	5,511	184
United Arab Emirates	498	0	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	994	33
Subtotal Arab OPEC	7,034	0	160	496	0	0	0	0	2,649	3	0	3,308	10,342	345
Other OPEC														
Gabon	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117	841	28
Indonesia	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,079	36
Nigeria	3,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,888	130
Venezuela	3,504	0	513	230	0	0	242	0	6,525	0	0	7,510	11,014	367
Subtotal Other OPEC	9,194	0	513	230	0	0	242	0	6,642	0	0	7,627	16,821	561
Other														
Angola	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0	267	1,272	42
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	109	1,829	0	0	2,097	2,097	70
Brazil	381	0	0	0	721	0	0	0	326	0	0	1,047	1,428	48
Canada	0	304	(s)	37	0	0	0	197	235	32	220	1,025	1,025	34
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	18	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	2,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	963	0	0	963	3,277	109
Netherlands	1	0	0	0	798	0	0	0	83	0	0	881	882	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	467	0	485	0	0	35	4,469	0	0	5,457	5,457	182
Norway	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	34
Oman	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	20
Peru	390	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,543	0	0	1,616	2,006	67
Puerto Rico	0	0	281	0	759	0	0	0	180	0	237	1,457	1,457	49
Spain	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	0	389	392	13
Tunisia	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12
United Kingdom	4,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	0	42	717	5,645	188
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,632	745	0	1,270	3,049	0	150	6,846	6,846	228
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	204	204	7
Zaire	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	862	29
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	502	502	17
Other Eastern Hemisphere	560	(s)	0	600	773	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,374	1,934	64
Subtotal Other	12,423	377	748	638	5,169	904	0	1,610	14,529	236	650	24,859	37,282	1,243
Total Imports	28,651	377	1,420	1,364	5,169	904	242	1,610	23,820	239	650	35,794	64,445	2,148
							PAD District II							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	8
Saudi Arabia	1,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,443	48
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,675	56

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District II							
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	2,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,896	97
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,896	97
Other														
Canada	5,190	4,035	159	125	96	0	0	0	121	65	80	4,682	9,872	329
Congo	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	15
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	2,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,934	98
Norway	1,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,577	53
United Kingdom	2,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,282	76
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,090	36
Subtotal Other	13,529	4,035	159	125	96	0	0	0	121	65	80	4,682	18,211	607
Total Imports	18,100	4,035	159	125	96	0	0	0	121	65	80	4,682	22,782	759
							PAD District III							
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	497	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	781	26
Kuwait	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	267	9
Saudi Arabia	4,675	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	930	1,333	6,008	200
United Arab Emirates	606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	96	701	23
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,778	522	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	930	1,980	7,758	259
Other OPEC														
Gabon	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	15
Indonesia	1,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,102	37
Iran	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	21
Nigeria	7,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	7,585	253
Venezuela	2,907	215	243	0	0	0	0	0	995	0	57	1,509	4,417	147
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,659	215	243	0	0	0	0	0	995	0	57	1,509	14,168	472
Other														
Angola	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	23
Bahamas	0	0	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	660	22
Canada	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	179	179	6
Mexico	19,271	1,053	1	0	(s)	0	0	12	345	1	1	1,413	20,684	689
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180	180	6
Norway	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	30
Oman	954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	954	32
Peru	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	65	2
Romania	0	0	125	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	8
Trinidad and Tobago	2,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,271	76
United Kingdom	10,935	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	63	10,998	367
Virgin Islands	0	0	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	767	1,265	1,265	42

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District III													
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	158	0	200	49	0	0	0	0	0	8	198	455	612	20
Other Eastern Hemisphere	496	0	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	765	1,262	42
Subtotal Other	36,381	1,112	2,239	249	(s)	0	0	12	630	14	1,044	5,300	41,681	1,389
Total Imports	54,818	1,848	2,749	249	(s)	0	0	12	1,625	275	2,031	8,790	63,608	2,120
	PAD District IV													
Other														
Canada	1,448	758	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	56	815	2,262	75
Subtotal Other	1,448	758	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	56	815	2,262	75
Total Imports	1,448	758	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	56	815	2,262	75
	PAD District V													
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,426	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	18	0	0	112	3,537	118
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,426	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	18	0	0	112	3,537	118
Other														
Brunei	700	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	97	0	0	104	804	27
Canada	617	394	0	0	118	0	0	21	5	16	(s)	554	1,172	39
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	6	6	(s)
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	220	220	7
People's Republic of China	0	0	163	0	847	0	0	20	0	0	0	1,029	1,029	34
Peru	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	11
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	130	0	0	93	209	159	(s)	590	590	20
Subtotal Other	1,637	394	163	0	1,102	0	0	137	531	175	2	2,504	4,141	138
Total Imports	5,063	394	163	0	1,195	0	0	137	549	175	2	2,616	7,678	256

[1] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[2] Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	1,188	0	0	4,336	5,524
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	54	1,348	999	0	137	2,538
Ethane	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Propane	25	537	449	0	56	1,066
Butane	28	812	551	0	81	1,472
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	0	408	0	242	651
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	222	0	0	222
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	41	41
Kerosene	(s)	0	30	0	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	1	3,020	(s)	1,132	4,155
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	3,216	0	1,237	4,453
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	98	4	29	(s)	2	133
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	64	249	0	(s)	315
Special Naphthas	5	2	272	0	1	280
Lubricants	190	14	316	(s)	37	557
Wax	4	(s)	4	(s)	2	10
Petroleum Coke	170	344	2,027	(s)	2,175	4,715
Asphalt	7	42	1	1	(s)	51
Miscellaneous Products	12	(s)	26	0	3	41
Total Product Exports	544	1,818	10,819	2	5,010	18,193
Total Exports	544	3,007	10,819	2	9,346	23,718

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	11	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	54	0	1	73	2
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	12	(s)	48	(s)	3	67	2
Bahamas	0	8	1	0	50	790	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	851	28
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	61	(s)	0	61	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	(s)	396	(s)	3	406	14
Brazil	0	416	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	14	(s)	0	0	(s)	431	14
Cameroon	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	0	0	37	1
Canada	1,188	1,354	0	0	(s)	529	3	51	2	317	43	102	3,589	120
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	0	1	7	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	9	(s)	(s)	0	1	27	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	100	0	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	0	1	115	4
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	0	20	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	27	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Ecuador	0	22	0	0	120	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	1	34	179	6
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	917	0	(s)	8	1	376	0	87	1,389	46
French Pacific Isl	0	0	14	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	222	518	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	743	25
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	1	8	(s)
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	1	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	1	4	(s)
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	27	(s)	0	0	7	34	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	10	11	(s)
Italy	0	1	0	0	134	0	(s)	1	(s)	276	0	2	414	14
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	(s)	34	1
Japan	0	7	0	0	714	254	4	21	2	1,388	0	3	2,393	80
Jordan	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	85	648	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	5	2	747	25
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	664	630	41	0	0	3	89	(s)	14	(s)	1	1,443	48
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	502	1,264	6	3	(s)	947	0	124	2,846	95
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	1	231	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	233	8
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	3	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	0	662	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	664	22
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Panama	0	2	0	0	6	22	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	1	34	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	39	(s)	0	0	1	40	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	1	6	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	1,979	10	0	0	9	265	227	9	1	40	(s)	7	2,546	85
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	26	1
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	(s)	0	3	24	1
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	114	430	8	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	554	18
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	491	0	17	508	17
Surinam	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	0	0	1	10	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	58	0	(s)	61	2
United Kingdom	0	4	0	0	152	0	(s)	43	(s)	0	(s)	63	262	9
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	12	31	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	3	(s)	1	(s)	4	20	1
Virgin Islands	1,798	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1,799	60
West Germany	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	15	(s)	216	0	13	246	8
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	559	13	0	0	70	0	2	8	(s)	0	(s)	3	656	22
Total	5,524	2,538	651	263	4,155	4,453	280	557	10	4,715	51	520	23,718	791

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	—	—	14,933	—	—	—	—	14,957	—	—	—	—	—	44,639	1,683	25,370	101,582
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	3,077	—	—	—	—	57,891	—	—	—	—	—	91,122	8,607	32,007	192,704
Leases	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	1,541	—	—	—	—	—	17,095	1,379	1,813	21,891
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	277,884	0	0	277,884
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	23,746	23,746
Total	—	—	18,073	—	—	—	—	74,389	—	—	—	—	—	430,740	11,669	82,936	617,807
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	43,575	3,411	46,986	1,107	45,538	5,729	21,796	74,170	9,946	80,297	47,602	4,715	1,255	143,815	11,847	64,882	341,700
Bulk Terminal	123,926	6,573	130,499	3,941	42,033	9,042	12,504	67,520	4,969	37,014	7,215	4,104	466	53,768	2,411	21,450	275,648
Pipeline	25,683	2,508	28,191	1,672	12,551	3,515	17,211	34,949	8,214	9,259	7,567	13,686	1,056	39,782	2,541	4,467	109,930
Natural Gas Processing Plant	471	767	1,238	0	2,547	282	18,769	21,597	5,396	24,526	10,761	3,843	975	45,502	241	870	69,448
Total	193,655	13,259	206,914	6,720	102,669	18,568	70,280	198,236	28,525	151,096	73,145	26,348	3,752	282,867	17,040	91,669	796,726
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	2	0	2	0	40	8	109	157	50	332	151	0	18	551	4	27	741
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	146	2	229	377	213	107	0	44	84	448	186	5	1,016
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	19	21	0	18	18	634	670	403	3,528	558	15	31	4,535	42	23	5,292
Total	4	19	23	0	204	28	972	1,204	666	3,967	709	59	133	5,534	232	55	7,049
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	23	101	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	157
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	102	3	1,311	1,417	180	2,145	151	1	322	2,800	30	2	4,248
Total	0	0	0	0	180	3	1,334	1,518	180	2,173	179	1	322	2,856	30	2	4,405
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	115	0	91	0	215	0	0	220
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805	327	49	4	17	1,202	0	0	1,202
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	8	36	35	12	9	1	93	3	0	105
Total	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	13	850	477	61	104	18	1,510	3	0	1,527
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	366	0	0	0	366	0	0	375
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	50	0	23	73	0	1,100	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	1,173
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	58	765	174	997	174	71	101	0	3	349	0	0	1,346
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	25	0	205	230	74	1,633	153	1	0	1,861	(s)	0	2,091
Total	0	0	0	0	142	765	402	1,309	248	3,170	254	1	3	3,676	(s)	0	4,985
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	55	0	55	0	112	0	0	112	0	9	459	0	0	468	0	0	635
Total	55	0	55	0	112	0	0	112	0	9	459	0	0	468	0	0	635
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	494	2	496	1	1,187	18	239	1,445	141	534	857	3	2	1,537	173	171	3,822
Bulk Terminal	602	0	602	0	1,054	82	486	1,622	210	14,182	81	14	0	14,487	33	0	16,744
Pipeline	760	1,254	2,014	41	864	366	1,913	3,184	597	415	241	632	152	2,037	116	0	7,351
Natural Gas Processing Plant	439	741	1,181	0	2,243	246	12,967	15,457	2,756	6,065	5,551	3,552	245	18,169	131	349	35,286
Total	2,295	1,997	4,293	42	5,348	712	15,605	21,708	3,704	21,196	6,730	4,201	399	36,230	453	520	63,203

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	28	0	2	0	30	0	1	49
Total	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	28	0	2	0	30	0	1	49
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	188	0	188	283	339	36	357	1,015	174	754	1,342	1	1	2,272	133	591	4,199
Bulk Terminal	337	0	337	0	511	0	128	639	130	5,063	0	0	0	5,193	0	0	6,169
Pipeline	20	172	192	3	807	30	212	1,052	981	20	5	67	87	1,160	128	0	2,532
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	3	24	0	68	12	2,008	2,088	1,136	4,496	2,993	165	60	8,849	32	476	11,470
Total	567	175	741	286	1,725	78	2,705	4,794	2,421	10,333	4,340	233	148	17,474	293	1,067	24,370
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	13	9	0	7	29	1	82	114
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	43
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	608	26	10	0	1	645	0	0	664
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52	27	4	2	1	0	34	(s)	2	89
Total	0	0	0	0	44	0	71	115	635	44	21	1	8	709	1	84	910
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	216	1,647	0	0	0	1,863	0	0	1,864
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	545	611	737	126	2	0	92	957	105	0	1,673
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	903	903	334	3,537	0	0	221	4,091	0	0	4,994
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,449	1,515	1,287	5,310	2	0	313	6,911	105	0	8,531
Isobutane																	
Refinery	2	7	9	63	96	19	146	324	71	165	643	14	7	900	30	29	1,292
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	80	0	10	90	140	1,923	0	0	0	2,063	0	0	2,153
Pipeline	0	0	0	18	286	0	105	409	239	10	0	100	57	406	43	0	858
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	4	6	0	85	2	680	768	178	2,053	1,340	44	95	3,709	1	18	4,501
Total	3	11	15	81	547	21	941	1,591	628	4,151	1,983	158	159	7,078	74	47	8,804
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	14	14	0	104	0	0	104	1	70	15	0	0	86	0	5	209
Total	0	14	14	0	104	0	0	104	1	70	15	0	0	86	0	5	209
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,725	432	4,157	82	3,491	117	1,309	4,999	1,169	7,471	5,551	185	87	14,463	473	5,886	29,978
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	2,659	17	2,676	0	3,508	6	699	4,213	497	8,285	1,176	38	6	10,002	439	4,370	21,700
Heavy Gas Oils	7,385	405	7,790	167	3,183	244	2,333	5,927	1,029	11,842	6,027	649	168	19,715	1,567	11,668	46,667
Residuum	2,179	264	2,443	3	3,645	67	1,707	5,422	255	2,694	2,891	38	0	5,878	540	5,150	19,433
Total	15,948	1,118	17,066	252	13,827	434	6,048	20,561	2,950	30,292	15,645	910	261	50,058	3,019	27,074	117,778

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,446	96	4,542	38	6,650	506	2,087	9,281	1,545	9,960	6,710	99	128	18,442	1,631	7,267	41,163
Bulk Terminal	301	1	302	6	116	2	142	266	94	37	0	0	0	131	0	477	1,176
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	20	2	93	115	38	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	153
Total	4,747	97	4,844	44	6,786	510	2,322	9,662	1,677	9,997	6,710	99	128	18,611	1,631	7,744	42,492
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	198	0	9	207	10	65	121	0	0	196	0	19	422
Total	0	0	0	0	198	0	9	207	10	65	121	0	0	196	0	19	422
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,165	284	5,449	117	7,025	1,382	4,275	12,799	1,916	9,398	6,113	603	165	18,195	1,767	7,552	45,762
Bulk Terminal	35,463	3,002	38,465	1,976	19,386	4,403	5,260	31,025	2,217	4,459	1,536	2,545	264	11,021	1,228	10,010	91,749
Pipeline	14,005	699	14,704	837	6,029	1,253	7,912	16,031	2,542	4,960	4,216	7,778	118	19,614	1,084	2,383	53,816
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	54,639	3,985	58,624	2,930	32,440	7,038	17,447	59,855	6,675	18,817	11,865	10,926	547	48,830	4,079	19,945	191,333
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,212	137	2,349	72	3,078	787	2,452	6,389	989	4,263	3,454	436	97	9,239	1,142	3,277	22,396
Bulk Terminal	16,751	1,439	18,190	982	9,644	2,427	3,028	16,081	995	2,833	748	1,306	154	6,036	684	5,019	46,010
Pipeline	6,686	269	6,955	330	2,620	725	4,164	7,839	1,155	2,819	1,536	2,807	57	8,374	685	1,171	25,024
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	25,655	1,845	27,500	1,384	15,342	3,939	9,644	30,309	3,139	9,915	5,738	4,549	308	23,649	2,511	9,467	93,436
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,953	147	3,100	45	3,947	595	1,823	6,410	927	5,135	2,659	167	68	8,956	624	4,268	23,358
Bulk Terminal	18,702	1,563	20,265	994	9,727	1,976	2,230	14,927	1,222	1,626	788	1,239	110	4,985	544	4,991	45,712
Pipeline	7,319	430	7,749	507	3,409	527	3,748	8,191	1,387	2,141	2,680	4,971	61	11,240	399	1,212	28,791
Total	28,974	2,140	31,114	1,546	17,083	3,098	7,801	29,528	3,536	8,902	6,127	6,377	239	25,181	1,567	10,471	97,861
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
Bulk Terminal	10	0	10	0	15	0	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	10	0	10	0	15	1	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	36
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	26	0	26	0	68	0	33	101	25	325	103	0	0	453	36	211	827
Bulk Terminal	319	33	352	0	185	44	78	307	42	6	5	22	40	115	15	368	1,157
Pipeline	17	0	17	0	37	0	74	111	9	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	138
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	77
Total	362	33	395	0	290	44	185	519	153	332	108	22	40	655	51	579	2,199
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	136	41	177	0	406	62	326	794	325	841	449	127	213	1,955	165	985	4,076
Bulk Terminal	34	9	43	6	61	8	123	198	168	119	0	47	0	334	19	80	674
Pipeline	283	0	283	6	0	36	236	278	97	0	90	119	321	627	75	345	1,608
Total	453	50	503	12	467	106	685	1,270	590	960	539	293	534	2,916	259	1,410	6,358

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,102	0	1,102	29	1,285	77	225	1,616	303	1,967	2,327	11	41	4,649	372	3,412	11,151
Bulk Terminal	4,974	185	5,159	53	2,838	261	612	3,764	198	1,317	74	46	31	1,666	219	2,064	12,872
Pipeline	2,685	91	2,776	95	793	147	1,415	2,450	583	822	693	1,101	40	3,239	141	744	9,350
Total	8,761	276	9,037	177	4,916	485	2,252	7,830	1,084	4,106	3,094	1,158	112	9,554	732	6,220	33,373
Kerosene																	
Refinery	115	64	179	0	731	26	295	1,052	42	858	467	7	29	1,403	17	155	2,806
Bulk Terminal	3,411	227	3,638	212	1,152	108	34	1,506	6	323	61	13	0	403	37	43	5,627
Pipeline	461	16	477	69	244	0	11	324	5	124	187	280	0	596	0	11	1,408
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	0	0	3
Total	3,987	307	4,294	281	2,127	134	340	2,882	55	1,305	715	300	29	2,405	54	209	9,844
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	7,611	406	8,017	57	7,676	1,889	4,692	14,314	1,235	9,968	5,370	1,108	209	17,890	2,007	4,451	46,679
Bulk Terminal	49,926	2,279	52,205	1,294	13,463	3,610	3,973	22,340	1,434	3,932	1,257	1,134	116	7,873	859	4,673	87,950
Pipeline	7,452	276	7,728	603	3,123	914	4,225	8,865	531	2,219	1,945	3,561	84	8,340	663	966	26,562
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	64,989	2,961	67,950	1,954	24,262	6,413	12,891	45,520	3,202	16,119	8,572	5,803	409	34,105	3,529	10,090	161,194
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	7,611	398	8,009	57	7,619	1,889	4,692	14,257	1,187	9,524	5,193	1,064	158	17,126	2,001	4,415	45,808
Bulk Terminal	48,606	2,277	50,883	1,283	13,265	3,585	3,973	22,106	1,434	3,932	1,257	1,133	116	7,872	859	4,643	86,363
Pipeline	7,452	276	7,728	603	3,123	914	4,225	8,865	531	2,219	1,945	3,561	84	8,340	663	966	26,562
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Total	63,669	2,951	66,620	1,943	24,007	6,388	12,891	45,229	3,154	15,675	8,395	5,758	358	33,340	3,523	10,024	158,736
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	8	8	0	57	0	0	57	48	444	177	44	51	764	6	36	871
Bulk Terminal	1,320	2	1,322	11	198	25	0	234	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	30	1,587
Total	1,320	10	1,330	11	255	25	0	291	48	444	177	45	51	765	6	66	2,458
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	3,548	88	3,636	47	2,295	344	266	2,952	329	5,296	3,274	442	82	9,423	451	7,801	24,263
Bulk Terminal	25,053	296	25,349	200	1,393	113	1,127	2,833	103	2,762	3,827	102	0	6,794	0	2,572	37,548
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	14
Total	28,601	384	28,985	247	3,688	457	1,393	5,785	432	8,059	7,101	544	82	16,218	451	10,386	61,825
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	186	0	186	0	43	0	68	111	70	938	567	9	0	1,584	0	350	2,231
Total	186	0	186	0	43	0	68	111	70	938	567	9	0	1,584	0	350	2,231
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	5	0	5	0	157	0	1	158	142	1,194	257	25	0	1,618	0	99	1,880
Total	5	0	5	0	157	0	1	158	142	1,194	257	25	0	1,618	0	99	1,880
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	19	31	50	0	180	0	188	368	39	1,393	81	96	0	1,609	6	233	2,266
Bulk Terminal	866	17	883	44	139	12	0	195	0	114	0	27	0	141	0	41	1,260
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	132
Total	885	48	933	44	319	12	188	563	171	1,507	81	123	0	1,882	6	274	3,658

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	49	413	462	0	48	0	39	87	0	242	72	0	0	314	6	43	912
Neutral	760	370	1,130	0	549	0	458	1,007	0	1,746	937	71	0	2,754	62	571	5,524
Other	590	156	746	0	149	0	129	278	28	2,129	245	151	0	2,553	7	109	3,693
Bulk Terminals	802	206	1,008	16	469	16	78	579	11	23	243	71	15	363	1	573	2,524
Total	2,201	1,145	3,346	16	1,215	16	704	1,951	39	4,140	1,497	293	15	5,984	76	1,296	12,653
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	1	48	49	0	0	0	18	18	26	30	10	1	0	67	0	0	134
Total	1	48	49	0	0	0	18	18	26	30	10	1	0	67	0	0	134
Wax, Crystalline--Fully Refined																	
Refinery	8	31	39	0	32	0	24	56	0	90	133	0	0	223	5	40	363
Total	8	31	39	0	32	0	24	56	0	90	133	0	0	223	5	40	363
Wax, Crystalline--Other																	
Refinery	5	67	72	0	1	0	4	5	0	160	0	0	0	160	0	27	264
Total	5	67	72	0	1	0	4	5	0	160	0	0	0	160	0	27	264
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	1,273	0	1,273	0	629	173	867	1,669	0	74	567	197	0	838	603	1,837	6,220
Total	1,273	0	1,273	0	629	173	867	1,669	0	74	567	197	0	838	603	1,837	6,220
Asphalt																	
Refinery	1,462	127	1,589	219	1,581	724	882	3,406	428	402	483	668	92	2,073	1,349	1,453	9,870
Bulk Terminal	1,810	318	2,128	134	1,078	379	426	2,017	0	0	119	68	0	187	0	382	4,714
Total	3,272	445	3,717	353	2,659	1,103	1,308	5,423	428	402	602	736	92	2,260	1,349	1,835	14,584
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	27	65
Total	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	27	65
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	379	48	427	1	81	13	11	106	87	543	195	77	0	902	0	260	1,695
Bulk Terminal	28	0	28	0	16	4	3	23	0	6	12	15	0	33	0	167	251
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	55	2	0	0	0	57	0	0	82
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	4	59	1,031	1	55	(s)	1,146	2	0	1,151
Total	407	48	455	1	100	17	39	158	201	1,582	208	147	(s)	2,138	2	427	3,179
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	224,987	—	—	—	—	272,625	—	—	—	—	—	713,607	28,709	174,605	1,414,533

[1] Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

[2] Includes 33965 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to				From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	1,872	0	15,328
Petroleum Products	8,447	1,365	0	2,637	5,238	2,408	0	82,877	23,749	9	2,013	1,233	136	1,278	37	0	59
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	1,139	0	0	355	24	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	68	0	619	1,742	111	0	1,836	5,007	0	0	75	112	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	869	0	81	0	0	0	1,301	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,856	0	0	1,203	1,913	1,538	0	46,911	10,445	0	892	489	0	873	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,163	0	0	471	1,088	878	0	20,192	5,279	0	488	336	0	567	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,693	0	0	732	825	660	0	26,719	5,166	0	404	153	0	306	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	0	0	0	0	25	0	243	155	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	91	0	0	0	137	0	0	621	0	0	178	33	0	75	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	170	0	0	97	53	601	0	8,578	1,594	0	174	4	0	63	0	0	0
Kerosene	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,261	214	0	296	606	133	0	18,747	3,471	0	381	277	0	267	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	2,261	214	0	296	606	133	0	18,747	3,471	0	381	277	0	267	0	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	101	0	167	407	0	0	2,546	231	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	29	0	0	20	22	0	0	102	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	246	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	105	0	81	19	0	0	641	235	9	359	0	0	0	0	0	25
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	270	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	441	92	0	8	0	0	0	26	0	34
Total All Products	8,447	1,365	0	2,637	5,238	2,408	0	83,303	25,044	9	2,013	1,233	136	1,278	1,909	0	15,387

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	339	0	0	1,139	0	0	355	24	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	619	1,742	111	1,430	5,007	0	0	75	112	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	509	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,534	1,051	1,913	1,538	36,167	9,668	0	892	489	0	873
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,549	404	1,088	878	15,654	4,749	0	488	336	0	567
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,985	647	825	660	20,513	4,919	0	404	153	0	306
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	0	0	25	26	136	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	137	0	351	0	0	178	33	0	75
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	107	53	53	601	5,702	1,506	0	174	4	0	63
Kerosene	6	0	0	0	258	174	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,327	247	606	133	14,957	3,022	0	381	277	0	267
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,327	247	606	133	14,957	3,022	0	381	277	0	267
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,989	1,970	4,790	2,408	58,891	21,239	0	1,625	1,233	136	1,278

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	0	426	0	1,295	0	1,872	0	15,328
Petroleum Products	2,458	1,365	0	667	448	0	23,986	2,396	4,175	17,415	2,510	388	37	0	59
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	68	0	0	0	0	406	0	0	406	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	869	0	81	0	0	1,301	0	1,184	117	66	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,322	0	0	152	0	0	10,744	694	607	9,443	777	0	0	0	0
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	41	37	139	19	21	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	91	0	0	0	0	0	270	5	0	265	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	63	0	0	44	0	0	2,876	377	145	2,354	88	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	11	0	0	0	0	0	136	0	90	46	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	934	214	0	49	0	0	3,790	1,050	289	2,451	449	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	101	0	167	407	0	2,546	166	788	1,592	231	0	11	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	29	0	0	20	22	0	102	0	11	91	68	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	8	0	0	246	21	174	51	160	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	105	0	81	19	0	641	30	410	201	235	359	0	0	25
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	65	0	0	270	0	37	233	400	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	0	0	441	12	403	26	17	8	26	0	34
Total	2,458	1,365	0	667	448	0	24,412	2,396	4,601	17,415	3,805	388	1,909	0	15,387

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	2,298	0	2,298	1,295	0	1,295	15,328	1,721	13,607	0	0	0	0	17,200	-17,200
Petroleum Products	85,551	9,812	75,739	33,429	10,283	23,146	6,798	108,648	-101,850	2,417	2,647	-230	3,291	96	3,195
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,494	339	1,155	363	1,139	-776	0	379	-379	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,455	68	2,387	5,082	2,472	2,610	1,922	6,843	-4,921	111	187	-76	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,382	877	505	74	81	-7	869	1,367	-498	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	509	0	509	0	509	-509	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,114	5,856	42,258	16,790	4,654	12,136	1,913	58,248	-56,335	1,538	1,362	176	1,765	0	1,765
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	20,663	3,163	17,500	8,778	2,437	6,341	1,088	25,959	-24,871	878	903	-25	1,055	0	1,055
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27,451	2,693	24,758	8,012	2,217	5,795	825	32,289	-31,464	660	459	201	710	0	710
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	243	15	228	170	25	145	0	419	-419	25	0	25	21	0	21
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	621	91	530	124	137	-13	137	799	-662	0	108	-108	253	0	253
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,675	170	8,505	1,768	751	1,017	53	10,346	-10,293	601	67	534	237	0	237
Kerosene	394	17	377	191	0	191	0	568	-568	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,043	2,475	16,568	6,009	1,035	4,974	820	22,599	-21,779	133	544	-411	648	0	648
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	19,043	2,475	16,568	6,009	1,035	4,974	820	22,599	-21,779	133	544	-411	648	0	648
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	2,724	101	2,623	231	574	-343	508	2,777	-2,269	0	0	0	0	11	-11
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	122	29	93	97	42	55	22	170	-148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	254	0	254	160	8	152	0	406	-406	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	722	105	617	235	100	135	149	1,244	-1,095	9	0	9	359	25	334
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	335	0	335	400	65	335	0	670	-670	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	467	8	459	92	0	92	42	541	-499	0	0	0	8	60	-52
Total All Products	87,849	9,812	78,037	34,724	10,283	24,441	22,126	110,369	-88,243	2,417	2,647	-230	3,291	17,296	-14,005

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	1	1	0	37	0	0	37	34	367	27	55	205	688	23	84	833
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	-57	3	0	157	0	0	158
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	23	1	33
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7	156	0	1	205	369	0	10	381
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	3	21
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	84	51	0	135	0	70	240
Residual Fuel Oil	3,273	139	3,412	38	1,899	275	455	2,667	555	7,920	5,916	470	83	14,944	299	8,896	30,218
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	365	28	393	0	0	0	0	0	78	496	33	117	22	746	29	7	1,175
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	1,090	0	1,090	0	40	0	125	165	47	163	40	112	0	362	110	1,390	3,117
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,311	0	1,311	38	701	0	187	926	343	1,399	1,172	154	47	3,115	28	1,768	7,148
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	199	111	310	0	753	87	119	959	73	513	831	14	14	1,445	71	5,277	8,062
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	308	0	308	0	405	188	24	617	14	5,349	3,840	73	0	9,276	61	454	10,716

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	8	8	0	2	0	0	2	0	54	26	4	0	84	0	0	94
Bulk Terminal	417	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	418
Total	417	8	425	0	2	0	0	2	0	54	26	5	0	85	0	0	512
No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	6	7	20
Bulk Terminal	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Total	34	0	34	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	6	7	54
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	41	390	33	3	51	518	0	14	547
Bulk Terminal	430	0	430	0	197	25	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652
Total	430	0	430	0	212	25	0	237	41	390	33	3	51	518	0	14	1,199
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	8
Bulk Terminal	376	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	406
Total	376	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	32	414
No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	117	37	0	154	0	13	202
Bulk Terminal	63	2	65	11	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Total	63	2	65	11	36	0	0	47	0	0	117	37	0	154	0	13	279
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	280	26	306	0	0	0	6	6	134	166	31	12	24	367	94	532	1,305
Bulk Terminal	4,729	0	4,729	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	1,802	7	0	1,809	0	6	6,565
Total	5,009	26	5,035	0	21	0	6	27	134	166	1,833	19	24	2,176	94	538	7,870
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,125	3	1,128	0	93	3	12	108	50	253	21	175	0	499	31	1,298	3,064
Bulk Terminal	1,753	0	1,753	0	98	0	74	172	0	200	131	0	0	331	0	0	2,256
Total	2,878	3	2,881	0	191	3	86	280	50	453	152	175	0	830	31	1,298	5,320
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	908	0	908	47	830	0	85	962	82	1,306	1,165	95	57	2,705	11	1,580	6,166
Bulk Terminal	5,482	40	5,522	64	644	6	185	899	75	680	80	0	0	835	0	479	7,735
Total	6,390	40	6,430	111	1,474	6	270	1,861	157	1,986	1,245	95	57	3,540	11	2,059	13,901
Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	730	38	768	0	789	153	154	1,096	50	398	596	12	1	1,057	78	4,051	7,050
Bulk Terminal	2,356	88	2,444	136	464	68	678	1,346	0	291	495	0	0	786	0	1,585	6,161
Total	3,086	126	3,212	136	1,253	221	832	2,442	50	689	1,091	12	1	1,843	78	5,636	13,211
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	505	21	526	0	583	188	9	780	13	3,173	1,461	148	0	4,795	237	340	6,678
Bulk Terminal	10,733	168	10,901	0	166	39	190	395	28	1,591	1,319	95	0	3,033	0	502	14,831
Total	11,238	189	11,427	0	749	227	199	1,175	41	4,764	2,780	243	0	7,828	237	842	21,509
Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	14
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	14

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, September 1982

(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	2,649	0	0	0	0	0	2,649
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,649	0	0	0	0	0	2,649
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	117	0	0	117
Indonesia	0	12	3	4	0	0	18
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,295	685	487	1,333	3,718	0	7,520
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,295	698	490	1,454	3,718	0	7,655
Other							
Angola	0	267	0	0	0	0	267
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	590	109	0	0	1,130	0	1,829
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	326	0	0	0	0	0	326
Brunei	0	92	0	5	0	0	97
Canada	5	0	406	51	3	(s)	466
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,308	0	1,308
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	83	0	83
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	40	4,830	0	4,870
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	355	0	1,188	0	0	0	1,543
Puerto Rico	180	0	0	0	0	0	180
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	389	0	0	389
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	675	0	0	675
Virgin Islands	528	332	440	388	1,360	0	3,049
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	502	0	0	0	502
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	88	77	43	0	0	209
Subtotal Other	1,985	888	2,614	1,592	8,732	(s)	15,811
Total Imports	5,929	1,586	3,104	3,047	12,450	(s)	26,116

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

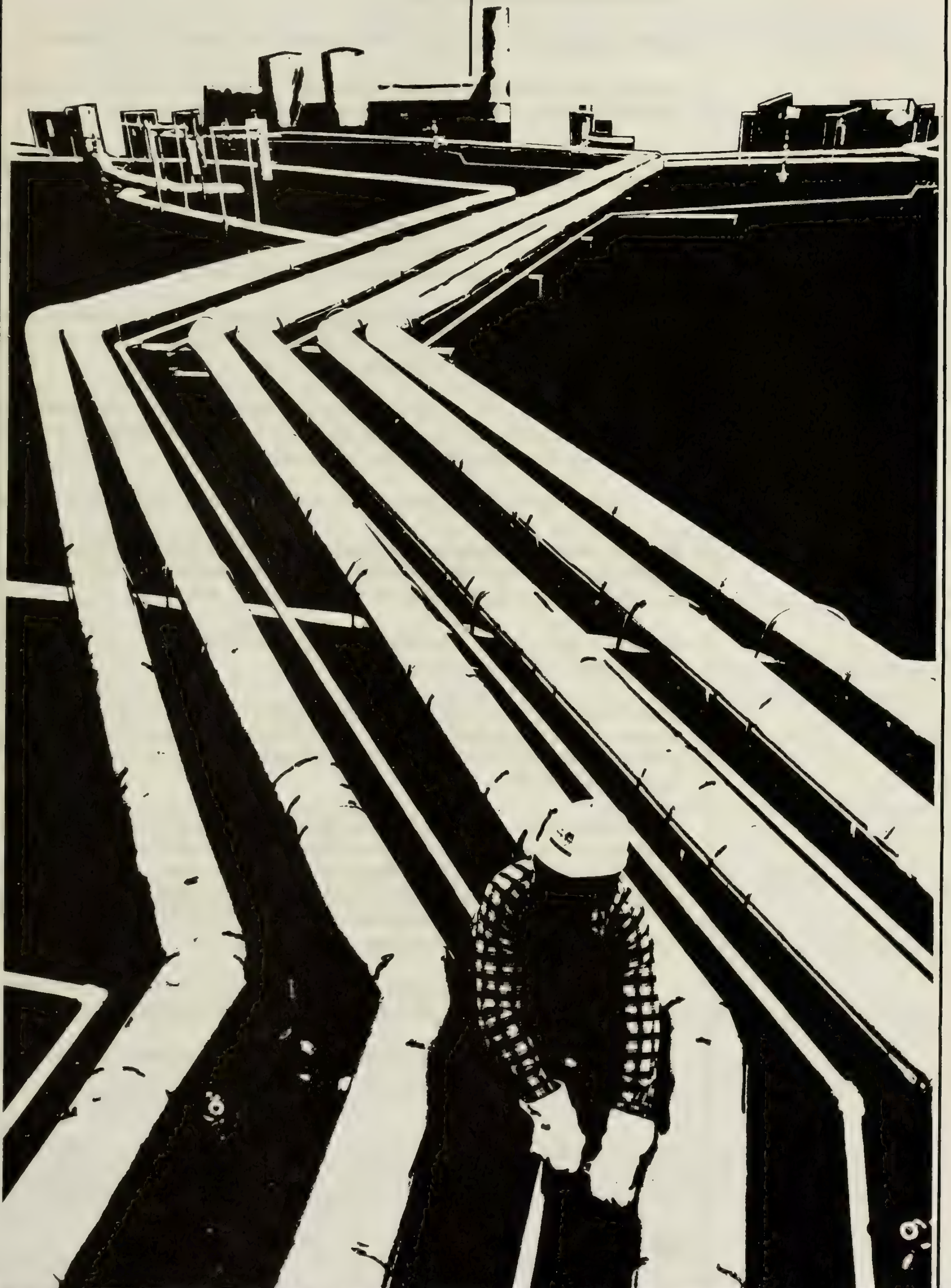
State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**5,924**	**1,064**	**2,459**	**2,989**	**11,384**	**(s)**	**23,820**
Connecticut	0	0	190	0	0	0	190
Delaware	241	356	0	0	0	0	597
Florida	0	0	440	0	2,010	0	2,450
Georgia	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Maine	0	0	0	150	791	0	941
Maryland	0	0	264	601	191	0	1,056
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	2,572	0	2,572
New Jersey	907	291	73	0	1,353	0	2,625
New York	4,538	263	1,352	1,584	2,006	0	9,742
North Carolina	0	0	0	239	340	0	578
Pennsylvania	238	154	0	52	327	0	771
Rhode Island	0	0	139	0	0	0	139
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	216	0	216
Virginia	0	0	0	363	1,379	0	1,742
PAD District II	**0**	**0**	**112**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**121**
North Dakota	0	0	0	6	3	0	9
Ohio	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
PAD District III	**0**	**329**	**453**	**0**	**843**	**0**	**1,625**
Louisiana	0	0	453	0	498	0	951
Texas	0	329	0	0	345	0	674
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	**5**	**192**	**80**	**52**	**220**	**0**	**549**
California	0	0	0	0	220	0	220
Hawaii	0	192	80	52	0	0	324
Washington	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
All PAD Districts	**5,929**	**1,586**	**3,104**	**3,047**	**12,450**	**(s)**	**26,116**

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group, CH-(CH)n-OH. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5.5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will b used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refiner gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Associatio Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffini gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases tha contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform t ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. The are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported i the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complet decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and a highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to AST Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surfa separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residua oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixe with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic foreign, according to the following:

- Domestic—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defin in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons a included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

    1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

    2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liqui volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natura gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flas point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and tha has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as a illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having propertie similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 1 percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by AST Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is use primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) i lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes an heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil an water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at th temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixture and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionat raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gase Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categorie are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propan mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which ar reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasolin which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use a petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants ma be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improv certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 5 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofinin acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, includin black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneo products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natur gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be us for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this categor

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or witho small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-igniti

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- Finished Leaded Gasoline—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Finished Unleaded Gasoline—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Gasohol—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, an environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 9 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Include hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming int hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manu facture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less tha 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short to

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and whi may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on t catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbo which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (includi lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products inclu unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, etha liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-ov 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, a miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbo recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineri natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50, barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeli Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petrole Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bond warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon. C_3H_8, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas strea It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by AS Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and AS Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. I reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and N fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Spe fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fu

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

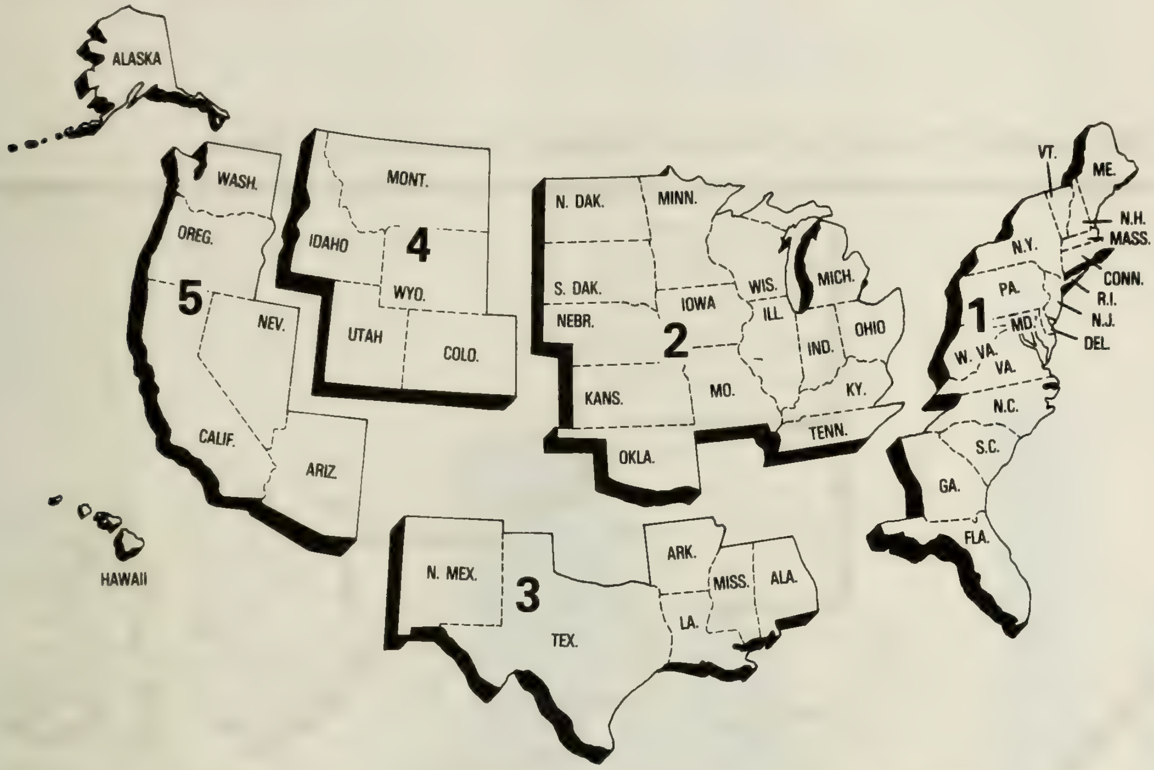
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

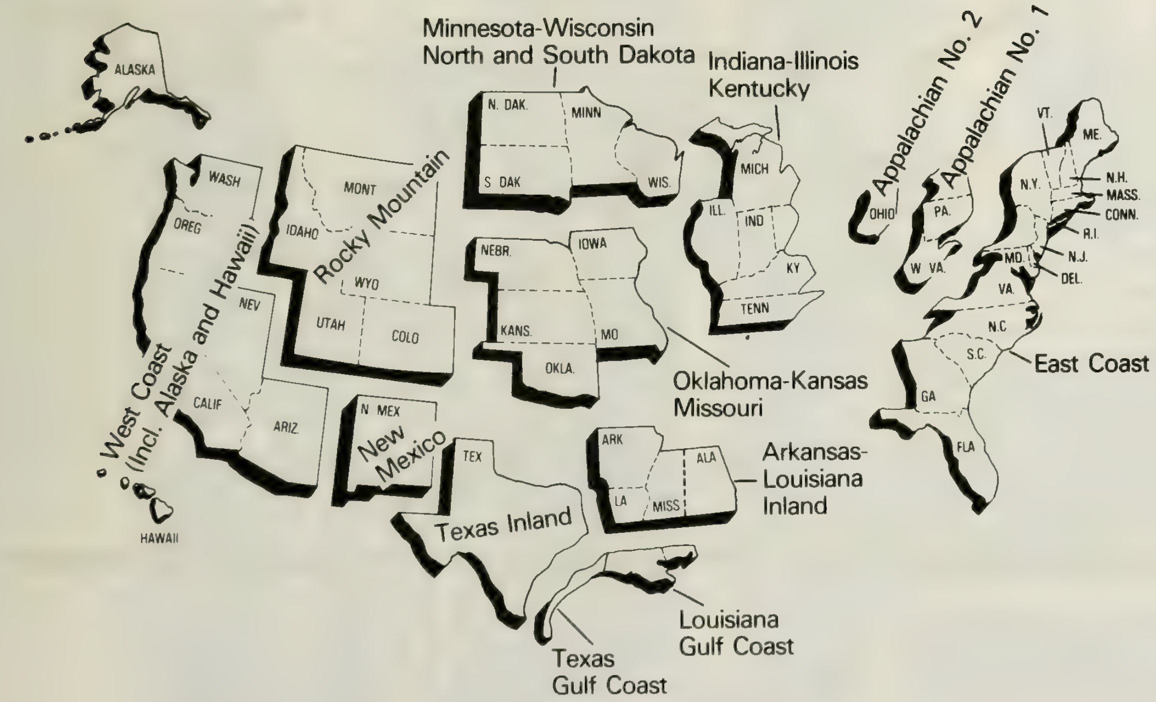
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAI Districts

PAD District	Refining District
I	**East Coast**—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusett Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Sout Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State o Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and al counties east thereof.
	Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New Yor not included in the East Coast District.
II	**Appalachian #2**—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Mario Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, an that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nort Dakota, and South Dakota.
	Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
III	**Texas Inland**—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.
	Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jaspe Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fo Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patrici Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.
	Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelle Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and a Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Ston George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobil and Baldwin.
	North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisian Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.
	New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.
IV	**Rocky Mountain**—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	**West Coast**—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

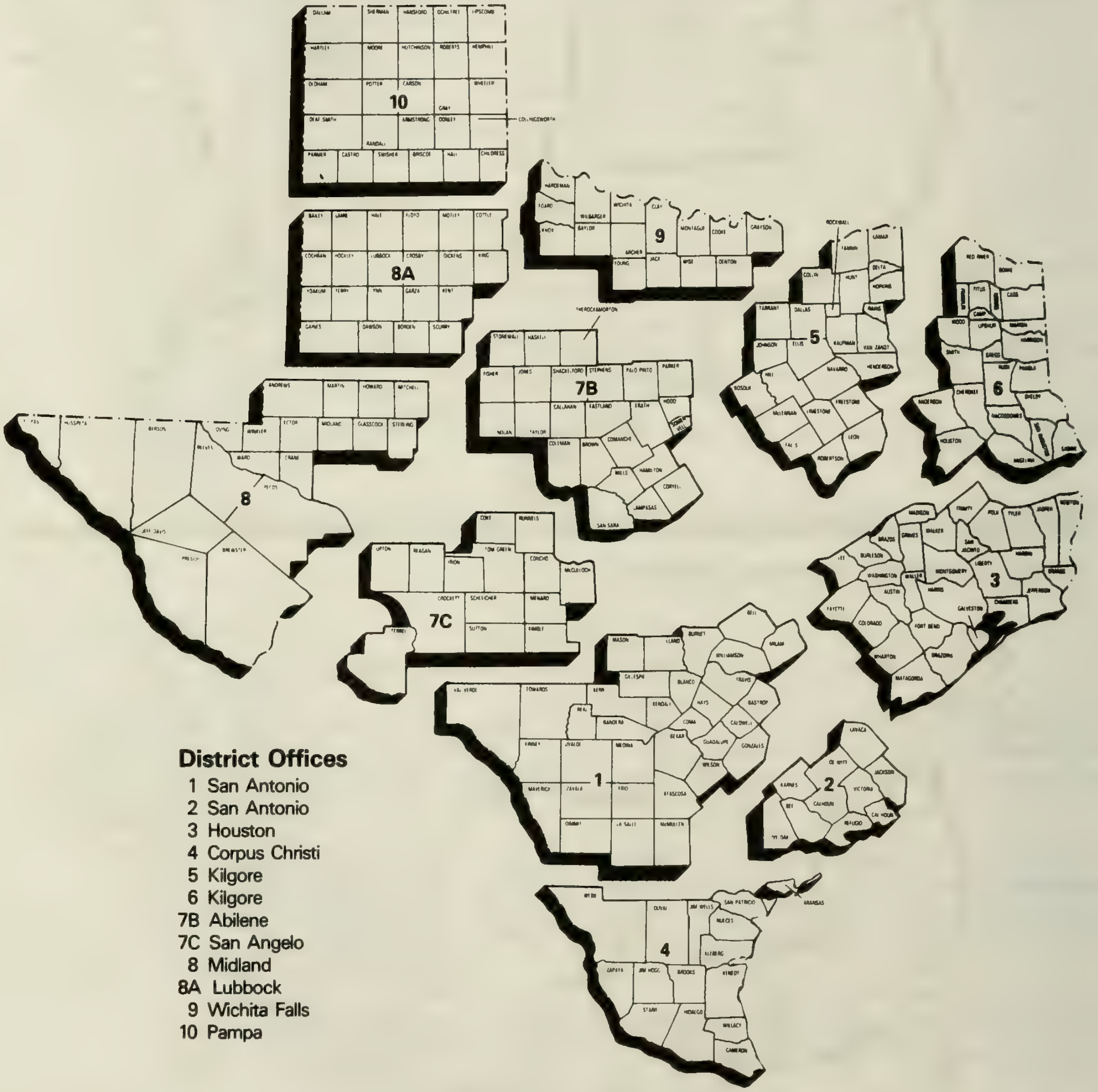
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



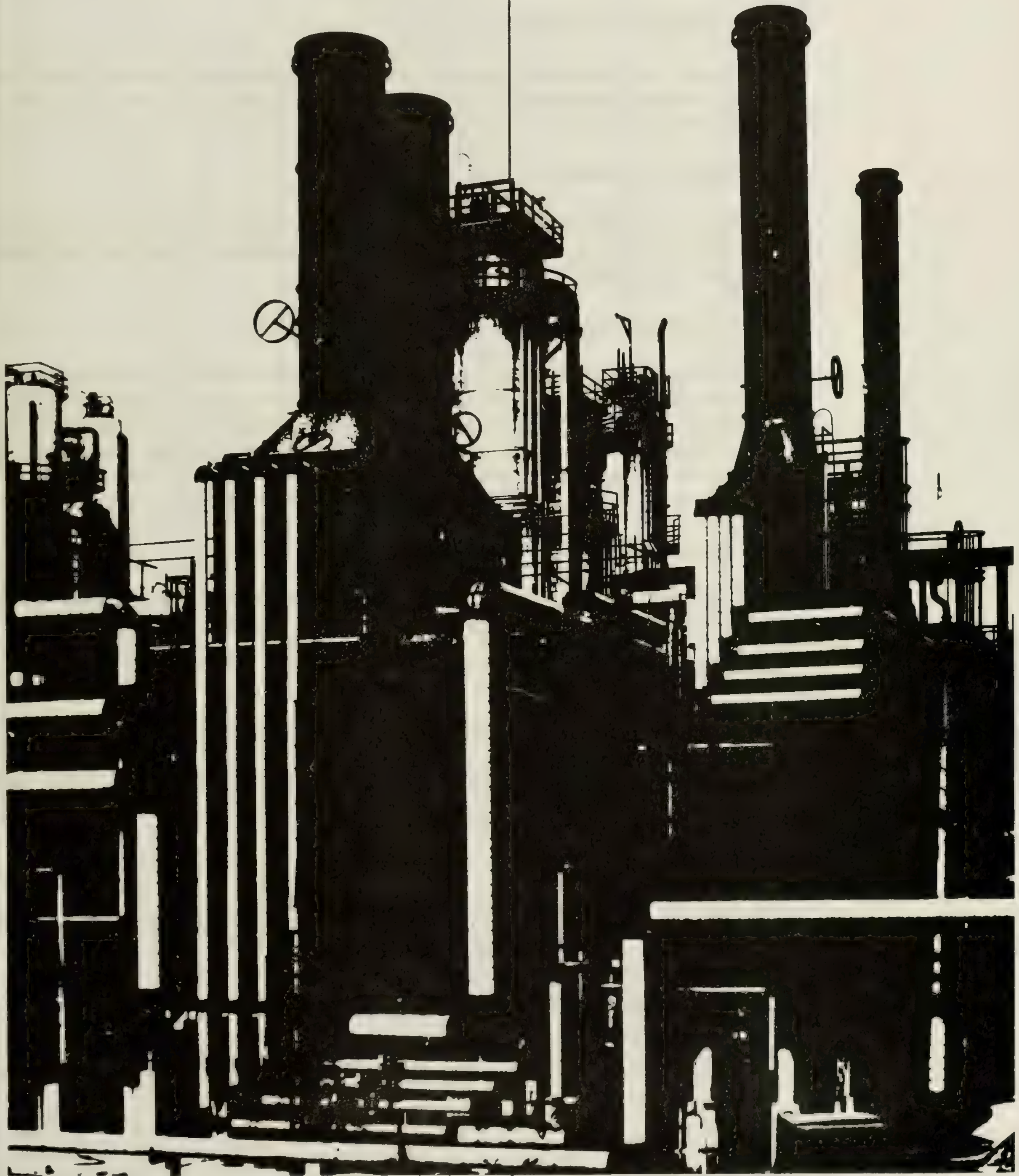
District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
7B Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes



Note 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducte by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production an storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons fro natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liqu hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fraction tors); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Alman* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and b making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls throu possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA-64 are sho by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report mont Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of t aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For su companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stoc value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. T value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, a identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includ checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month chang (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls a made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA-87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reportin System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA 87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA-89); and t

EIA-64

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D.C. 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93-275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law

Report Type: B 1 0

EIA Company Identification Number: ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month): ☐☐ Mo ☐☐ Yr

Zip Code of Plant Location: ☐☐☐☐☐

If Resubmission, Insert X in Block ☐

For DOE Use Only ☐

Form Approved
OMB No 1905-0109

Plant Name ______________________

Section 1 Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To: Fractionating Facility (e)	Storage Facility (f)	Refinery (g)	Chemical Plant (h)	Other (i)	Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline													
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline													
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel													
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operation and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of th Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA-87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through th mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District c Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA-88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and th Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receiv petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA-89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstat intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA-90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producer terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (i excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journ* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends i Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and th annual survey EIA-177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA-87, are shown by the example presented below. Th EIA-88 and EIA-89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA-90 collects data on crude c stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to b postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For the companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stoc value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Th value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event th previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All compani that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedi processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data f companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of compani that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance actio Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type: B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Report Period: ☐☐☐☐
Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES

(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc. plants Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components, aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	051							
Jet fuel Naphtha-type	211							
Kerosene-type	213							
Kerosene (incl range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil Less No. 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils: Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022	X						X
Road oil	031							
Still gas Petrochemical feedstock use	042	X						X
Other use	044	X						X
Ethane and/or ethylene Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: **Petrochemical feedstock use**	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene: **Petrochemical feedstock use**	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha – less than 400° end-point **Petrochemical feedstock use**	822							
Other oils – over 400° end-point **Petrochemical feedstock use**	824							
Other finished products Non - fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (Inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA-163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA-165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-161 through EIA-164 companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA-60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA-161: Uses the EIA-87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA-162: Uses the EIA-88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA-163: Based on the EIA-89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA-164: Uses the EIA-90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA-165: Uses the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501– 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA–165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA–90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimate monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecas crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PA District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0. percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied fo domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey For EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasolin blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finishe petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are als reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1. for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM52 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and th Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on For EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refiner production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil use directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refiner input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds tota supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassificatio has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate ne receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refiner Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleu Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crud oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stock Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-6 "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bul Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held b consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stock Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillat fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user wit recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January throug December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that include seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historica pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974–1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA–170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA–170 and EIA–89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel an residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods tha cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level i calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change betwee the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor o earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added t the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described i Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy o principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annua* *(PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimate published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecesso of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* except for the weekly system try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and hav no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists c respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Suc inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overa accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources c data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from severa independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annua estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead t the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that th *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EI and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied fo domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EI estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production ha grown about 5–7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleu Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lowe

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

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[1] *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-029 June 1981.

[2] Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft,* (Silver Spring, Marylan February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administratio U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, A *Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual [b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA-23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

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[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual,* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report.* The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d] From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas,* 1978.

[e] From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal.* Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f] From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			**Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate**		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA–60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA–87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

[c] Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

[d] Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM–245–X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e] Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA–90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520–2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e] From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual,* 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from th figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleu Products,* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primar storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates ar revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates o residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administratio* DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents an from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies ca still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and it predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthl Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimate published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published abou 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published abou 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and i terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlie estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energ information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about th same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.* Caution should be exercised, however, i drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved dat processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 197 EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is makin progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

# Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a] Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

[c] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

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[1] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Erro Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Target* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084- 7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630- 6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389- 7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831- 7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301- 7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607- 6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187- 7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886- 7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313- 7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823- 6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350- 7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824- 6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105- 7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426- 7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016- 7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956- 7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966- 7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183- 7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806- 6,889	6,925

[1] FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF–33G, 08–06–80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual.* The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF–33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of th reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the suppl and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1 These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table o Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of th volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplie appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation o statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, an all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except wher noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied ar aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska, "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska fo Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United State (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA–60.

- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) pl unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natur gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentan unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stoc withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and pla condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, f unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production same in Table 2.

- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery producti minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate a residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus fi production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopenta unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natu gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+)

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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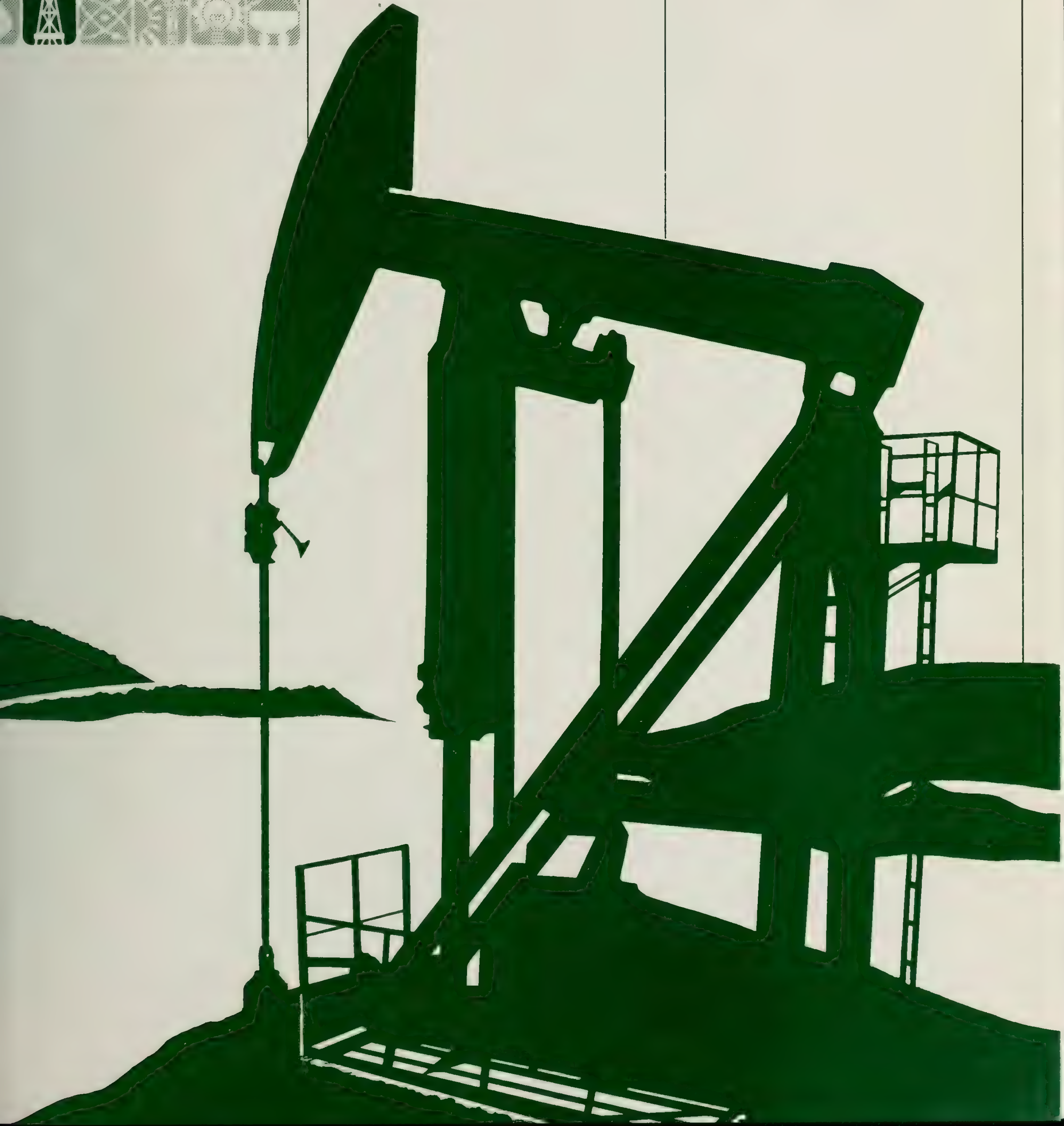

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Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary

	November			Cumulative January Through November		
Average volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	**1982**	**1981**	**% Change**	**1982**	**1981**	**% Change**
Total Product Supplied	14.7	15.6	−5.7	15.2	16.0	−5.0
Motor Gasoline	6.4	6.4	1.2	6.5	6.6	−0.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.3	2.9	−19.1	2.6	2.8	−5.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	1.9	−26.7	1.7	2.1	−18.6
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.8	12.2	−3.7	11.8	12.5	−5.4
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.2	10.2	0.1	10.2	10.2	0.3
Net Imports[1]	4.3	5.0	−15.6	4.2	5.4	−22.3
Net Crude Oil Imports[2]	3.3	3.5	−6.9	3.1	3.9	−21.5
SPR Imports	0.2	0.3	−39.9	0.2	0.3	−36.7
Net Product Imports	0.8	1.3	−34.0	1.0	1.2	−21.8
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal[2]	0.03	−0.07	—	0.06	0.04	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	−0.21	−0.23	—	0.25	0.04	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil[2]	354	366	−3.2			
Motor Gasoline[3]	226	248	−9.2			
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	182	200	−8.9			
Residual Fuel Oil	64	81	−22.0			
Total Product	799	913	−12.4			
SPR	289	223	30.1			
Total	1,443	1,501	−3.9			

[1] Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

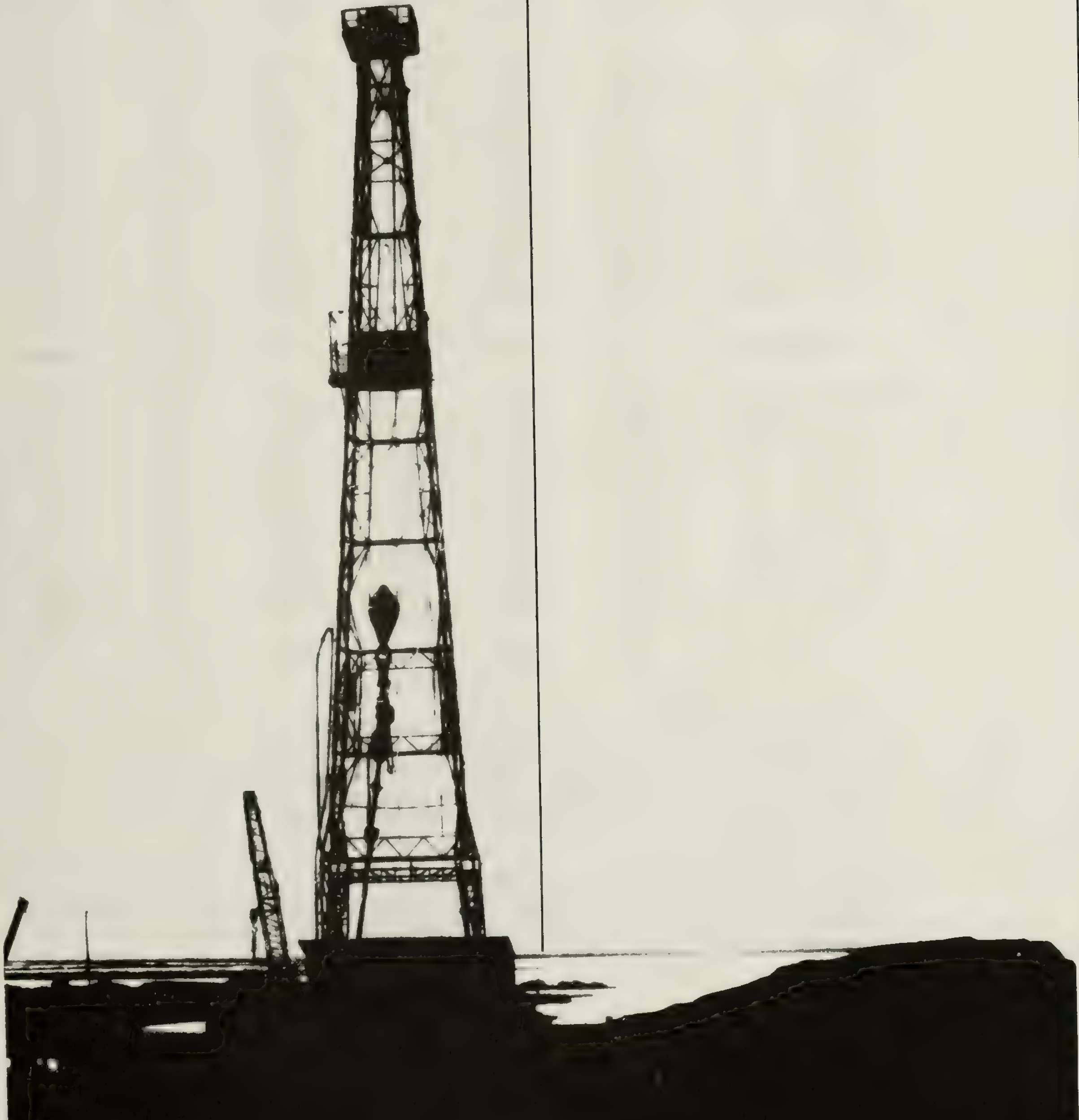
[2] Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

[3] Including blending components.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. November 1982 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export estimates which are October 1982 monthly values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1982.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**1,074**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**-17**	**-145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	**1,392**
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**-290**	**130**	**16,058**	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August	10,301	8,701	1,543	-440	4	14,838	1,407
	September	10,306	8,733	1,513	252	-489	14,921	1,415
	October*	10,283	8,676	1,540	R-564	R -55	R 14,820	R 1,434
	November**	NA	*8,690*	NA	*-134*	*-214*	*14,709*	*1,443*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,672**	**NA**	**-121**	**254**	**15,201**	

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[3] Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
	August	5,156	3,820	1,336	858	304	554	4,298
	September	5,359	3,603	1,757	791	184	606	4,569
	October*	R 5,230	R 3,636	R 1,594	932	270	662	4,298
	November**	*5,189*	*3,688*	*1,501*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**5,038**	**3,492**	**1,546**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

---

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

[4] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[5] Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

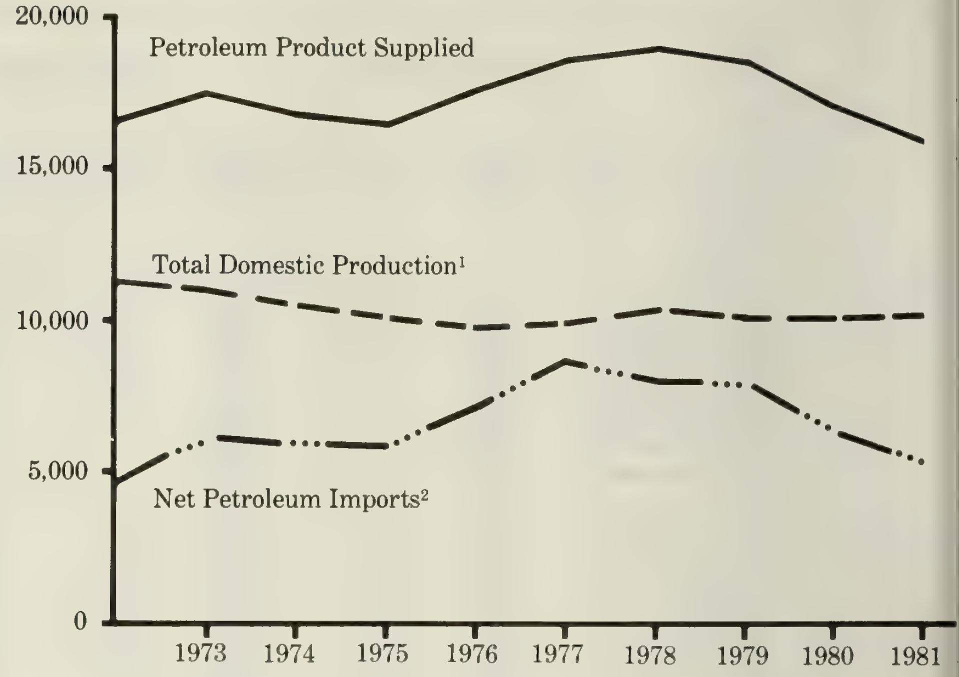
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

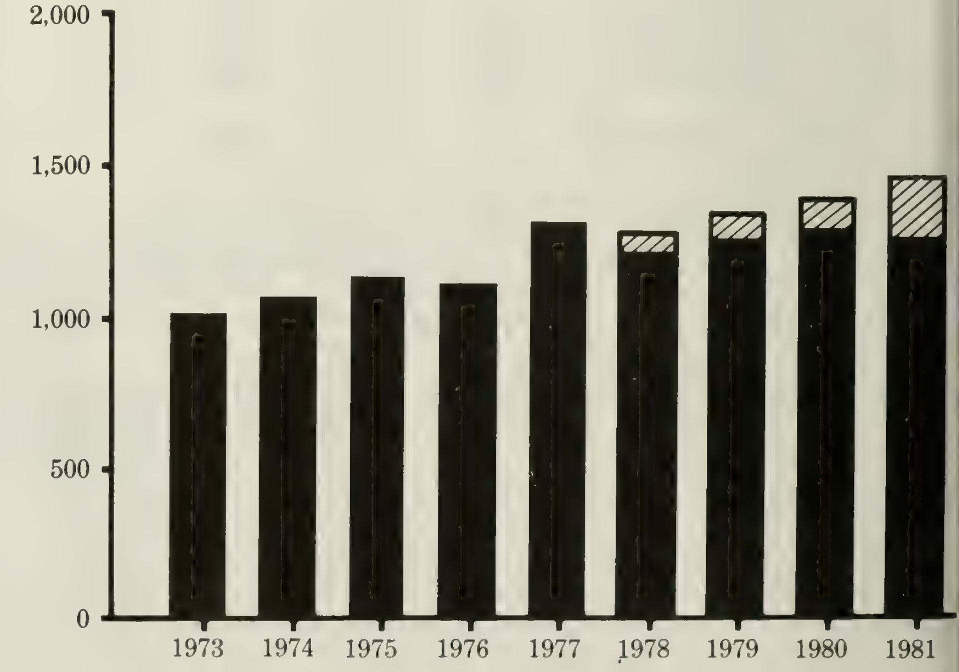


[1] Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2] Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



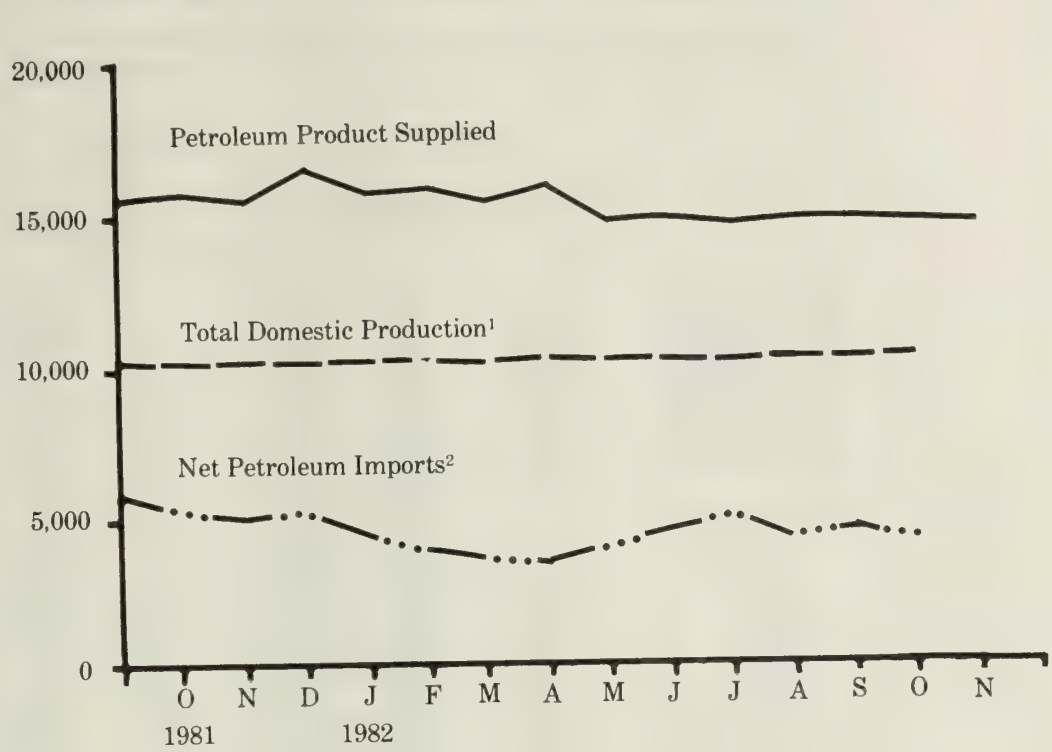
Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

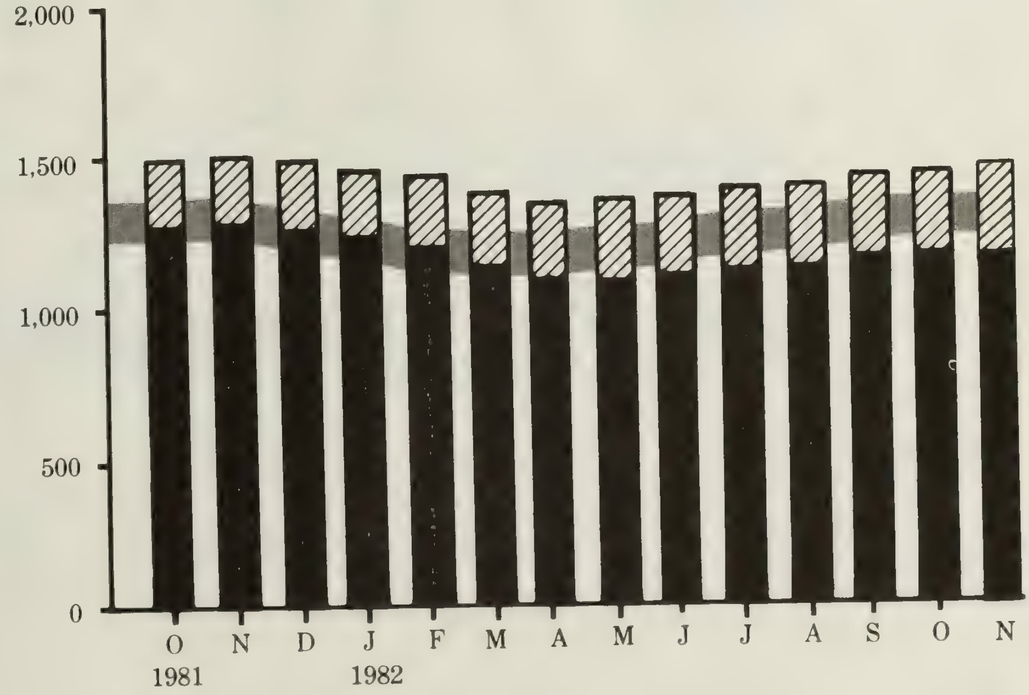


cludes crude oil and natural gas plant duction.

cludes SPR imports.

urce table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum ducts Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



gend

- ▨ SPR Crude Oil
- ■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR
- ▒ Average Stock Range¹

Average stock range (excluding SPR) ased on 3 years of data. See xplanatory Note 2.5.

ource tables: "Crude Oil and etroleum Products Overview" and Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**3,244**		**11**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3,477**		**-62**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**4,105**		**-17**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**5,287**		**-39**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-20**	**-150**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-163**	**84**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-67**	**-81**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	**46**
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58
	August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	-208	-233
	September	8,733	1,707	3,603	139	3,463	-143	395
	October*	8,676	1,677	R 3,636	R 216	R 3,420	R -216	R -348
	November**	*8,690*	*1,667*	*3,688*	*163*	*3,525*	*-164*	*29*
	AVERAGE	**8,672**	**1,698**	**3,492**	**167**	**3,324**	**-177**	**56**

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3**	**-32**	**12,431**	**2**	**242**		**242**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**-25**	**-28**	**12,133**	**3**	**265**		**265**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**17**	**-30**	**12,442**	**6**	**271**		**271**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**77**	**-33**	**13,416**	**8**	**285**		**285**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**-6**	**-30**	**14,602**	**50**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**-57**	**-30**	**14,739**	**158**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**-11**	**-29**	**14,648**	**235**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**34**	**-28**	**13,481**	**287**	**466**	**108**	**358**
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	**83**	**-63**	**12,470**	**228**			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May	105	-65	11,801	262	609	261	348
	June	110	-67	12,498	94	607	264	343
	July	1	-63	12,447	229	612	267	345
	August	140	-59	11,858	304	625	274	352
	September	-218	-59	12,126	184	618	278	340
	October*	324	-53	R 11,750	270	R 635	285	R 351
	November**	NA	NA	*11,792*	NA	644	*289*	*354*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,805**	**NA**			

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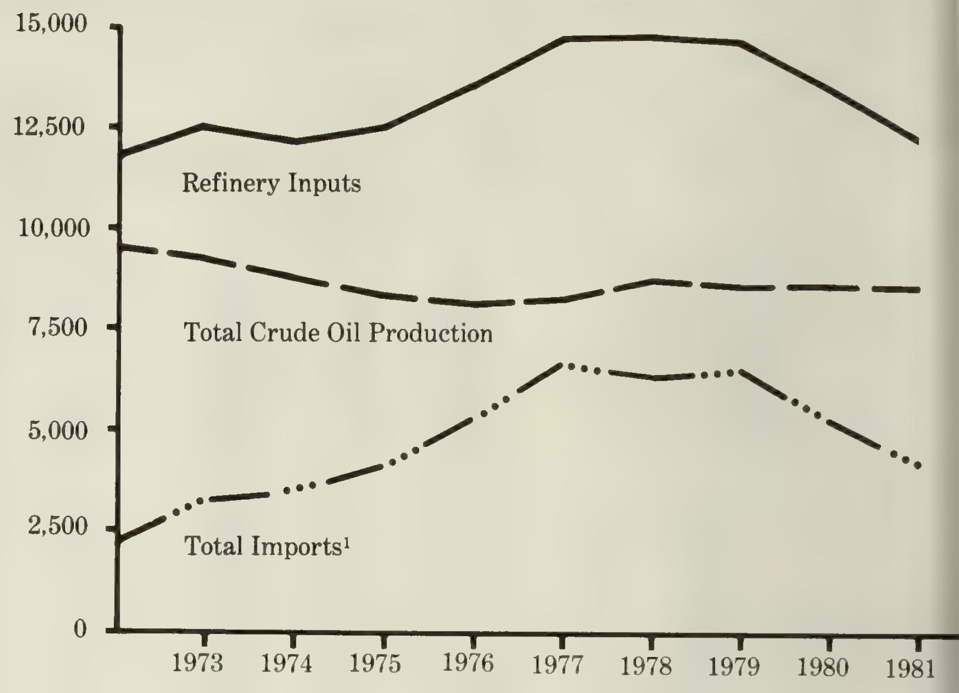
[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.
[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1] Includes SPR imports.

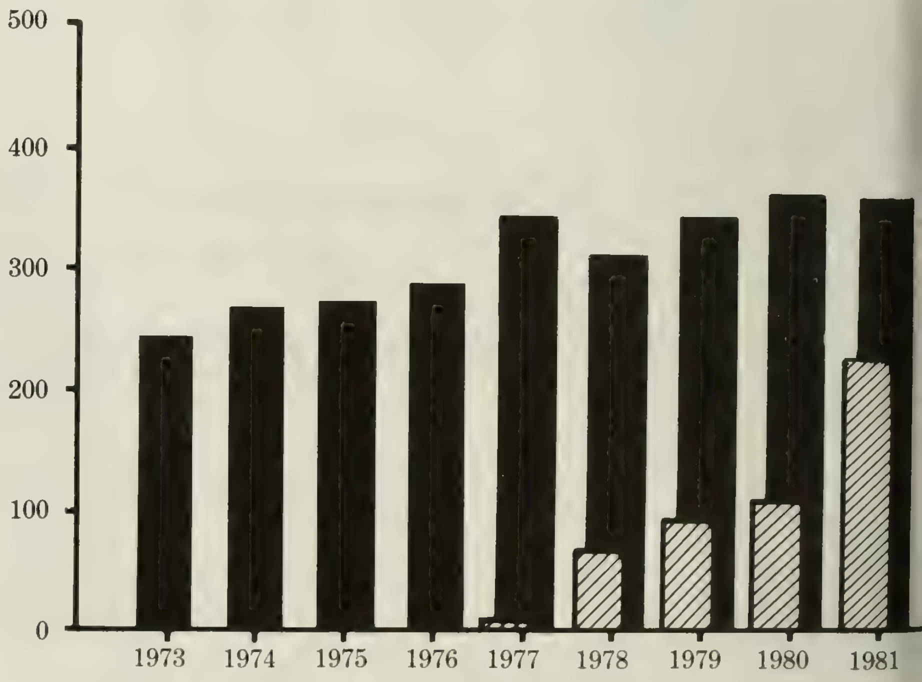
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

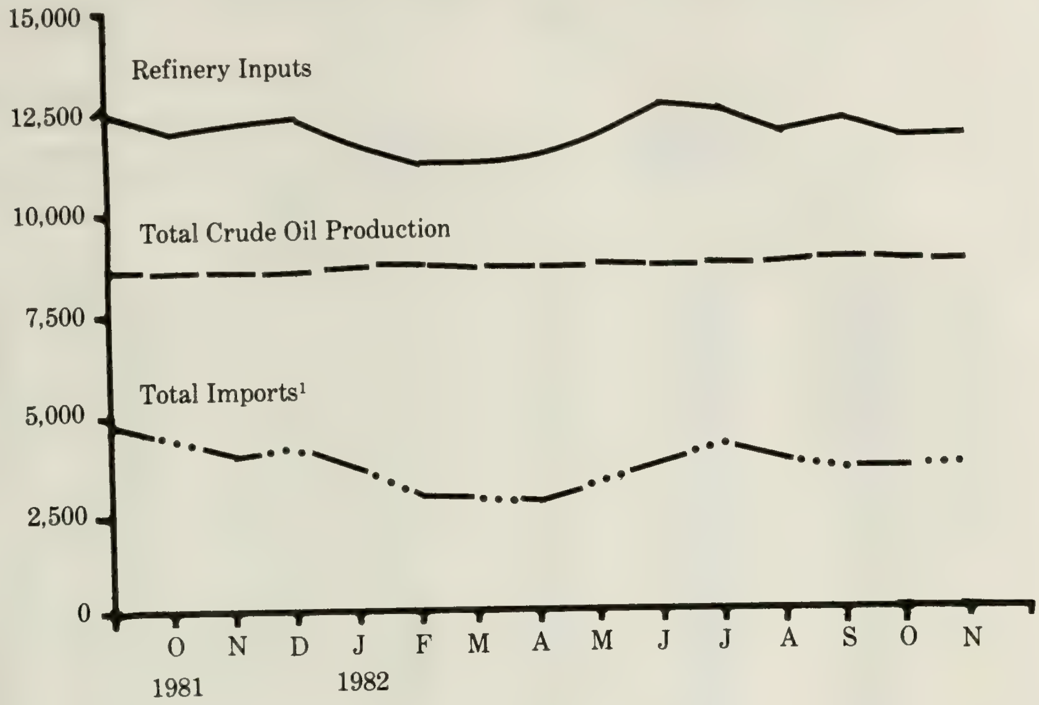
▨ SPR

■ Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

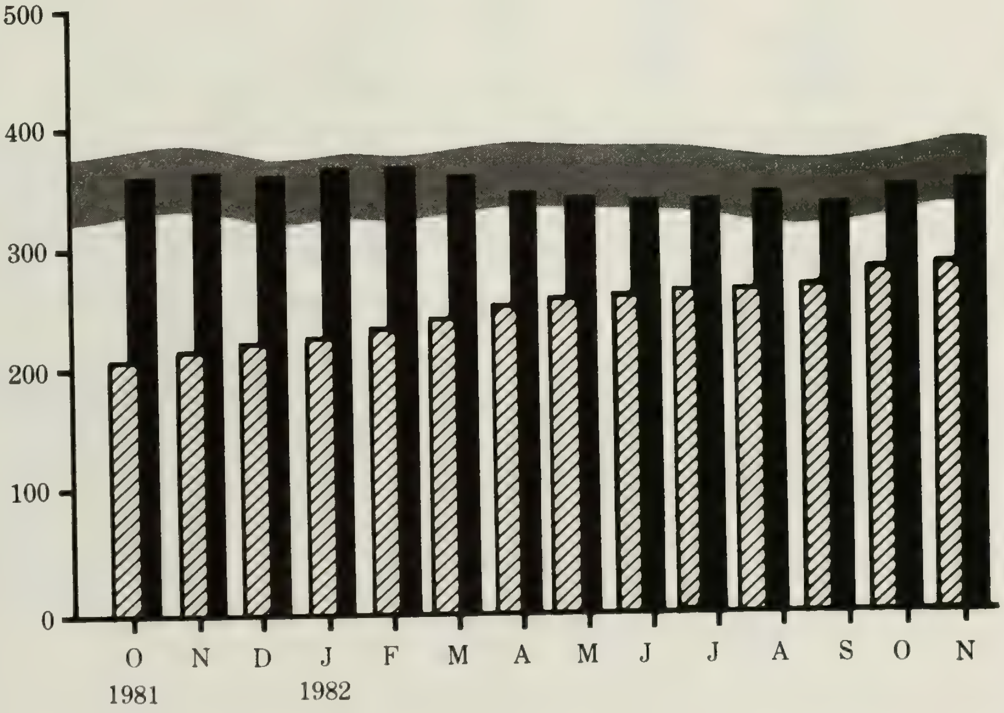
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



cludes SPR imports.

urce table: "Crude Oil Supply and
sposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



egend
▨ SPR
■ Other Primary
■ Average Stock Range[1]

Average stock range (excluding SPR)
ased on 3 years of data. See
xplanatory Note 2.5.

ource table: "Crude Oil Supply and
isposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[1]	Stock Withdrawal[1] [2]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[4]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[3]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,535**	**134**	**9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**	
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,360**	**204**	**-24**	**2**	**6,537**	**NA**	**NA**	**218**	
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,520**	**184**	**-28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**NA**	**235**	
1976	**AVERAGE**	**6,841**	**131**	**10**	**3**	**6,978**	**NA**	**NA**	**231**	
1977	**AVERAGE**	**7,033**	**217**	**-72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	
1978	**AVERAGE**	**7,169**	**190**	**54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	
1979	**AVERAGE**	**6,852**	**181**	**2**	(s)	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	
1980	**AVERAGE**	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	**261**	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	**6,405**	**157**	**28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	220	178
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	226	183
	August	6,447	284	-60	16	6,655	3,520	52.9	226	185
	September	6,530	215	-217	22	6,507	3,385	52.0	234	191
	October*	R 6,253	177	-25	15	R 6,391	3,360	52.6	R 234	192
	November**	*6,171*	NA	NA	NA	*6,448*	NA	NA	*226*	NA
	AVERAGE	**6,319**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,525**	**NA**	**NA**		

[1] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

[3] Includes motor gasoline blending components. Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[4] Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**200**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,654**	**155**	**40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	**205**
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	**2,613**	**173**	**38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084	148
	August	2,526	79	-346	10	40	2,228	159
	September	2,658	59	-77	12	139	2,514	161
	October*	R 2,837	R 97	R -290	8	66	R 2,586	R 170
	November**	*2,885*	*80*	*-566*	NA	NA	*2,330*	*182*
	AVERAGE	**2,610**	**86**	**9**	NA	NA	**2,642**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

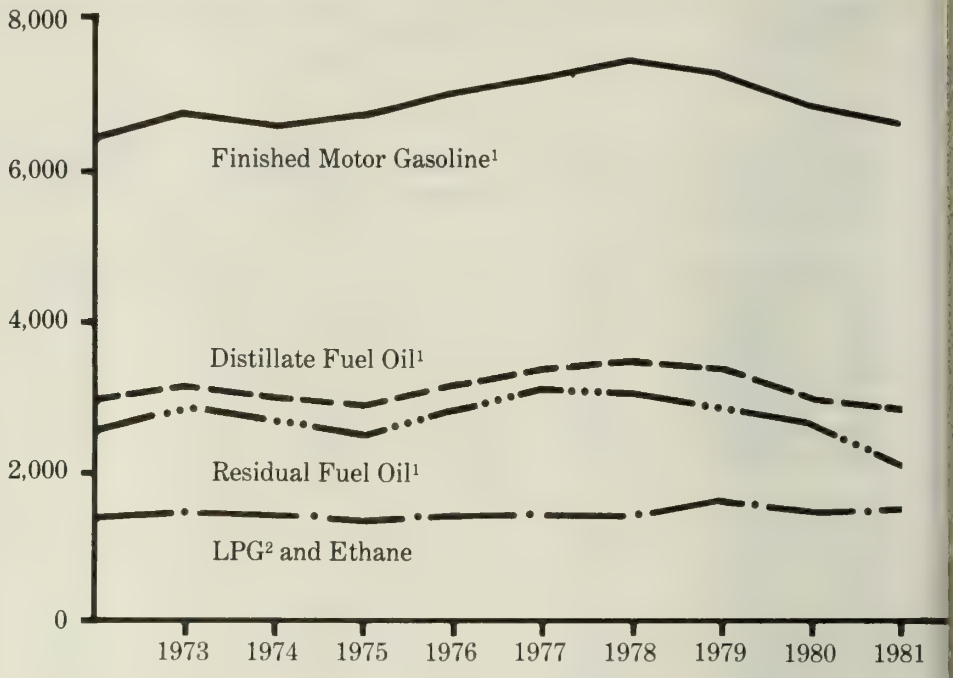
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

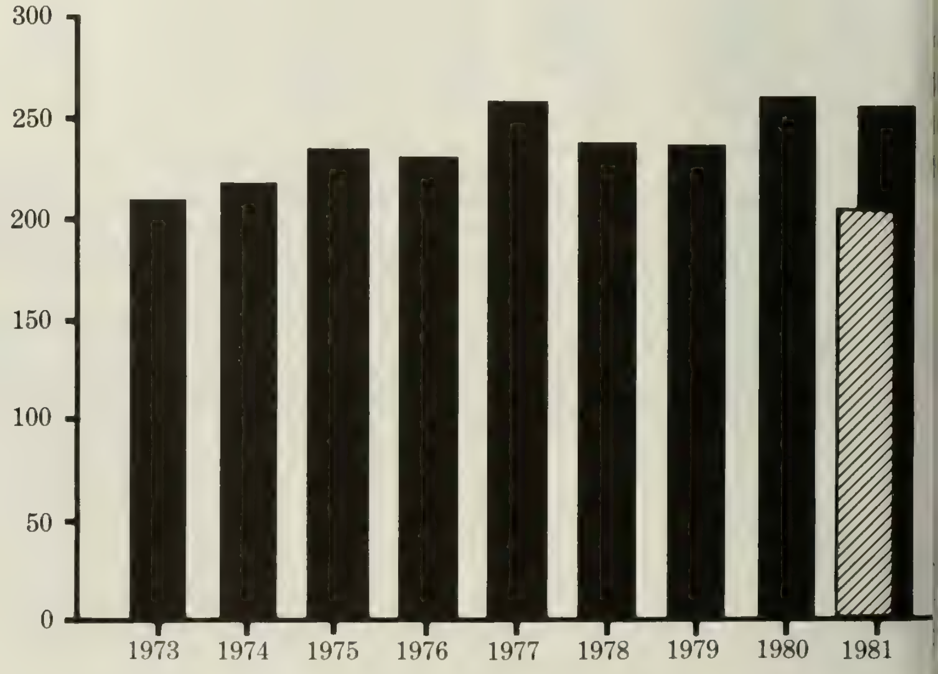


[1] Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2] Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

■ Total

▨ Finished

[1] Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

efied Petroleum Gases.

e tables: "Finished Motor ne Supply and Disposition," llate Fuel Oil Supply and sition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply isposition," "Liquefied Petroleum and Ethane Supply and sition."

end

Total Motor Gasoline[1]

Finished Motor Gasoline

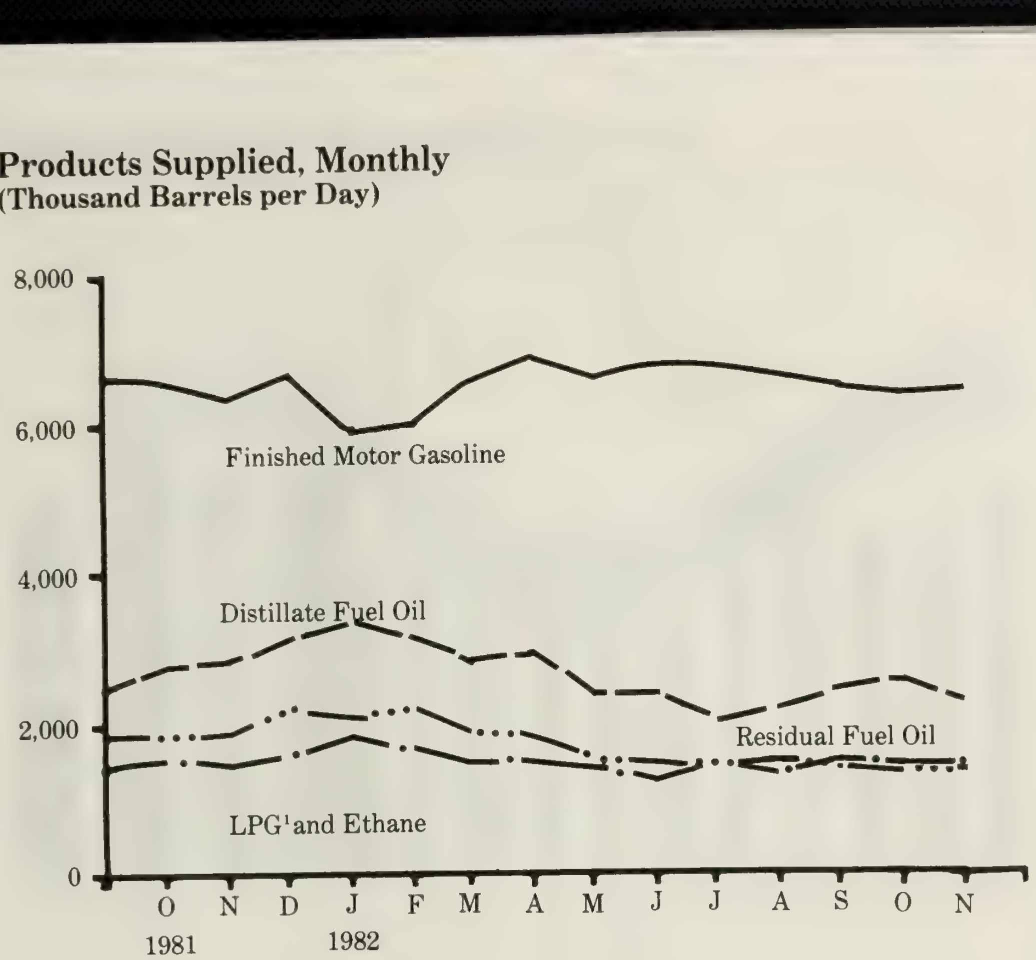
Average Stock Range[2]

udes finished motor gasoline ding components.

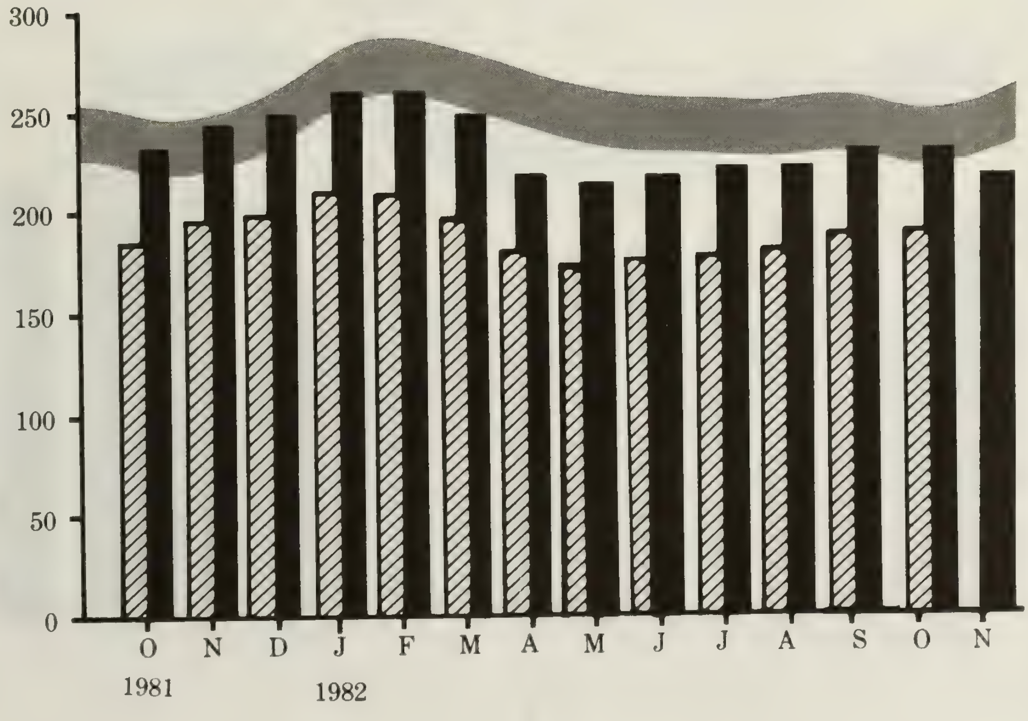
rage stock range for total motor line based on 3 years of data. See lanatory Note 2.5.

rce table: "Finished Motor Gasoline ply and Disposition."

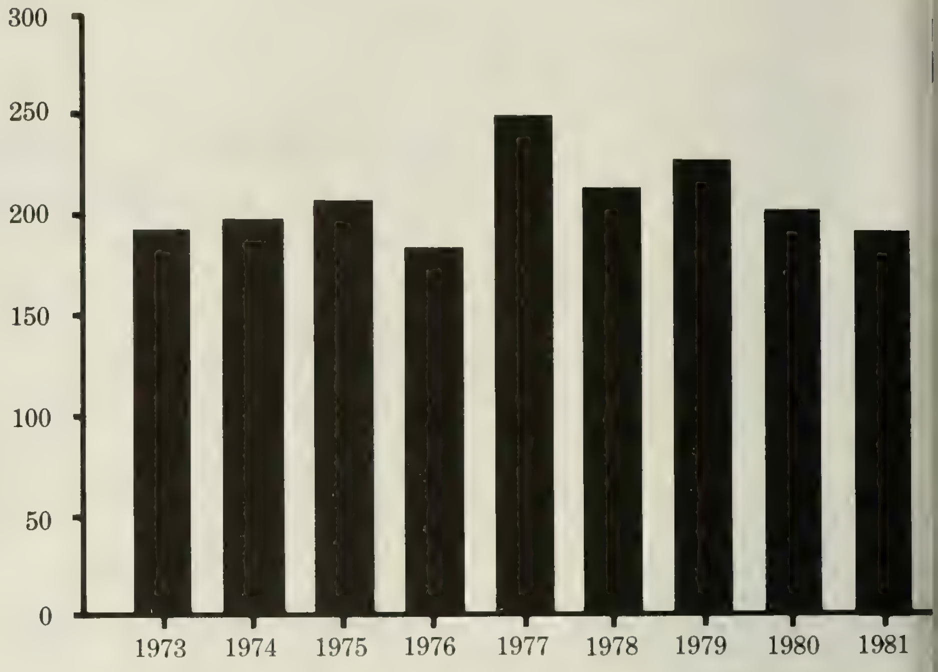
Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

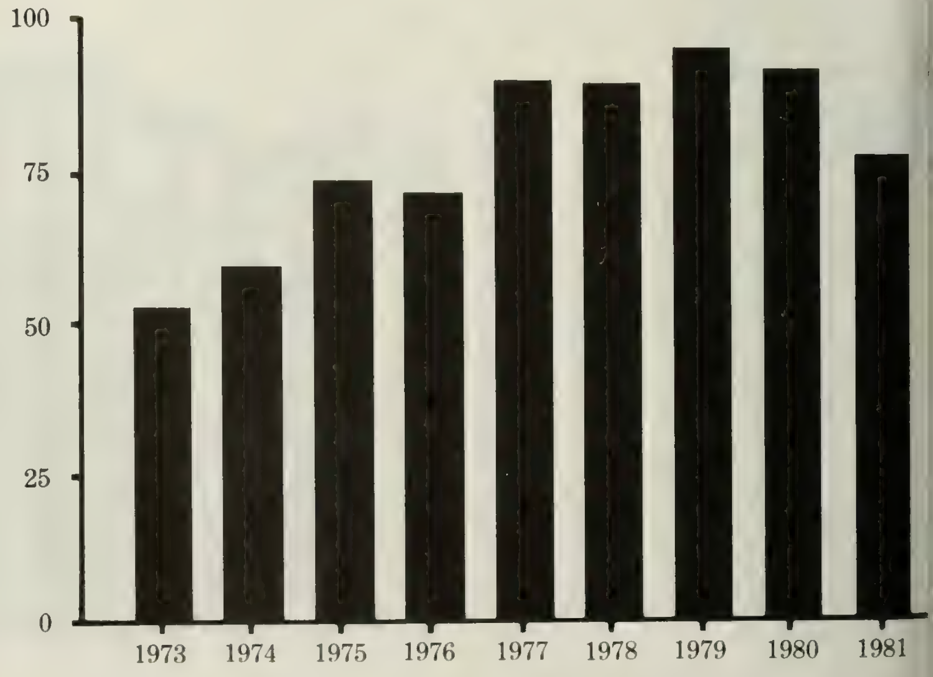


Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

end

▨ Average Stock Range[1]

erage stock range based on 3 years of
. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

rce table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply
Disposition."

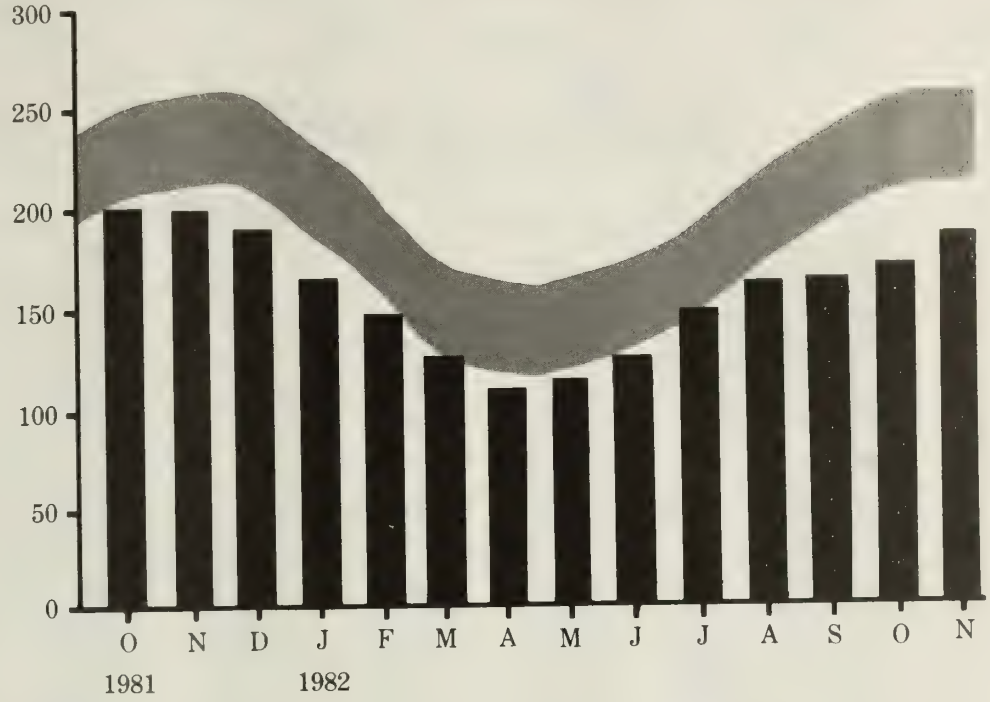
end

■ Average Stock Range[1]

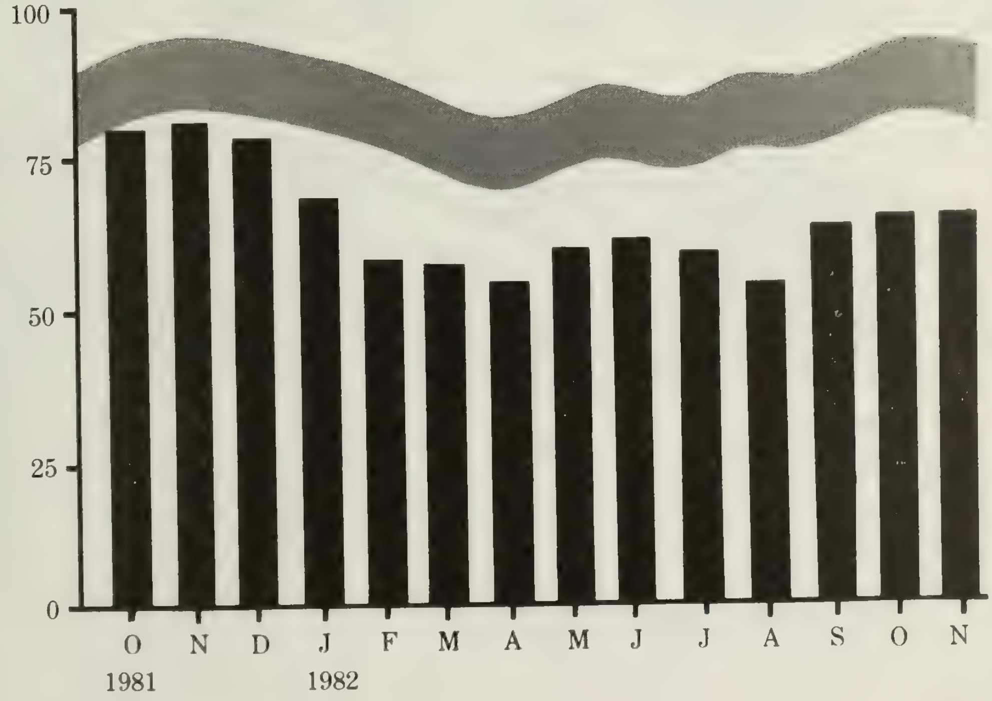
verage stock range based on 3 years of
ta. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

urce table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply
d Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**60**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	**92**
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	**1,321**	**800**	**37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466	59
	August	1,007	519	200	47	235	1,538	53
	September	1,007	871	-302	44	148	1,472	62
	October*	R 954	R 758	R -56	43	234	R 1,466	R 64
	November**	*931*	*679*	*-57*	NA	NA	*1,399*	*64*
	AVERAGE	**1,066**	**744**	**39**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,686**	

[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**113**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,527**	**112**	**-35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**120**
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**-18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	July	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
	August	1,591	125	-44	254	61	1,357	112
	September	1,606	247	33	273	85	1,528	111
	October*	1,582	194	92	306	81	1,481	109
	AVERAGE	**1,561**	**218**	**94**	**285**	**68**	**1,519**	

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[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

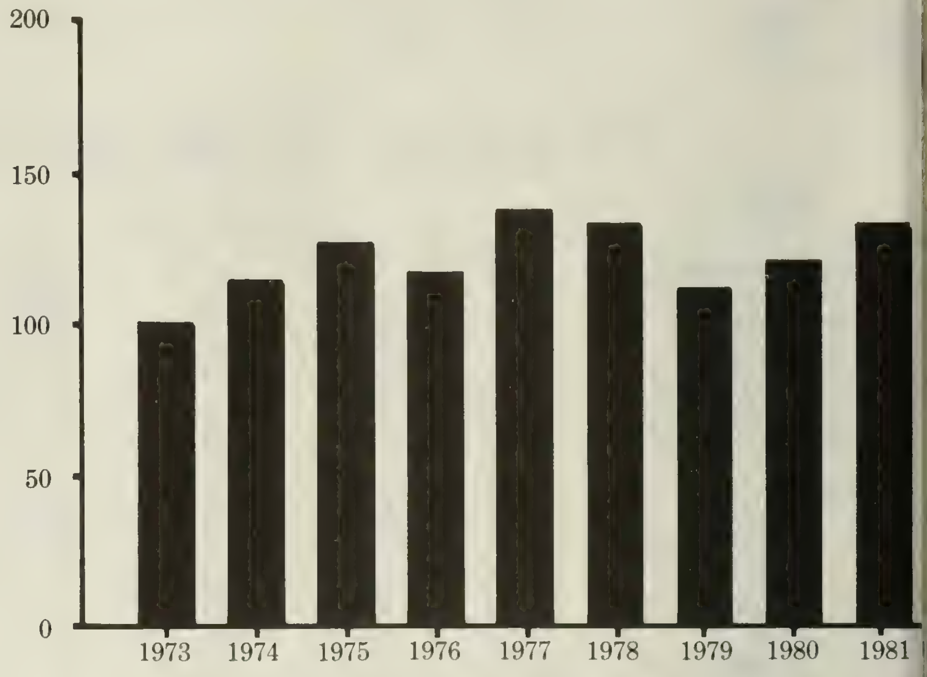
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual

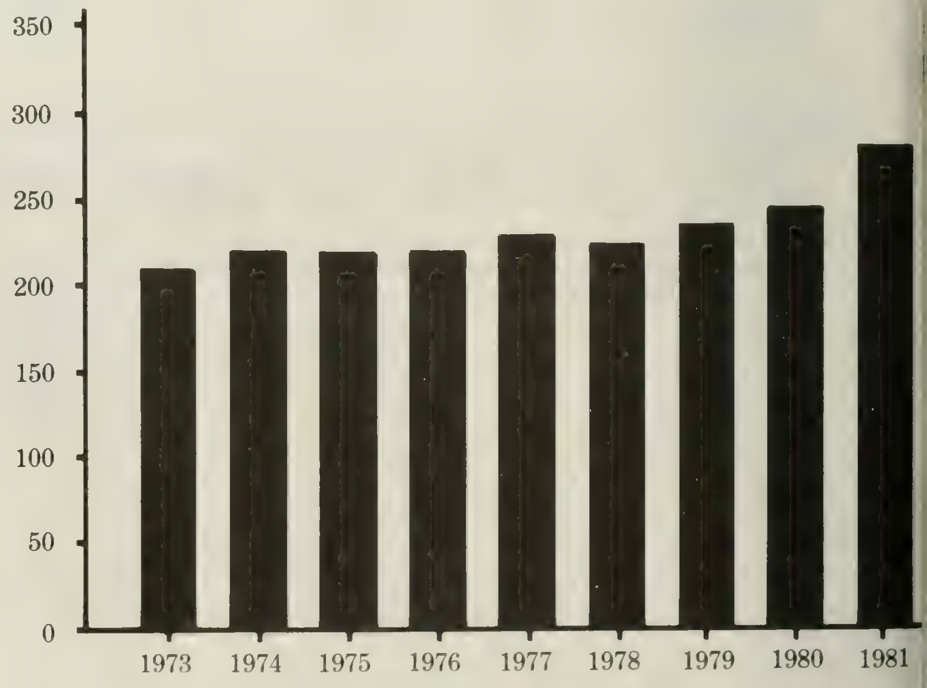
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual

(Millions of Barrels)



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[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

nd

Average Stock Range[1]

rage stock range based on 3 years of
See Explanatory Note 2.5.

rce table: "Liquefied Petroleum
s and Ethane Supply and
osition."

end

▮ Average Stock Range[2]

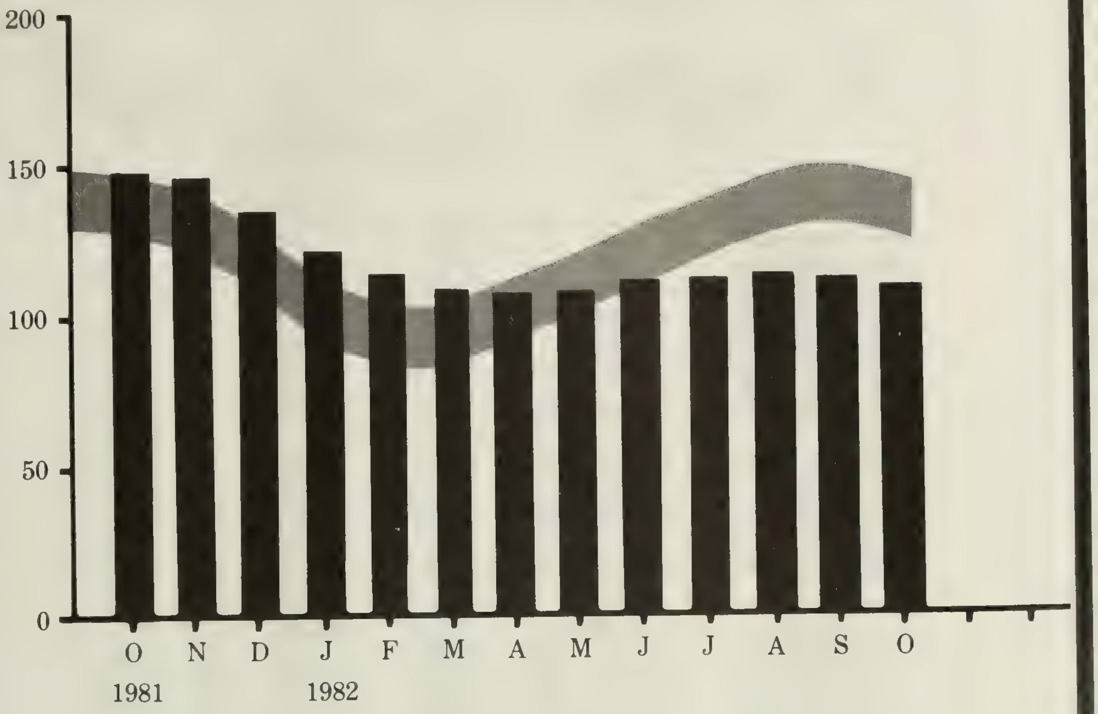
ludes natural gasoline and
entane, unfinished oils, gasoline
nding components, jet fuels, kerosene,
ricants, and asphalt.

verage stock range based on 3 years of
a. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

rce table: "Other Petroleum
ducts Supply and Disposition."

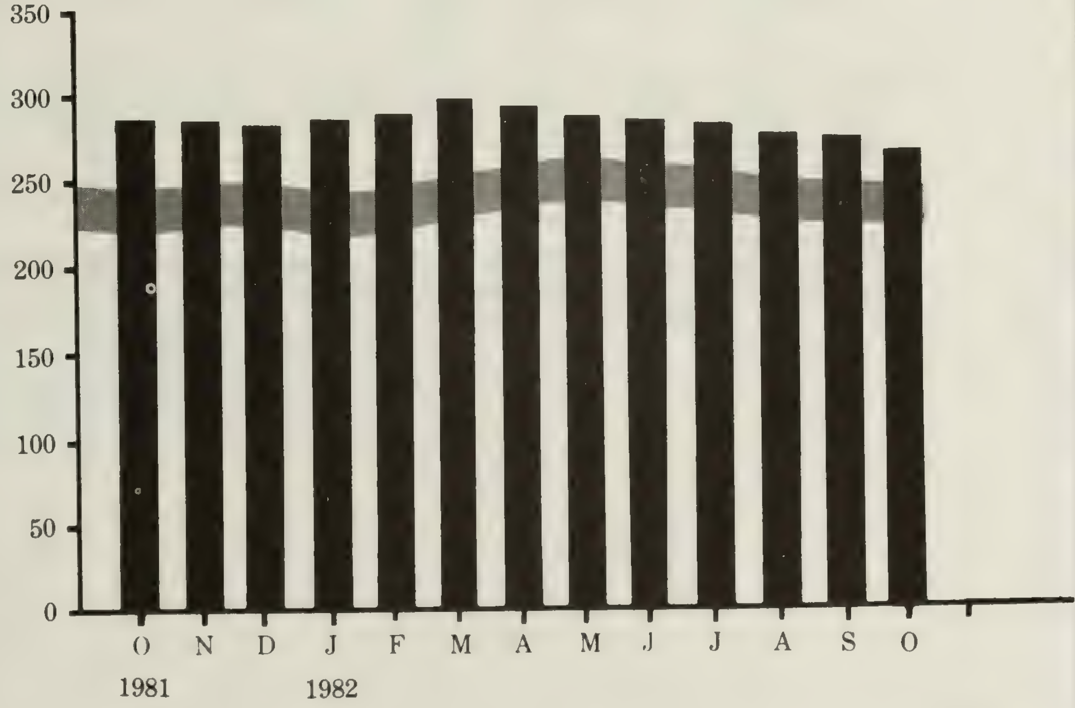
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly

(Millions of Barrels)



Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly

(Millions of Barrels)



Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Produc-Tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**218**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**3,424**	**277**	**-2**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980	**AVERAGE**	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	**247**
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	**3,739**	**226**	**46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	July	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
	August	3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
	September	3,442	365	74	767	213	2,901	271
	October*	3,472	367	223	901	266	2,896	264
	AVERAGE	**3,422**	**311**	**56**	**780**	**198**	**2,810**	

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[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[2] Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 AVERAGE	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974 AVERAGE	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975 AVERAGE	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976 AVERAGE	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977 AVERAGE	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978 AVERAGE	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979 AVERAGE	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980 AVERAGE	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	514	52	1,907	659
October	249	7	494	61	227	108	291	496	96	2,029	810
AVERAGE	**155**	**29**	**585**	**103**	**240**	**30**	**514**	**396**	**94**	**2,146**	**889**

[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	**Canada**	**Mexico**	**Netherlands Antilles**	**Trinidad and Tobago**	**United Kingdom**	**Puerto Rico**[1]	**Virgin Islands**[1]	**Other**[2]	**Total**
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**
1974 AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**
1975 AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**
1976 AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**
1977 AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**
1978 AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**
1979 AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**
1980 AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
September	92	484	897	195	89	631	51	270	744	3,453
October	45	456	682	148	109	666	52	262	783	3,202
AVERAGE	**53**	**461**	**668**	**170**	**115**	**435**	**47**	**310**	**618**	**2,877**

[1] U.S. Possessions.

[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

ources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).

- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual, "Energy Data Reports.

- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual."

- January 1982 through October 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).

- November 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).

- January 1982 through November 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

able 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, October 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
1) Alaska	E 51,975	1,677	E 517,220	1,701
2) Lower 48 States	E 216,981	6,999	E 2,118,582	6,969
3) Total U.S.	E 268,956	8,676	E 2,635,802	8,670
Net Imports				
4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	106,019	3,420	1,004,592	3,305
5) SPR Imports	6,702	216	50,975	168
6) Exports	8,384	270	72,450	238
7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	104,338	3,366	983,117	3,234
Other Sources				
8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,708	-216	-54,251	-178
9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-10,779	-348	12,762	42
0) Used Directly and Losses	-1,628	-53	-19,247	-63
1) Unaccounted for [1]	10,058	324	31,063	102
2) Total Other Sources	-9,057	-292	– 29,673	-98
3) Crude Input to Refineries	364,237	11,750	3,589,246	11,807
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
4) Field Production	47,730	1,540	467,374	1,537
5) Imports [2]	1,449	47	6,344	21
6) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	1,591	51	4,129	14
7) Total NGPL Supply	50,770	1,638	477,848	1,572
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
8) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	4,737	153	5,615	18
9) Imports	6,314	204	49,541	163
20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,091	67	16,086	53
21) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	16,590	535	156,970	516
22) Crude Used Directly	1,583	51	18,285	60
23) Total Other Liquids	31,315	1,010	246,497	811
(23) = (18) through (22)				
24) Total Production of Products [3]	446,321	14,397	4,313,590	14,189
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
25) Imports (Gross)	41,652	1,344	415,519	1,367
26) Exports	20,507	662	174,825	575
27) Imports (Net)	21,146	682	240,694	792
28) Total New Supply of Products	467,467	15,080	4,554,285	14,981
(28) = (24) + (27)				
29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	-8,044	-259	81,657	269
30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	459,423	14,820	4,635,942	15,250
(30) = (28) + (29)				
31) Finished Motor Gasoline	198,133	6,391	1,986,470	6,534
32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	5,938	192	62,844	207
33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	23,882	770	241,372	794
34) Kerosene	4,131	133	36,789	121
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	80,171	2,586	814,053	2,678
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	45,435	1,466	520,784	1,713
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	45,922	1,481	459,313	1,511
(38) Other	64,220	2,072	614,088	2,020
(39) Total Reclassified [1]	-8,408	-271	-99,769	-328
(40) Total Product Supplied	459,423	14,820	4,635,943	15,250
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	350,702	--	350,702	--
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	284,592	--	284,592	--
(43) Unfinished Oils	113,338	--	113,338	--
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	42,826	--	42,826	--
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	11,390	--	11,390	--
(46) Finished Refined Products [3]	630,888	--	630,888	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,433,736	--	1,433,736	--

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[1] A balancing item.

[2] Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

[3] For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E =Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **268,956**	**0**	**112,721**	**-17,487**	**10,058**	**-1,628**	**364,237**	**8,384**	**0**	**635,294**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**47,397**	**7,993**	**7,473**	**4,455**	**0**	**0**	**15,876**	**2,526**	**48,916**	**120,013**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	6,067	0	1,390	675	0	0	5,155	0	2,977	6,374
Unfractionated Stream	-888	0	0	903	0	0	0	0	15	3,502
Plant Condensate	1,168	0	59	12	0	0	1,239	0	1	1,514
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	41,049	7,993	6,024	2,864	0	0	9,482	2,526	45,922	108,623
Ethane	8,915	161	1,105	-175	0	0	33	(s)	9,973	5,160
Propane	13,840	7,514	2,466	2,152	0	0	99	1,174	24,699	61,685
Butane	6,966	116	2,346	1,685	0	0	6,085	1,352	3,676	22,735
Butane-Propane Mixtures	162	90	0	-450	0	0	247	0	-445	1,359
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	7,621	0	107	179	0	0	0	0	7,907	8,352
Isobutane	3,545	112	0	-527	0	0	3,018	0	112	9,331
Other Liquids	**2,091**	**0**	**6,314**	**4,737**	**0**	**0**	**21,550**	**0**	**-8,408**	**156,164**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,091	0	0	18	0	0	2,109	0	0	191
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,070	4,440	0	0	15,378	0	-5,868	113,338
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,244	234	0	0	4,044	0	-2,566	42,258
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	45	0	0	19	0	26	377
Finished Petroleum Products	**332**	**410,260**	**35,628**	**-10,908**	**0**	**1,583**	**0**	**17,980**	**418,916**	**522,265**
Finished Motor Gasoline	45	193,808	5,494	-762	0	0	0	452	198,133	192,095
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	45	91,949	3,731	-1,308	0	0	0	452	93,964	94,744
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	101,778	1,763	560	0	0	0	0	104,101	97,301
Gasohol	0	81	0	-14	0	0	0	0	67	50
Finished Aviation Gasoline	51	706	1	-12	0	0	0	0	745	2,212
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,880	91	-32	0	0	0	(s)	5,938	6,390
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	24,506	534	-1,123	0	0	0	35	23,882	34,496
Kerosene	3	4,007	497	-376	0	0	0	1	4,131	10,220
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	87,950	3,014	-8,993	0	240	0	2,042	80,171	170,187
Residual Fuel Oil	0	29,583	23,508	-1,749	0	1,343	0	7,249	45,435	63,574
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,298	759	421	0	0	0	95	5,382	1,810
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,944	0	-326	0	0	0	873	6,745	2,206
Special Naphthas	44	1,601	654	-144	0	0	0	96	2,059	3,802
Lubricants	0	4,394	241	9	0	0	0	563	4,081	12,644
Waxes	0	392	118	17	0	0	0	18	509	744
Petroleum Coke	0	12,260	0	378	0	0	0	6,520	6,118	5,842
Asphalt	0	13,628	146	1,457	0	0	0	13	15,218	13,127
Road Oil	0	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	15	52
Still Gas	0	16,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,802	0
Miscellaneous Products	188	2,499	573	315	0	0	0	23	3,551	2,865
Total	**318,777**	**418,253**	**162,137**	**-19,203**	**10,058**	**-45**	**401,663**	**28,890**	**459,423**	**1,433,736**

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[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - October
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **2,635,802**	**0**	**1,055,567**	**-41,489**	**31,063**	**-19,247**	**3,589,246**	**72,450**	**0**	**635,294**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**462,834**	**82,880**	**72,648**	**30,157**	**0**	**0**	**152,919**	**20,742**	**474,858**	**120,013**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	61,678	0	4,836	3,019	0	0	54,302	0	15,231	6,374
Unfractionated Stream	-782	0	0	1,050	0	0	8	0	260	3,502
Plant Condensate	10,409	0	1,509	60	0	0	11,924	0	53	1,514
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	391,528	82,880	66,303	26,028	0	0	86,685	20,742	459,313	108,623
Ethane	83,409	1,371	14,427	-245	0	0	1,310	1	97,650	5,160
Propane	140,373	76,428	18,246	13,872	0	0	1,192	9,923	237,805	61,685
Butane	67,080	3,682	17,464	4,519	0	0	49,747	10,818	32,181	22,735
Butane-Propane Mixtures	1,243	1,356	6,904	393	0	0	1,476	0	8,420	1,359
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	65,787	0	9,263	8,082	0	0	46	0	83,085	8,352
Isobutane	33,636	43	0	-593	0	0	32,914	0	173	9,331
Other Liquids	**16,086**	**0**	**49,541**	**5,615**	**0**	**0**	**171,011**	**0**	**-99,769**	**156,164**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	16,086	0	0	17	0	0	16,103	0	0	191
Unfinished Oils	0	0	38,328	-1,990	0	0	100,994	0	-64,656	113,338
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	11,212	7,274	0	0	54,419	0	-35,933	42,258
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	314	0	0	-505	0	819	377
Finished Petroleum Products	**4,542**	**3,987,266**	**349,216**	**55,629**	**0**	**18,285**	**0**	**154,083**	**4,260,855**	**522,265**
Finished Motor Gasoline	474	1,925,109	56,157	11,374	0	0	0	6,644	1,986,470	192,095
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	455	912,197	35,996	13,341	0	0	0	6,644	955,344	94,744
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	1,011,916	20,161	-1,976	0	0	0	0	1,030,121	97,301
Gasohol	0	996	0	9	0	0	0	0	1,005	50
Finished Aviation Gasoline	607	7,166	2	521	0	0	0	0	8,296	2,212
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	60,783	1,682	664	0	0	0	285	62,844	6,390
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	235,824	6,860	-485	0	0	0	829	241,372	34,496
Kerosene	36	33,223	3,022	822	0	0	0	314	36,789	10,220
Distillate Fuel Oil	24	785,223	26,226	21,354	0	3,200	0	21,974	814,053	170,187
Residual Fuel Oil	0	328,270	228,213	14,418	0	15,085	0	65,202	520,784	63,574
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	46,059	16,185	659	0	0	0	1,246	61,656	1,810
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	82,051	0	-456	0	0	0	6,046	75,549	2,206
Special Naphthas	783	15,924	5,807	163	0	0	0	1,686	20,991	3,802
Lubricants	0	43,562	2,551	1,660	0	0	0	5,179	42,594	12,644
Waxes	0	4,240	354	-74	0	0	0	213	4,307	744
Petroleum Coke	0	123,294	0	-1,340	0	0	0	43,800	78,154	5,842
Asphalt	0	102,351	1,479	6,460	0	0	0	277	110,013	13,127
Road Oil	0	577	2	-26	0	0	0	0	553	52
Still Gas	0	169,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	169,586	0
Miscellaneous Products	2,617	24,024	676	-85	0	0	0	388	26,844	2,865
Total	**3,119,264**	**4,070,146**	**1,526,972**	**49,912**	**31,063**	**-962**	**3,913,176**	**247,275**	**4,635,943**	**1,433,736**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1982 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **8,676**	**0**	**3,636**	**-564**	**324**	**-53**	**11,750**	**270**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,529**	**258**	**241**	**144**	**0**	**0**	**512**	**81**	**1,578**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	196	0	45	22	0	0	166	0	96
Unfractionated Stream	-29	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	38	0	2	(s)	0	0	40	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,324	258	194	92	0	0	306	81	1,481
Ethane	288	5	36	-6	0	0	1	(s)	322
Propane	446	242	80	69	0	0	3	38	797
Butane	225	4	76	54	0	0	196	44	119
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	3	0	-15	0	0	8	0	-14
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	246	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	255
Isobutane	114	4	0	-17	0	0	97	0	4
Other Liquids	**67**	**0**	**204**	**153**	**0**	**0**	**695**	**0**	**-271**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	67	0	0	1	0	0	68	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	164	143	0	0	496	0	-189
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	40	8	0	0	130	0	-83
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	**11**	**13,234**	**1,149**	**-352**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**580**	**13,513**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,252	177	-25	0	0	0	15	6,391
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,966	120	-42	0	0	0	15	3,031
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,283	57	18	0	0	0	0	3,358
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	23	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	24
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	190	3	-1	0	0	0	(s)	192
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	791	17	-36	0	0	0	1	770
Kerosene	(s)	129	16	-12	0	0	0	(s)	133
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,837	97	-290	0	8	0	66	2,586
Residual Fuel Oil	0	954	758	-56	0	43	0	234	1,466
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	139	24	14	0	0	0	3	174
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	256	0	-11	0	0	0	28	218
Special Naphthas	1	52	21	-5	0	0	0	3	66
Lubricants	0	142	8	(s)	0	0	0	18	132
Waxes	0	13	4	1	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	395	0	12	0	0	0	210	197
Asphalt	0	440	5	47	0	0	0	(s)	491
Road Oil	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Still Gas	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	542
Miscellaneous Products	6	81	18	10	0	0	0	1	115
Total	**10,283**	**13,492**	**5,230**	**-619**	**324**	**-1**	**12,957**	**932**	**14,820**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **8,670**	**0**	**3,472**	**-136**	**102**	**-63**	**11,807**	**238**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,522**	**273**	**239**	**99**	**0**	**0**	**503**	**68**	**1,562**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	203	0	16	10	0	0	179	0	50
Unfractionated Stream	-3	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	5	(s)	0	0	39	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,288	273	218	86	0	0	285	68	1,511
Ethane	274	5	47	-1	0	0	4	(s)	321
Propane	462	251	60	46	0	0	4	33	782
Butane	221	12	57	15	0	0	164	36	106
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	4	23	1	0	0	5	0	28
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	216	0	30	27	0	0	(s)	0	273
Isobutane	111	(s)	0	-2	0	0	108	0	1
Other Liquids	**53**	**0**	**163**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**563**	**0**	**-328**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	0	(s)	0	0	53	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	126	-7	0	0	332	0	-213
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	37	24	0	0	179	0	-118
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-2	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**15**	**13,116**	**1,149**	**183**	**0**	**60**	**0**	**507**	**14,016**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,333	185	37	0	0	0	22	6,534
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,001	118	44	0	0	0	22	3,143
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,329	66	-7	0	0	0	0	3,389
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	24	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	27
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	200	6	2	0	0	0	1	207
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	776	23	-2	0	0	0	3	794
Kerosene	(s)	109	10	3	0	0	0	1	121
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,583	86	70	0	11	0	72	2,678
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,080	751	47	0	50	0	214	1,713
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	152	53	2	0	0	0	4	203
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	270	0	-1	0	0	0	20	249
Special Naphthas	3	52	19	1	0	0	0	6	69
Lubricants	0	143	8	5	0	0	0	17	140
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	406	0	-4	0	0	0	144	257
Asphalt	0	337	5	21	0	0	0	1	362
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	558
Miscellaneous Products	9	79	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	88
Total	**10,261**	**13,389**	**5,023**	**164**	**102**	**-3**	**12,872**	**813**	**15,250**

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[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,686	0	28,582	-254	-256	-5	3,676	34,429	0	0	18,327
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	926	1,177	320	-299	0	0	2,521	192	55	4,398	5,426
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	460	1,177	319	-294	0	0	2,521	171	55	3,957	5,398
Ethane	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	321	0
Other Products[3]	144	0	1	-4	0	0	0	21	0	120	28
Other Liquids	195	0	2,786	2,323	0	0	1,254	5,852	0	706	19,601
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	195	0	0	-5	0	0	0	190	0	0	19
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,026	2,049	0	0	1,254	4,940	0	389	15,017
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	759	283	0	0	0	726	0	316	4,561
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	-4	0	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	45	40,927	27,836	-11,634	0	0	78,435	0	817	134,792	191,497
Finished Motor Gasoline	45	18,614	4,103	-341	0	0	44,106	0	2	66,525	58,965
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	45	7,400	2,696	-77	0	0	18,782	0	2	28,844	27,577
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,214	1,408	-272	0	0	25,324	0	0	37,674	31,386
Gasohol	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	6	1	69	0	0	161	0	0	237	326
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	427	91	-24	0	0	359	0	(s)	853	527
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	773	534	-497	0	0	7,794	0	0	8,604	9,534
Kerosene	0	476	497	-159	0	0	694	0	(s)	1,508	4,453
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,805	2,324	-7,778	0	0	20,254	0	1	24,604	75,728
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,075	19,009	-3,789	0	0	3,087	0	(s)	21,382	32,774
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	464	281	89	0	0	10	0	59	786	102
Special Naphthas	0	-10	405	-117	0	0	286	0	3	561	1,050
Lubricants	0	709	177	249	0	0	804	0	226	1,713	3,097
Waxes	0	103	73	-17	0	0	19	0	7	171	177
Petroleum Coke	0	1,038	0	347	0	0	0	0	500	885	926
Asphalt	0	3,252	132	290	0	0	343	0	8	4,009	3,427
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Still Gas	0	1,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,775	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	420	210	44	0	0	518	0	12	1,180	411
Total	**3,851**	**42,104**	**59,524**	**-9,864**	**-256**	**-5**	**85,886**	**40,473**	**872**	**139,895**	**234,851**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **31,437**	**0**	**16,406**	**228**	**34,431**	**-12**	**1,252**	**81,237**	**2,505**	**0**	**74,161**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**8,923**	**2,110**	**3,988**	**1,595**	**0**	**0**	**5,581**	**4,714**	**1,414**	**16,069**	**32,301**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,830	2,080	2,883	1,915	0	0	4,712	3,164	1,414	13,841	27,937
Ethane	2,030	30	1,105	-18	0	0	0	0	0	3,148	1,327
Other Products[3]	63	0	0	-302	0	0	869	1,550	0	-920	3,037
Other Liquids	**328**	**0**	**503**	**1,420**	**0**	**0**	**774**	**3,984**	**0**	**-959**	**29,114**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	328	0	0	54	0	0	0	382	0	0	50
Unfinished Oils	0	0	225	243	0	0	47	1,309	0	-794	20,318
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	277	1,058	0	0	727	2,228	0	-166	8,604
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	65	0	0	142
Finished Petroleum Products	**16**	**91,572**	**565**	**5,241**	**0**	**0**	**19,075**	**0**	**360**	**116,108**	**128,565**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	50,201	3	1,452	0	0	13,922	0	48	65,530	58,403
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,232	1	-44	0	0	7,227	0	48	33,368	30,353
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	23,935	2	1,521	0	0	6,695	0	0	32,153	28,007
Gasohol	0	34	0	-25	0	0	0	0	0	9	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	106	0	12	0	0	139	0	0	257	507
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	958	0	-25	0	0	98	0	0	1,031	1,295
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,774	0	758	0	0	891	0	0	5,423	7,072
Kerosene	0	460	0	-73	0	0	225	0	0	612	2,955
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	20,777	0	1,265	0	0	3,925	0	0	25,968	44,256
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,134	316	711	0	0	-721	0	0	2,440	5,074
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,544	85	-42	0	0	27	0	30	1,585	311
Special Naphthas	0	446	80	-60	0	0	89	0	1	554	623
Lubricants	0	808	63	108	0	0	176	0	17	1,139	1,843
Waxes	0	33	4	15	0	0	-9	0	(s)	43	64
Petroleum Coke	0	2,890	0	-119	0	0	0	0	263	2,508	1,788
Asphalt	0	3,977	14	1,192	0	0	275	0	1	5,457	4,231
Road Oil	0	-6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	20
Still Gas	0	3,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,292	0
Miscellaneous Products	14	178	0	34	0	0	38	0	(s)	264	123
Total	**40,704**	**93,682**	**21,462**	**8,484**	**34,431**	**-12**	**26,682**	**89,935**	**4,279**	**131,218**	**264,141**

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **130,538**	**0**	**59,825**	**-11,991**	**-19,522**	**-4**	**16,495**	**175,341**	**0**	**0**	**442,731**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**34,234**	**3,418**	**2,191**	**3,578**	**0**	**0**	**-7,655**	**9,467**	**915**	**25,383**	**78,899**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,305	3,297	802	1,822	0	0	-7,182	5,001	915	16,127	67,079
Ethane	6,557	121	0	-157	0	0	0	33	(s)	6,488	3,833
Other Products[3]	4,373	0	1,389	1,913	0	0	-473	4,433	0	2,769	7,988
Other Liquids	**644**	**0**	**2,999**	**-15**	**0**	**0**	**-1,672**	**10,464**	**0**	**-8,508**	**68,966**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	644	0	0	-31	0	0	0	613	0	0	117
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,818	468	0	0	-945	7,756	0	-5,415	49,590
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	181	-455	0	0	-727	2,118	0	-3,119	19,066
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	-23	0	26	193
Finished Petroleum Products	**256**	**199,277**	**4,732**	**-7,299**	**0**	**5**	**-101,084**	**0**	**10,559**	**85,328**	**138,738**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	89,661	(s)	-1,904	0	0	-60,078	0	396	27,283	50,734
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	40,874	(s)	-1,034	0	0	-27,152	0	396	12,292	24,683
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	48,786	0	-870	0	0	-32,926	0	0	14,990	26,051
Gasohol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	51	407	0	-41	0	0	-354	0	0	62	697
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,698	0	-118	0	0	-533	0	0	2,047	3,034
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	13,317	0	-2,282	0	0	-9,501	0	0	1,534	11,836
Kerosene	3	2,886	0	-169	0	0	-919	0	(s)	1,800	2,574
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	43,895	357	-2,914	0	5	-24,394	0	851	16,099	37,018
Residual Fuel Oil	0	14,655	3,463	635	0	0	-2,739	0	4,984	11,030	15,583
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	9,487	363	280	0	0	-37	0	875	9,217	2,922
Special Naphthas	44	1,044	151	47	0	0	-375	0	90	820	1,835
Lubricants	0	2,542	(s)	-163	0	0	-970	0	270	1,139	6,147
Waxes	0	194	36	6	0	0	-10	0	8	218	444
Petroleum Coke	0	4,868	0	36	0	0	0	0	3,078	1,826	802
Asphalt	0	3,950	0	-825	0	0	-618	0	2	2,505	3,085
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	7,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,935	0
Miscellaneous Products	158	1,738	363	113	0	0	-556	0	6	1,810	2,025
Total	**165,672**	**202,695**	**69,747**	**-15,727**	**-19,522**	**1**	**-93,916**	**195,272**	**11,474**	**102,204**	**729,334**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **17,891**	**0**	**1,629**	**-124**	**-6,152**	**-8**	**0**	**13,236**	**0**	**0**	**11,793**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**2,243**	**72**	**528**	**-72**	**0**	**0**	**-447**	**559**	**0**	**1,765**	**1,263**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	889	72	468	-60	0	0	-51	403	0	916	986
Ethane	6	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,347	0	59	-11	0	0	-396	156	0	843	277
Other Liquids	**69**	**0**	**0**	**154**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-38**	**0**	**261**	**4,496**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	-253	0	424	2,848
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-17	0	0	0	146	0	-163	1,648
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**16**	**13,932**	**1**	**-430**	**0**	**8**	**596**	**0**	**2**	**14,122**	**11,628**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,357	0	-715	0	0	489	0	0	7,131	4,794
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,839	0	-363	0	0	96	0	0	4,572	2,874
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,518	0	-352	0	0	393	0	0	2,559	1,919
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	25	0	-6	0	0	14	0	0	33	57
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	408	0	-40	0	0	-57	0	0	311	299
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	476	0	123	0	0	592	0	0	1,191	609
Kerosene	0	50	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	65	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,669	1	-20	0	0	-442	0	0	3,208	3,549
Residual Fuel Oil	0	477	0	-94	0	8	0	0	0	391	545
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0
Special Naphthas	0	6	1	-4	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Lubricants	0	30	(s)	-7	0	0	0	0	1	22	83
Waxes	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
Petroleum Coke	0	324	0	-58	0	0	0	0	0	266	661
Asphalt	0	562	0	376	0	0	0	0	1	937	973
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Still Gas	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	0
Miscellaneous Products	16	23	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	38	2
Total	**20,219**	**14,004**	**2,158**	**-471**	**-6,152**	**0**	**149**	**13,757**	**2**	**16,148**	**29,180**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E **86,404**	**0**	**6,279**	**-5,346**	**1,558**	**-1,599**	**-21,423**	**59,994**	**5,879**	**0**	**88,282**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	**1,071**	**1,216**	**446**	**-348**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**944**	**141**	**1,300**	**2,124**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	651	1,206	446	-344	0	0	0	710	141	1,107	2,063
Ethane	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Other Products[3]	421	0	0	-4	0	0	0	234	0	183	61
Other Liquids	**855**	**0**	**26**	**855**	**0**	**0**	**-356**	**1,288**	**0**	**92**	**33,987**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	855	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	1,509	0	0	-356	1,626	0	-473	25,565
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	-635	0	0	0	-1,174	0	565	8,379
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-19	0	0	0	-19	0	0	38
Finished Petroleum Products	**0**	**64,552**	**2,494**	**3,214**	**0**	**1,570**	**2,978**	**0**	**6,243**	**68,566**	**51,837**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	27,975	1,388	746	0	0	1,561	0	7	31,663	19,199
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,604	1,034	210	0	0	1,047	0	7	14,889	9,257
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,325	354	533	0	0	514	0	0	16,726	9,938
Gasohol	0	46	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	49	4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	162	0	-46	0	0	40	0	0	156	625
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,389	0	175	0	0	133	0	(s)	1,697	1,235
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,166	0	775	0	0	224	0	35	7,130	5,445
Kerosene	0	135	0	10	0	0	0	0	(s)	145	199
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,804	333	454	0	235	657	0	1,191	10,292	9,636
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,242	720	788	0	1,335	373	0	2,265	10,193	9,598
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	747	29	-232	0	0	0	0	4	541	681
Special Naphthas	0	115	19	-10	0	0	0	0	2	122	284
Lubricants	0	305	(s)	-178	0	0	-10	0	49	68	1,474
Waxes	0	53	5	12	0	0	0	0	2	68	55
Petroleum Coke	0	3,140	0	172	0	0	0	0	2,680	632	1,665
Asphalt	0	1,887	0	424	0	0	0	0	2	2,309	1,411
Road Oil	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27
Still Gas	0	3,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,284	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	140	0	124	0	0	0	0	5	259	303
Total	**88,330**	**65,768**	**9,246**	**-1,625**	**1,558**	**-29**	**-18,801**	**62,226**	**12,263**	**69,958**	**176,230**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[2] Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

[3] Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,063	67
New York	E 71	2
Pennsylvania	E 317	10
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 295	10
Total	E 2,746	89
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,500	81
Indiana	E 401	13
Kansas	5,951	192
Kentucky	E 556	18
Michigan	2,586	83
Missouri	E 19	1
Nebraska	580	19
North Dakota	4,137	133
Ohio	E 1,151	37
Oklahoma	13,083	422
South Dakota	102	3
Tennessee	104	3
Total	E 31,170	1,005
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,683	54
Arkansas	E 1,601	52
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	36,376	1,173
Rest Of State	3,015	97
Total Louisiana	39,391	1,271
Mississippi	2,828	91
New Mexico		
Northwestern	508	16
Southeastern	5,465	176
Total New Mexico	5,973	193
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,197	71
TRRC District 02	3,416	110
TRRC District 03	10,764	347
TRRC District 04	2,358	76
TRRC District 05	667	22
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,537	114
TRRC District 07B	2,774	89
TRRC District 07C	2,805	90
TRRC District 08	19,402	626
TRRC District 08A	20,100	648
TRRC District 09	3,203	103
TRRC District 10	1,748	56
East Texas	4,422	143
Total Texas	77,393	2,497
Total	E 128,869	4,157
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,601	84
Montana	2,680	86
Utah	E 1,949	63
Wyoming	E 10,192	329
Total	E 17,422	562
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,370	76
North Slope	50,247	1,621
Total Alaska	52,617	1,697
Arizona	29	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,587	212
East Central	20,892	674
North	16	1
South	6,831	220
Total California	34,326	1,107
Nevada	50	2
Total	87,022	2,807
United States Total	E 267,229	8,620

[1] Includes offshore production.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	2,118	68
California		
Federal	2,491	80
State	3,356	108
California, Total	5,847	189
Louisiana		
Federal	23,451	756
State	2,154	69
Louisiana, Total	25,605	826
Texas		
Federal	1,283	41
State	139	4
Texas, Total	1,422	46
United States Total	34,992	1,129

[1] These production data are included in Table 11.

[2] All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	995	32
California	11	(s)
Louisiana	5,473	177
Mississippi	164	5
New Mexico	321	10
Oklahoma	812	26
Texas	3,468	112
Total	11,244	363

[1] These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] October 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	568	358	926	0	1,938	437	6,548	8,923	19,219	2,746	8,000	829	3,440	34,234	2,243	1,071	47,397
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	458	71	42	0	0	571	2	0	889
Natural Gasoline	81	35	116	0	58	96	1,045	1,199	1,992	-447	1,105	144	233	3,028	397	438	5,179
Unfractionated Stream	28	0	28	0	983	76	-2,573	-1,513	8,070	-11,683	972	144	2,180	-316	931	-18	-888
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	39	0	22	61	210	929	25	-77	3	1,090	17	0	1,168
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	459	323	782	0	857	265	7,738	8,860	8,489	13,876	5,855	618	1,023	29,861	896	651	41,049
Ethane	157	165	321	0	405	0	1,626	2,030	1,495	2,692	2,235	44	92	6,557	6	0	8,915
Propane	180	106	285	0	314	162	2,637	3,113	2,955	3,880	1,974	173	509	9,491	557	393	13,840
Butane	97	35	132	0	51	90	1,038	1,179	1,274	2,705	744	229	186	5,138	315	202	6,966
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	67	21	2	13	0	102	7	35	162
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	33	0	1,996	2,029	2,042	3,216	164	0	169	5,592	0	0	7,621
Isobutane	26	18	43	0	36	14	441	491	655	1,362	737	159	68	2,981	10	20	3,545
Finished Motor Gasoline	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	3	0	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	44
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	14	143	4	3	7	1	158	16	0	188
Total Production	613	358	970	0	1,939	437	6,563	8,939	19,459	2,750	8,002	836	3,444	34,490	2,259	1,071	47,730

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,600	1,829	34,429	1,752	49,779	8,157	21,549	81,237	13,594	91,133	62,951	5,236	2,427	175,341	13,236	59,994	364,237
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	21	0	21	0	384	230	781	1,395	840	1,892	464	111	123	3,430	75	234	5,155
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	142	0	13	155	36	750	2	215	0	1,003	81	0	1,239
LPG and Ethane	166	5	171	91	1,582	413	1,078	3,164	766	2,210	1,895	103	60	5,034	403	710	9,482
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	33
Propane	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	49	0	0	46	0	0	46	4	0	99
Normal Butane	16	0	16	47	650	298	594	1,589	278	1,669	968	37	7	2,959	70	192	4,826
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	245	76	66	387	106	239	0	0	0	345	252	275	1,259
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	177	39	0	25	241	3	0	247
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	150	5	155	44	635	39	418	1,136	382	125	809	66	28	1,410	74	243	3,018
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	121	0	121	0	382	0	0	382	32	437	144	0	0	613	69	851	2,036
Alcohol	0	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	73
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,963	−23	4,940	107	1,033	−143	312	1,309	747	3,953	3,089	−127	94	7,756	−253	1,626	15,378
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	714	12	726	12	2,027	−76	265	2,228	−408	645	1,858	16	7	2,118	146	−1,174	4,044
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	−4	0	−4	0	58	0	7	65	−31	18	−10	0	0	−23	0	−19	19
Total Input to Refineries	38,581	1,892	40,473	1,962	55,387	8,581	24,005	89,935	15,576	101,038	70,393	5,554	2,711	195,272	13,757	62,226	401,663
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,090	61	1,152	63	1,673	279	701	2,715	472	3,059	2,079	177	87	5,875	432	1,978	12,151
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,633	99	1,733	66	2,362	295	885	3,608	622	4,301	2,756	267	120	8,066	597	3,169	17,172
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	66.8	61.7	66.5	95.3	70.8	94.5	79.2	75.3	75.9	71.1	75.4	66.5	72.4	72.8	72.5	62.4	70.8
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.11	.17	1.06	.73	.84	1.62	.55	.84	.61	.96	.73	1.64	.27	.86	.77	1.01	.90
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.44	42.13	31.04	37.40	35.82	30.97	36.94	35.66	38.08	33.88	32.20	31.12	39.20	33.94	36.26	25.37	32.69

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, October
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	United States
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,174	3	1,177	31	1,467	199	413	2,110	219	1,905	1,167	54	73	3,418	72	1,216	7,993
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	197	0	197	0	200	6	52	258	11	898	218	1	0	1,128	0	128	1,711
For Other Uses	977	3	980	31	1,267	193	361	1,852	208	1,007	949	53	73	2,290	72	1,088	6,282
Ethane	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	110	11	0	0	121	0	10	161
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	11	0	0	121	0	0	121
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	40
Propane	977	3	980	31	1,356	172	525	2,084	217	1,766	1,318	42	47	3,390	181	879	7,514
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	193	0	193	0	200	0	52	252	0	617	161	0	0	778	0	106	1,329
For Other Uses	784	3	787	31	1,156	172	473	1,832	217	1,149	1,157	42	47	2,612	181	773	6,185
Butane	195	0	195	0	81	27	-112	-4	-9	-163	-138	10	6	-294	-107	326	116
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	6	0	70	34	1	0	105	0	22	137
For Other Uses	191	0	191	0	81	21	-112	-10	-9	-233	-172	9	6	-399	-107	304	-21
Butane-Propane Mixtures	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	-24	2	20	89	-2	1	90
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12
For Other Uses	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	-36	2	20	77	-2	1	78
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	101	0	0	0	112	0	0	112
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,105	509	18,614	1,098	31,231	4,551	13,321	50,201	8,223	45,143	33,448	1,592	1,255	89,661	7,357	27,975	193,808
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	7,078	322	7,400	559	15,095	2,582	7,996	26,232	4,240	17,811	16,862	1,200	761	40,874	4,839	12,604	91,949
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,027	187	11,214	539	16,106	1,969	5,321	23,935	3,982	27,332	16,586	392	494	48,786	2,518	15,325	101,778
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	30	0	4	34	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	46	81
Finished Aviation Gasoline	6	0	6	0	74	0	32	106	8	268	131	0	0	407	25	162	706
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	387	40	427	13	478	89	378	958	710	1,148	434	183	223	2,698	408	1,389	5,880
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	773	0	773	115	3,052	106	501	3,774	656	5,699	6,937	0	25	13,317	476	6,166	24,506
Kerosene	461	15	476	0	513	59	-112	460	104	1,227	1,508	23	24	2,886	50	135	4,007
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,206	599	9,805	415	11,371	2,168	6,823	20,777	3,376	24,970	13,198	1,436	915	43,895	3,669	9,804	87,950
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	9,206	598	9,804	414	11,353	2,168	6,823	20,758	3,342	24,667	13,081	1,370	721	43,181	3,646	9,689	87,078
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	1	1	1	18	0	0	19	34	303	117	66	194	714	23	115	872
Residual Fuel Oil	3,019	56	3,075	124	1,198	328	484	2,134	602	7,846	5,580	542	85	14,655	477	9,242	29,583
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	455	0	455	0	88	0	60	148	241	3,407	-42	0	0	3,606	0	89	4,298
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	9	0	9	0	1,395	0	1	1,396	246	2,635	2,953	47	0	5,881	0	658	7,944
Special Naphthas	-36	26	-10	0	251	0	195	446	107	673	35	229	0	1,044	6	115	1,601
Lubricants	345	364	709	0	460	0	348	808	12	1,643	666	221	0	2,542	30	305	4,394
Bright Stock	9	138	147	0	14	0	54	68	0	89	64	0	0	153	0	18	386
Neutral	82	211	293	0	351	0	218	569	0	731	572	96	0	1,399	33	233	2,527
Other Grades	254	15	269	0	95	0	76	171	12	823	30	125	0	990	-3	54	1,481
Wax	21	82	103	0	3	0	30	33	8	83	69	34	0	194	9	53	392
Microcrystalline	0	17	17	0	0	0	22	22	8	8	0	34	0	50	0	0	89
Crystalline--Fully Refined	12	25	37	0	2	0	1	3	0	52	69	0	0	121	9	35	205
Crystalline--Other	9	40	49	0	1	0	7	8	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	18	98
Petroleum Coke	1,033	5	1,038	24	1,728	321	817	2,890	284	2,576	1,860	137	11	4,868	324	3,140	12,260
Marketable	358	0	358	0	1,102	207	545	1,854	59	1,176	1,059	111	0	2,405	165	2,361	7,143
Catalyst	675	5	680	24	626	114	272	1,036	225	1,400	801	26	11	2,463	159	779	5,117
Asphalt	3,243	9	3,252	143	2,568	720	546	3,977	514	528	1,923	901	84	3,950	562	1,887	13,628
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	-6	0	0	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Still Gas	1,701	74	1,775	62	2,051	275	904	3,292	414	4,703	2,575	186	57	7,935	516	3,284	16,802
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	41	0	41	0	1	0	0	1	6	486	104	0	0	596	20	119	777
For Other Uses	1,660	74	1,734	62	2,050	275	904	3,291	408	4,217	2,471	186	57	7,339	496	3,165	16,025
Miscellaneous Products	390	30	420	2	100	23	53	178	92	1,044	579	23	0	1,738	23	140	2,499
Total Output	40,292	1,812	42,104	2,027	58,022	8,839	24,794	93,682	15,816	105,498	73,021	5,608	2,752	202,695	14,004	65,768	418,253
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,711	80	-1,631	-65	-2,635	-258	-789	-3,747	-240	-4,460	-2,628	-54	-41	-7,423	-247	-3,542	-16,590

[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] October 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	45.5	23.4	44.5	53.5	52.6	49.7	51.2	51.9	48.5	41.2	44.0	22.5	42.2	42.3	50.7	44.4	45.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.1	(s)	.3	.3	.2	.0	.0	.2	.2	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	3.1	.2	3.0	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.9	1.9	.6	2.0	2.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.0	2.2	1.1	.7	.9	1.1	1.7	1.2	5.0	1.2	.7	3.6	8.8	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.1	0	2.0	6.2	6.0	1.3	2.3	4.6	4.6	6.0	10.5	.0	1.0	7.3	3.7	10.0	6.5
Kerosene	1.2	.8	1.2	0	1.0	.7	−.5	.6	.7	1.3	2.3	.5	1.0	1.6	.4	.2	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.5	33.2	24.9	22.3	22.4	27.1	31.2	25.2	23.5	26.3	20.0	28.1	36.3	24.0	28.3	15.9	23.2
Residual Fuel Oil	8.0	3.1	7.8	6.7	2.4	4.1	2.2	2.6	4.2	8.3	8.4	10.6	3.4	8.0	3.7	15.0	7.8
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.2	0	1.2	0	.2	0	.3	.2	1.7	3.6	−.1	.0	0	2.0	0	.1	1.1
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	0	(s)	0	2.7	0	(s)	1.7	1.7	2.8	4.5	.9	0	3.2	0	1.1	2.1
Special Naphthas	−.1	1.4	(s)	0	.5	0	.9	.5	.7	.7	.1	4.5	0	.6	(s)	.2	.4
Lubricants	.9	20.2	1.8	0	.9	0	1.6	1.0	.1	1.7	1.0	4.3	0	1.4	.2	.5	1.2
Wax	.1	4.5	.3	0	(s)	0	.1	(s)	.1	.1	.1	.7	0	.1	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.8	.3	2.6	1.3	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	.4	2.7	2.5	5.1	3.2
Asphalt	8.6	.5	8.3	7.7	5.1	9.0	2.5	4.8	3.6	.6	2.9	17.6	3.3	2.2	4.3	3.1	3.6
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	.0	(s)	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	0	.1	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	.5	.2	0	0	.3	.2	.2	.2
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.3	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.0	2.8	4.4	3.7	3.6	2.3	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	1.0	1.7	1.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.6	1.1	.9	.5	0	.9	.2	.2	.7
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	−4.6	4.4	−4.1	−3.5	−5.2	−3.2	−3.6	−4.5	−1.7	−4.7	−4.0	−1.1	−1.6	−4.1	−1.9	−5.7	−4.4

[1] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[2] Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[3] Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

[4] Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	941	941	1,557	34,082	4,444	19,949	60,032	11,874	50,725	31,362	3,409	2,023	99,393	10,584	28,816	199,766
Foreign	0	0	0	73	12,766	3,577	887	17,303	782	11,077	6,351	320	0	18,530	1,648	489	37,970
Tanker																	
Domestic	3,605	0	3,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,104	5,085	0	0	11,189	0	25,110	39,904
Foreign	24,767	0	24,767	0	317	0	0	317	0	19,872	16,207	0	0	36,079	0	5,760	66,923
Barge																	
Domestic	0	143	143	0	1,027	0	0	1,027	0	5,224	4,873	115	0	10,212	0	578	11,960
Foreign	4,682	0	4,682	0	668	0	0	668	0	57	188	534	0	779	0	0	6,129
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	82	269	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	136	504
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	446	446	99	331	13	844	1,287	673	209	434	1,004	313	2,633	878	1,340	6,584
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	186
Total																	
Domestic	3,687	1,799	5,486	1,656	35,440	4,457	20,793	62,346	12,547	62,262	41,754	4,545	2,336	123,444	11,462	55,980	258,718
Foreign	29,449	0	29,449	73	13,751	3,577	887	18,288	968	31,006	22,746	854	0	55,574	1,648	6,249	111,208

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	22	4	25	6	36	20	19	81	(s)	1	327	0	4	333	9	274	723
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	100	20	120	0	6	0	(s)	6	15	0	3	0	(s)	17	0	14	157
Residual Fuel Oil	559	52	610	17	321	61	1	400	10	153	89	18	0	270	74	260	1,613
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	47	61
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	675	5	681	24	584	64	218	889	224	1,348	800	26	11	2,409	160	780	4,918
Still Gas	1,408	74	1,482	62	1,994	274	805	3,136	333	3,927	2,302	179	56	6,797	493	2,993	14,901
Other Fuels [2]	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	76	0	18	0	0	0	18	2	70	167
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,476	275	1,751	69	4,032	84	3,245	7,431	2,716	20,639	8,168	869	146	32,538	1,004	7,424	50,148
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	226	40	266	13	391	47	509	960	76	355	441	20	26	918	131	779	3,053
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	600	5	605	0	145	0	0	145	0	0	536	0	0	536	0	710	1,996

[1] Includes liquefied refinery gases.
[2] Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	**28,582**	**16,406**	**59,825**	**1,629**	**6,279**	**112,721**
Natural Gas Liquids	**320**	**3,988**	**2,191**	**528**	**446**	**7,473**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	1	0	1,389	0	0	1,390
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	59	0	59
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	319	3,988	802	468	446	6,024
Ethane	0	1,105	0	0	0	1,105
Propane	265	1,890	0	234	77	2,466
Butane	54	887	802	234	369	2,346
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	107	0	0	0	107
Other Liquids [1]	**2,786**	**503**	**2,999**	**0**	**26**	**6,314**
Unfinished Oils [1]	2,026	225	2,818	0	0	5,070
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	759	277	181	0	26	1,244
Finished Petroleum Products	**27,836**	**565**	**4,732**	**1**	**2,494**	**35,628**
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,103	3	(s)	0	1,388	5,494
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,696	1	(s)	0	1,034	3,731
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,408	2	0	0	354	1,763
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	0	0	0	1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	91	0	0	0	0	91
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	534	0	0	0	0	534
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	534	0	0	0	0	534
Kerosene	497	0	0	0	0	497
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,324	0	357	1	333	3,014
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	2,324	0	18	1	333	2,675
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	339	0	0	339
Residual Fuel Oil	19,009	316	3,463	0	720	23,508
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	19,009	316	3,463	0	720	23,508
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	281	85	363	0	29	759
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	405	80	151	1	19	654
Lubricants	177	63	(s)	(s)	(s)	241
Wax	73	4	36	0	5	118
Asphalt	132	14	0	0	0	146
Miscellaneous Products	210	0	363	0	0	573
Total Imports	**59,524**	**21,462**	**69,747**	**2,158**	**9,246**	**162,137**

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[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, October 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,401	0	362	3,763	7,728	249
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	206	206	7
Saudi Arabia	13,443	362	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	1,860	15,304	494
United Arab Emirates	1,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,881	61
Subtotal Arab OPEC	19,290	362	0	110	0	0	0	206	3,401	0	1,751	5,829	25,119	810
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0	373	2,212	71
Gabon	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	765	25
Indonesia	6,740	0	0	0	240	0	0	60	4	0	0	304	7,044	227
Iran	3,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,356	108
Nigeria	9,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9,006	291
Venezuela	6,923	63	272	265	0	0	80	229	6,548	257	747	8,460	15,384	496
Subtotal Other OPEC	28,629	63	272	265	240	0	80	289	6,924	257	747	9,137	37,767	1,218
Other														
Angola	1,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	0	271	2,118	68
Australia	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	11
Bahamas	0	0	397	0	0	0	0	0	998	0	0	1,395	1,395	45
Brazil	1,681	0	0	0	341	238	0	0	338	0	0	917	2,597	84
Brunei	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	24	0	0	0	67	67	2
Canada	6,561	5,173	225	306	237	0	8	285	789	174	365	7,562	14,123	456
Egypt	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	1,001	32
France	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	21	21	1
Mexico	20,742	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	24	349	4	8	385	21,127	682
Netherlands	0	0	178	0	1,190	0	0	0	407	0	(s)	1,775	1,775	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	849	0	0	0	0	0	3,702	0	34	4,585	4,585	148
Norway	6,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,018	194
Oman	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	20
People's Republic of China	295	0	0	0	1,035	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,042	1,337	43
Peru	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	258	615	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	397	0	514	0	0	391	0	0	297	1,599	1,599	52
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	21	634	3,385	109
Tunisia	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12
United Kingdom	20,301	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	0	(s)	336	20,637	666
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,729	0	1,588	387	410	1,553	2,447	0	0	8,114	8,114	262
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	220	220	7
Zaire	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	16
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	166	49	0	0	0	0	1,414	0	(s)	1,629	1,629	53
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,800	(s)	835	515	306	0	0	235	1,353	(s)	41	3,287	5,087	164
Subtotal Other	64,802	5,599	4,798	869	5,254	625	417	2,520	13,183	397	787	34,449	99,251	3,202
Total Imports	112,721	6,024	5,070	1,244	5,494	625	497	3,014	23,508	654	3,286	49,415	162,137	5,230

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
								PAD District I						
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,310	0	0	2,310	3,889	125
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	206	206	7
Saudi Arabia	4,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,681	151
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	2,310	0	0	2,516	8,776	283
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	0	0	372	372	12
Gabon	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	18
Nigeria	2,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,467	80
Venezuela	3,044	63	0	242	0	0	80	229	5,131	143	495	6,383	9,427	304
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,078	63	0	242	0	0	80	229	5,503	143	495	6,755	12,833	414
Other														
Angola	1,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	0	271	1,346	43
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	0	0	998	998	32
Brazil	365	0	0	0	341	238	0	0	338	0	0	917	1,281	41
Canada	1	256	0	2	235	0	8	285	464	42	138	1,429	1,431	46
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	21	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	3,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	3,961	128
Netherlands	0	0	178	0	1,190	0	0	0	407	0	(s)	1,775	1,775	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	849	0	0	0	0	0	3,376	0	34	4,258	4,258	137
Norway	2,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,650	85
Oman	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	20
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	258	258	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	397	0	514	0	0	391	0	0	187	1,489	1,489	48
Trinidad and Tobago	899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	899	29
Tunisia	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12
United Kingdom	5,568	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	0	(s)	243	5,811	187
Virgin Islands	0	0	602	0	1,588	387	410	1,214	2,408	0	0	6,608	6,608	213
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	220	220	7
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,414	0	0	1,414	1,414	46
Other Eastern Hemisphere	800	(s)	0	515	236	0	0	0	973	(s)	(s)	1,724	2,524	81
Subtotal Other	16,244	256	2,026	517	4,103	625	417	1,889	11,195	262	380	21,670	37,914	1,223
Total Imports	28,582	319	2,026	759	4,103	625	497	2,324	19,009	405	874	30,942	59,524	1,920
								PAD District II						
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	1,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,223	39
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,223	39
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	3,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,049	98
Venezuela	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	11
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,393	109

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, October 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other														
Canada	4,441	3,988	225	277	3	0	0	0	316	80	167	5,056	9,497	306
Egypt	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,150	134
Norway	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980	32
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	1,221	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,221	39
Other Eastern Hemisphere	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	512	17
Subtotal Other	11,790	3,988	225	277	3	0	0	0	316	80	167	5,056	16,845	543
Total Imports	16,406	3,988	225	277	3	0	0	0	316	80	167	5,056	21,462	692
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	0	362	1,452	3,839	124
Saudi Arabia	7,539	362	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	1,860	9,399	303
United Arab Emirates	1,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,881	61
Subtotal Arab OPEC	11,806	362	0	110	0	0	0	0	1,090	0	1,751	3,313	15,119	488
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,839	59
Gabon	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	6
Indonesia	1,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,553	50
Iran	3,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,356	108
Nigeria	3,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	3,490	113
Venezuela	3,228	0	272	23	0	0	0	0	1,417	114	253	2,077	5,305	171
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,664	0	272	23	0	0	0	0	1,417	114	253	2,078	15,742	508
Other														
Angola	772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	772	25
Australia	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	11
Bahamas	0	0	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	397	13
Brazil	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,316	42
Canada	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	47	47	2
Egypt	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	16
France	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	1
Mexico	12,676	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	17	304	4	3	327	13,004	419
Norway	2,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,389	77
Peru	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	110	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	21	634	2,486	80
United Kingdom	13,511	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	93	13,604	439
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,127	0	0	0	0	339	39	0	0	1,505	1,505	49
Zaire	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	16
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	166	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	215	215	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts [2]	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District III							
Other														
Other Eastern Hemisphere	487	0	835	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	849	1,336	43
Subtotal Other	34,355	440	2,547	49	(s)	0	0	357	956	37	147	4,531	38,886	1,254
Total Imports	59,825	802	2,818	181	(s)	0	0	357	3,463	151	2,150	9,922	69,747	2,250
							PAD District IV							
Other														
Canada	1,629	468	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	60	529	2,158	70
Subtotal Other	1,629	468	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	60	529	2,158	70
Total Imports	1,629	468	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	60	529	2,158	70
							PAD District V							
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	5,187	0	0	0	240	0	0	60	4	0	0	304	5,491	177
Venezuela	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	10
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,495	0	0	0	240	0	0	60	4	0	0	304	5,799	187
Other														
Brunei	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	24	0	0	0	67	67	2
Canada	489	446	0	26	0	0	0	0	9	19	(s)	501	990	32
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	5	13	13	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	0	0	326	326	11
People's Republic of China	295	0	0	0	1,035	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,042	1,337	43
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	235	380	0	29	714	714	23
Subtotal Other	784	446	0	26	1,148	0	0	273	716	19	34	2,663	3,447	111
Total Imports	6,279	446	0	26	1,388	0	0	333	720	19	34	2,967	9,246	298

[1] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[2] Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	2,505	0	0	5,879	8,384
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	55	1,414	915	0	141	2,526
Ethane	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Propane	18	567	532	0	57	1,174
Butane	37	847	384	0	84	1,352
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	48	396	0	7	452
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	35	35
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	0	851	0	1,191	2,042
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	4,984	0	2,265	7,249
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	58	3	32	1	2	95
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	27	843	0	1	873
Special Naphthas	3	1	90	0	2	96
Lubricants	226	17	270	1	49	563
Wax	7	(s)	8	0	2	18
Petroleum Coke	500	263	3,078	0	2,680	6,520
Asphalt	8	1	2	1	2	13
Miscellaneous Products	12	(s)	6	(s)	5	23
Total Product Exports	872	1,775	11,474	2	6,384	20,507
Total Exports	872	4,279	11,474	2	12,263	28,890

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	(s)	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	117	(s)	2	123	4
Bahamas	0	1	2	(s)	(s)	370	0	3	0	0	(s)	50	426	14
Bahrain	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	28	(s)	212	(s)	1	243	8
Brazil	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	144	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Canada	2,505	1,432	48	0	0	301	3	50	3	277	2	54	4,675	151
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	188	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	190	6
China (Taiwan)	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	0	1	13	(s)
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	2	9	(s)
Costa Rica	0	12	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	17	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	109	0	0	110	4
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Ecuador	0	35	52	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	88	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	58	0	0	384	539	9	(s)	1	730	0	214	1,936	62
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	68	319	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	387	12
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	26	0	0	26	1
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	(s)	0	(s)	7	(s)
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	3	5	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	15	(s)	0	(s)	1	16	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	87	0	0	0	589	(s)	1	(s)	513	0	430	1,619	52
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	1	(s)
Japan	0	14	0	0	78	434	7	80	2	1,538	(s)	5	2,156	70
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	86	229	0	1	(s)	81	7	3	408	13
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	324	350	36	0	234	3	33	(s)	14	0	1	995	32
Netherlands	0	132	0	0	20	1,455	3	17	(s)	725	(s)	24	2,376	77
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	15	818	0	1	0	0	0	0	835	27
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	165	0	0	1	(s)	95	(s)	1	262	8
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	130	0	1	131	4
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	1	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	90	431	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	524	17
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Philippines	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	1	8	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	2,016	11	0	0	(s)	489	59	12	1	0	(s)	9	2,598	84
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	2	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	21	0	0	1	2	26	1
Singapore	0	2	0	0	0	631	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	637	21
Spain	0	0	0	0	443	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,490	0	1	1,935	62
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	10	0	(s)	10	(s)
Sweden	0	97	0	0	431	0	0	2	(s)	81	0	57	668	22
Switzerland	0	2	0	0	262	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	264	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	10	14	(s)	0	0	(s)	24	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	3	0	0	(s)	220	0	86	(s)	151	0	(s)	460	15
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	33	0	14	153	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	78	(s)	2	86	3
Virgin Islands	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	106
West Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	69	0	99	170	5
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	39	0	(s)	40	1
Other	563	157	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	3	731	24
Total	8,384	2,526	452	36	2,042	7,249	96	563	18	6,520	13	991	28,890	932

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[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	--	--	15,391	--	--	--	--	14,439	--	--	--	--	--	47,394	1,555	25,509	104,288
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	2,875	--	--	--	--	58,143	--	--	--	--	--	93,649	8,836	32,172	195,675
Leases	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	1,579	--	--	--	--	--	17,096	1,402	1,824	21,962
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	284,592	0	0	284,592
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	28,777	28,777
Total	--	--	18,327	--	--	--	--	74,161	--	--	--	--	--	442,731	11,793	88,282	635,294
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	42,650	3,308	45,958	1,013	43,548	5,562	20,879	71,002	9,869	81,735	48,764	5,450	1,286	147,104	11,696	62,393	338,153
Bulk Terminal	133,178	7,047	140,225	3,906	40,144	8,635	12,073	64,758	5,696	36,054	7,741	4,734	518	54,743	2,837	20,226	282,789
Pipeline	26,504	2,588	29,092	1,482	12,703	3,696	16,750	34,631	8,092	8,494	8,489	13,834	1,058	39,967	2,548	4,389	110,627
Natural Gas Processing Plant	493	756	1,249	0	2,219	231	17,139	19,589	5,679	23,459	10,423	4,085	1,144	44,789	306	940	66,873
Total	202,825	13,699	216,524	6,401	98,614	18,124	66,841	189,980	29,336	149,742	75,417	28,103	4,006	286,603	17,387	87,948	798,442
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	6	0	6	0	8	72	93	173	40	266	127	0	12	445	1	30	655
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	30	22	203	255	282	65	0	144	84	575	185	5	1,020
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	16	22	0	28	14	745	787	531	2,696	524	21	43	3,815	51	24	4,699
Total	12	16	28	0	66	108	1,041	1,215	853	3,027	651	165	139	4,835	237	59	6,374
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	11	89	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	145
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	101	2	1,624	1,727	262	879	116	2	341	1,600	28	2	3,357
Total	0	0	0	0	179	2	1,635	1,816	262	907	144	2	341	1,656	28	2	3,502
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	57	0	97	0	165	0	0	166
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	864	305	55	5	17	1,246	0	0	1,246
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5	35	35	6	9	1	86	12	0	102
Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6	910	397	61	111	18	1,497	12	0	1,514
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	281	0	0	0	281	0	0	290
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	60	0	54	114	0	1,089	0	0	0	1,089	0	0	1,203
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	35	686	109	830	178	75	108	0	3	364	0	0	1,194
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	350	374	193	1,609	296	1	0	2,099	(s)	0	2,473
Total	0	0	0	0	128	686	513	1,327	371	3,054	404	1	3	3,833	(s)	0	5,160
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	55	0	55	0	107	0	1	108	0	8	434	0	0	442	0	0	605
Total	55	0	55	0	107	0	1	108	0	8	434	0	0	442	0	0	605
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	507	2	509	3	1,091	21	230	1,345	103	684	845	7	5	1,644	191	195	3,884
Bulk Terminal	640	0	640	0	919	70	536	1,525	264	12,954	55	403	0	13,676	41	0	15,882
Pipeline	856	1,446	2,302	59	1,248	469	1,912	3,688	613	79	243	546	152	1,633	115	0	7,738
Natural Gas Processing Plant	443	733	1,176	0	1,918	205	11,254	13,377	2,791	6,314	5,303	3,795	270	18,473	171	379	33,576
Total	2,446	2,181	4,627	62	5,176	765	13,932	19,935	3,771	20,031	6,446	4,751	427	35,426	518	574	61,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	1	0	1	0	0	12	0	12	0	30	0	3	0	33	0	4	50
Total	1	0	1	0	0	12	0	12	0	30	0	3	0	33	0	4	50
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	216	0	216	296	281	52	240	869	144	542	1,322	3	3	2,014	113	587	3,799
Bulk Terminal	319	0	319	0	463	0	70	533	150	4,049	0	0	0	4,199	0	0	5,051
Pipeline	33	96	129	0	987	0	372	1,359	954	39	5	100	87	1,185	135	0	2,808
Natural Gas Processing Plant	23	4	27	0	58	9	1,305	1,373	1,191	4,809	2,885	99	101	9,085	41	501	11,027
Total	591	100	691	296	1,789	61	1,987	4,134	2,439	9,439	4,212	202	191	16,483	289	1,088	22,685
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	18	0	15	43	1	328	372
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	198	0	1	199	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	200
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	635	24	10	0	1	670	0	0	685
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	68	71	21	3	(s)	2	0	26	(s)	5	102
Total	0	0	0	0	201	0	84	285	657	37	28	2	16	740	1	333	1,359
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	327	1,250	0	0	0	1,577	0	0	1,583
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	455	521	601	85	2	0	92	780	105	0	1,406
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	853	244	3,972	0	0	294	4,510	0	0	5,363
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,314	1,380	1,172	5,307	2	0	386	6,867	105	0	8,352
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	18	18	31	80	11	164	286	96	168	526	11	6	807	28	35	1,174
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	70	0	29	99	141	1,905	0	0	0	2,046	0	0	2,145
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	563	0	117	680	219	31	0	100	57	407	43	0	1,130
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	3	6	0	82	1	936	1,019	190	2,191	1,291	62	93	3,827	2	29	4,882
Total	3	21	24	31	795	12	1,246	2,084	646	4,295	1,817	173	156	7,087	73	64	9,331
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	19	19	0	50	0	0	50	1	70	46	0	0	117	0	5	191
Total	0	19	19	0	50	0	0	50	1	70	46	0	0	117	0	5	191
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,159	415	3,574	55	2,691	146	1,216	4,108	1,154	5,986	4,453	182	133	11,908	464	5,070	25,124
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	1,886	8	1,894	0	2,253	8	1,022	3,283	547	6,987	1,285	25	11	8,855	396	4,382	18,810
Heavy Gas Oils	7,189	448	7,637	88	5,700	349	2,120	8,257	874	12,738	6,727	800	151	21,290	1,563	10,909	49,656
Residuum	1,669	243	1,912	3	3,133	45	1,489	4,670	338	4,216	2,939	44	0	7,537	425	5,204	19,748
Total	13,903	1,114	15,017	146	13,777	548	5,847	20,318	2,913	29,927	15,404	1,051	295	49,590	2,848	25,565	113,338

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,245	81	4,326	26	5,768	589	1,875	8,258	1,497	9,853	7,317	106	112	18,885	1,648	8,143	41,260
Bulk Terminal	235	0	235	6	131	2	102	241	129	46	0	0	0	175	0	236	887
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	17	2	86	105	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	111
Total	4,480	81	4,561	32	5,916	593	2,063	8,604	1,632	9,899	7,317	106	112	19,066	1,648	8,379	42,258
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	140	0	2	142	41	21	131	0	0	193	0	38	377
Total	4	0	4	0	140	0	2	142	41	21	131	0	0	193	0	38	377
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,824	270	6,094	102	6,254	1,384	4,536	12,276	2,016	9,819	6,169	839	231	19,074	1,866	7,081	46,391
Bulk Terminal	34,941	3,083	38,024	1,949	18,214	4,092	5,857	30,112	2,429	5,178	1,844	2,788	347	12,586	1,776	9,574	92,072
Pipeline	14,100	729	14,829	752	6,437	1,182	7,644	16,015	1,720	5,154	4,806	7,219	175	19,074	1,152	2,544	53,614
Natural Gas Processing Plant	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	54,883	4,082	58,965	2,803	30,905	6,658	18,037	58,403	6,165	20,151	12,819	10,846	753	50,734	4,794	19,199	192,095
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,474	168	2,642	52	2,883	838	2,514	6,287	1,075	4,681	2,933	685	113	9,487	1,168	3,118	22,702
Bulk Terminal	16,264	1,500	17,764	991	8,719	2,374	3,616	15,700	1,234	3,101	848	1,386	201	6,770	955	4,882	46,071
Pipeline	6,780	373	7,153	364	3,031	654	4,317	8,366	847	2,175	1,704	3,610	90	8,426	751	1,257	25,953
Natural Gas Processing Plant	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total	25,536	2,041	27,577	1,407	14,633	3,866	10,447	30,353	3,156	9,957	5,485	5,681	404	24,683	2,874	9,257	94,744
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,350	102	3,452	50	3,371	546	2,022	5,989	941	5,138	3,236	154	118	9,587	697	3,959	23,684
Bulk Terminal	18,675	1,583	20,258	958	9,456	1,718	2,238	14,370	1,195	2,077	996	1,402	146	5,816	821	4,692	45,957
Pipeline	7,320	356	7,676	388	3,406	527	3,327	7,648	873	2,979	3,102	3,609	85	10,648	401	1,287	27,660
Total	29,345	2,041	31,386	1,396	16,233	2,791	7,587	28,007	3,009	10,194	7,334	5,165	349	26,051	1,919	9,938	97,301
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Bulk Terminal	2	0	2	0	39	0	3	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	0	2	0	39	1	3	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	50
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	17	0	17	0	92	0	41	133	17	373	115	0	0	505	35	224	914
Bulk Terminal	285	19	304	0	220	29	67	316	36	5	7	19	50	117	22	401	1,160
Pipeline	5	0	5	0	13	0	45	58	20	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	84
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	54
Total	307	19	326	0	325	29	153	507	127	379	122	19	50	697	57	625	2,212
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	161	34	195	0	451	50	329	830	329	1,052	422	173	197	2,173	208	834	4,240
Bulk Terminal	7	10	17	19	105	51	132	307	139	85	0	46	0	270	3	54	651
Pipeline	315	0	315	5	9	27	117	158	136	0	72	78	305	591	88	347	1,499
Total	483	44	527	24	565	128	578	1,295	604	1,137	494	297	502	3,034	299	1,235	6,390

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,076	0	1,076	53	1,180	63	173	1,469	294	2,733	2,795	1	24	5,847	357	3,038	11,787
Bulk Terminal	5,337	185	5,522	64	2,870	260	612	3,806	204	1,655	52	50	27	1,988	117	1,858	13,291
Pipeline	2,822	114	2,936	83	474	126	1,114	1,797	813	951	864	1,347	26	4,001	135	549	9,418
Total	9,235	299	9,534	200	4,524	449	1,899	7,072	1,311	5,339	3,711	1,398	77	11,836	609	5,445	34,496
Kerosene																	
Refinery	338	50	388	0	850	41	163	1,054	58	713	586	24	37	1,418	12	140	3,012
Bulk Terminal	3,239	241	3,480	256	1,296	59	23	1,634	15	473	29	15	0	532	27	59	5,732
Pipeline	572	13	585	58	141	0	68	267	4	57	378	182	0	621	0	0	1,473
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	1	3	0	0	3
Total	4,149	304	4,453	314	2,287	100	254	2,955	79	1,243	993	221	38	2,574	39	199	10,220
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	8,781	362	9,143	76	8,043	1,855	4,380	14,354	1,020	10,869	5,540	1,209	187	18,825	2,111	4,244	48,677
Bulk Terminal	56,000	2,594	58,594	1,264	12,661	3,639	3,543	21,107	1,510	4,977	1,760	1,161	92	9,500	848	4,465	94,514
Pipeline	7,801	190	7,991	525	2,605	1,182	4,482	8,794	1,005	1,597	1,918	4,113	59	8,692	590	927	26,994
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	72,582	3,146	75,728	1,865	23,309	6,676	12,406	44,256	3,536	17,443	9,218	6,483	338	37,018	3,549	9,636	170,187
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	8,781	353	9,134	76	8,006	1,855	4,380	14,317	966	10,443	5,291	1,154	159	18,013	2,110	4,197	47,771
Bulk Terminal	54,666	2,593	57,259	1,252	12,607	3,560	3,543	20,962	1,491	4,977	1,747	1,160	92	9,467	848	4,437	92,973
Pipeline	7,801	190	7,991	525	2,605	1,182	4,482	8,794	1,005	1,597	1,918	4,113	59	8,692	590	927	26,994
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total	71,248	3,136	74,384	1,853	23,218	6,597	12,406	44,074	3,463	17,017	8,956	6,427	310	36,173	3,548	9,561	167,740
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	9	9	0	37	0	0	37	54	426	249	55	28	812	1	47	906
Bulk Terminal	1,334	1	1,335	12	54	79	0	145	19	0	13	1	0	33	0	28	1,541
Total	1,334	10	1,344	12	91	79	0	182	73	426	262	56	28	845	1	75	2,447
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	3,211	86	3,297	73	1,870	311	227	2,481	374	5,309	3,122	486	76	9,367	545	7,054	22,744
Bulk Terminal	29,050	427	29,477	198	1,472	153	770	2,593	342	2,246	3,569	58	0	6,215	0	2,527	40,812
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Total	32,261	513	32,774	271	3,342	464	997	5,074	716	7,556	6,691	544	76	15,583	545	9,598	63,574
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	99	0	99	0	72	0	61	133	131	883	306	6	0	1,326	0	252	1,810
Total	99	0	99	0	72	0	61	133	131	883	306	6	0	1,326	0	252	1,810
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	3	0	3	0	177	0	1	178	183	1,153	230	30	0	1,596	0	429	2,206
Total	3	0	3	0	177	0	1	178	183	1,153	230	30	0	1,596	0	429	2,206
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	192	38	230	0	214	0	204	418	47	1,302	87	128	0	1,564	10	242	2,464
Bulk Terminal	792	28	820	48	148	9	0	205	0	120	0	27	0	147	0	42	1,214
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	124
Total	984	66	1,050	48	362	9	204	623	171	1,422	87	155	0	1,835	10	284	3,802

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	49	417	466	0	49	0	47	96	0	224	73	0	0	297	5	40	904
Neutral	396	401	797	0	482	0	452	934	0	1,799	1,001	85	0	2,885	67	588	5,271
Other	640	162	802	0	156	0	126	282	40	2,177	214	172	0	2,603	8	110	3,805
Bulk Terminals	833	199	1,032	15	455	14	47	531	10	21	241	88	2	362	3	736	2,664
Total	1,918	1,179	3,097	15	1,142	14	672	1,843	50	4,221	1,529	345	2	6,147	83	1,474	12,644
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	4	44	48	0	0	0	11	11	28	25	10	2	0	65	0	0	124
Total	4	44	48	0	0	0	11	11	28	25	10	2	0	65	0	0	124
Wax, Crystalline--Fully Refined																	
Refinery	8	42	50	0	23	0	24	47	0	89	150	0	0	239	4	36	376
Total	8	42	50	0	23	0	24	47	0	89	150	0	0	239	4	36	376
Wax, Crystalline--Other																	
Refinery	6	73	79	0	1	0	5	6	0	140	0	0	0	140	0	19	244
Total	6	73	79	0	1	0	5	6	0	140	0	0	0	140	0	19	244
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	926	0	926	0	719	76	993	1,788	0	131	470	201	0	802	661	1,665	5,842
Total	926	0	926	0	719	76	993	1,788	0	131	470	201	0	802	661	1,665	5,842
Asphalt																	
Refinery	1,688	44	1,732	206	1,509	464	641	2,820	430	524	1,078	729	86	2,847	973	1,194	9,566
Bulk Terminal	1,434	261	1,695	87	847	255	222	1,411	0	0	172	66	0	238	0	217	3,561
Total	3,122	305	3,427	293	2,356	719	863	4,231	430	524	1,250	795	86	3,085	973	1,411	13,127
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	27	52
Total	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	27	52
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	294	51	345	1	74	13	13	101	55	504	226	85	0	870	1	246	1,563
Bulk Terminal	66	0	66	0	15	2	2	19	0	0	12	13	0	25	0	57	167
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	2	0	0	0	44	0	0	44
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	3	40	951	1	94	(s)	1,086	1	0	1,091
Total	360	51	411	1	92	15	15	123	137	1,457	239	192	(s)	2,025	2	303	2,865
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	234,851	—	—	—	—	264,141	—	—	—	—	—	729,334	29,180	176,230	1,433,736

[1] Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

[2] Includes 34055 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to				From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	406	1,252	0	0	0	0	0	3,291	0	18,132
Petroleum Products	7,949	381	0	3,141	6,643	2,530	0	87,399	28,455	0	2,044	1,340	78	963	0	0	385
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	0	839	0	0	382	14	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	35	0	956	2,083	147	0	1,600	7,764	0	0	134	64	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	7	212	0	0	0	0	0	1,473	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,733	0	0	1,512	1,981	1,614	0	48,327	12,820	0	912	476	0	649	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,283	0	0	676	1,203	880	0	21,389	6,398	0	568	305	0	479	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,450	0	0	836	778	734	0	26,938	6,422	0	344	171	0	170	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	0	0	0	14	0	174	140	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	99	0	0	20	51	0	0	438	59	0	87	11	0	46	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	263	0	0	155	100	631	0	7,902	1,511	0	188	3	0	36	0	0	0
Kerosene	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	788	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,678	0	0	151	1,008	124	0	21,781	3,196	0	425	334	0	232	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,678	0	0	151	831	124	0	21,431	3,196	0	425	334	0	232	0	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	177	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	101	0	13	995	0	0	3,175	287	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	62	0	0	43	34	0	0	29	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	269	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	15	0	65	38	0	0	754	279	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	29
Wax	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	233	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	90	0	0	0	436	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	7,949	402	0	3,141	6,643	2,530	0	87,805	29,707	0	2,044	1,340	78	963	3,291	0	18,517

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	353	0	0	839	0	0	382	14	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	956	2,083	147	1,421	7,764	0	0	134	64	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	727	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,335	1,270	1,978	1,614	39,499	11,833	0	912	476	0	649
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,555	510	1,200	880	17,294	5,912	0	568	305	0	479
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,780	760	778	734	22,205	5,921	0	344	171	0	170
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	0	14	39	105	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	51	0	199	1	0	87	11	0	46
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	181	102	100	631	5,547	980	0	188	3	0	36
Kerosene	57	0	0	0	737	131	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,107	132	831	124	17,817	2,442	0	425	334	0	232
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,107	132	831	124	17,817	2,442	0	425	334	0	232
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	90	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,693	2,550	5,396	2,530	65,259	24,884	0	1,612	1,340	78	963

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	21	0	0	0	0	406	0	406	0	1,252	0	3,291	0	18,132
Petroleum Products	2,256	381	0	591	1,247	0	22,140	2,335	5,529	14,276	3,571	432	0	0	385
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	35	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	7	212	0	0	0	0	1,473	0	1,431	42	40	0	0	0	356
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,398	0	0	242	3	0	8,828	783	557	7,488	987	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	22	10	103	35	40	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	99	0	0	20	0	0	239	7	0	232	58	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	82	0	0	53	0	0	2,355	193	616	1,546	531	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	37	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	28	23	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	571	0	0	19	177	0	3,964	610	1,199	2,155	754	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	101	0	13	995	0	3,175	684	590	1,901	287	373	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	62	0	0	43	34	0	29	0	20	9	42	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	17	0	0	269	32	167	70	106	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	15	0	65	38	0	754	0	531	223	279	19	0	0	29
Wax	0	10	0	9	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	110	0	0	233	0	8	225	385	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	0	0	436	4	372	60	67	0	0	0	0
Total	2,256	402	0	591	1,247	0	22,546	2,335	5,935	14,276	4,823	432	3,291	0	18,517

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, October 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,697	21	3,676	1,252	0	1,252	18,153	1,658	16,495	0	0	0	0	21,423	-21,423
Petroleum Products	90,540	8,330	82,210	37,744	12,314	25,430	7,487	117,898	-110,411	2,530	2,381	149	3,007	385	2,622
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,221	353	868	367	839	-472	0	396	-396	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,556	35	2,521	7,898	3,186	4,712	2,182	9,364	-7,182	147	198	-51	0	356	-356
Unfinished Oils	1,473	219	1,254	47	0	47	568	1,513	-945	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	727	0	727	0	727	-727	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,839	5,733	44,106	19,029	5,107	13,922	1,981	62,059	-60,078	1,614	1,125	489	1,561	0	1,561
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	22,065	3,283	18,782	9,986	2,759	7,227	1,203	28,355	-27,152	880	784	96	1,047	0	1,047
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27,774	2,450	25,324	9,043	2,348	6,695	778	33,704	-32,926	734	341	393	514	0	514
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	174	13	161	153	14	139	0	354	-354	14	0	14	40	0	40
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	458	99	359	169	71	98	51	584	-533	0	57	-57	133	0	133
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,057	263	7,794	1,777	886	891	100	9,601	-9,501	631	39	592	224	0	224
Kerosene	788	94	694	225	0	225	0	919	-919	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,932	1,678	20,254	5,208	1,283	3,925	1,008	25,402	-24,394	124	566	-442	657	0	657
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	21,582	1,678	19,904	5,208	1,106	4,102	831	25,052	-24,221	124	566	-442	657	0	657
No. 4 Fuel Oil	350	0	350	0	177	-177	177	350	-173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	3,188	101	3,087	287	1,008	-721	1,096	3,835	-2,739	0	0	0	373	0	373
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	72	62	10	104	77	27	34	71	-37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	286	0	286	106	17	89	0	375	-375	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	819	15	804	279	103	176	82	1,052	-970	0	0	0	19	29	-10
Wax	29	10	19	0	9	-9	10	20	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	343	0	343	385	110	275	0	618	-618	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	526	8	518	128	90	38	8	564	-556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	94,237	8,351	85,886	38,996	12,314	26,682	25,640	119,556	-93,916	2,530	2,381	149	3,007	21,808	-18,801

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	1	1	1	18	0	0	19	34	303	117	66	194	714	23	115	872
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	5	2	0	310	0	0	311
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	19	0	0	0	0	19	23	-3	44
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	194	197	0	34	237
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	4	19
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	112	61	0	173	0	80	261
Residual Fuel Oil	3,019	56	3,075	124	1,198	328	484	2,134	602	7,846	5,580	542	85	14,655	477	9,242	29,583
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	21	28	49	0	12	6	0	18	64	120	26	124	21	355	34	303	759
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	999	0	999	0	24	0	103	127	11	370	27	159	0	567	131	1,165	2,989
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,571	0	1,571	124	435	0	209	768	424	1,574	1,007	186	5	3,196	64	1,955	7,554
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	264	28	292	0	597	186	146	929	82	818	613	11	17	1,541	66	5,325	8,153
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	164	0	164	0	130	136	26	292	21	4,964	3,907	62	42	8,996	182	494	10,128

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	9	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	134	31	3	0	168	0	0	178
Bulk Terminal	460	0	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	461
Total	460	9	469	0	1	0	0	1	0	134	31	4	0	169	0	0	639
No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	10	0	1	0	0	11	1	1	22
Bulk Terminal	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	50
Total	37	0	37	0	9	0	0	9	10	0	14	0	0	24	1	1	72
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	39	292	22	2	28	383	0	17	416
Bulk Terminal	415	0	415	0	54	79	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Total	415	0	415	0	70	79	0	149	39	292	22	2	28	383	0	17	964
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	10
Bulk Terminal	345	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	373
Total	345	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	33	383
No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	195	50	0	245	0	24	280
Bulk Terminal	77	1	78	12	0	0	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	109
Total	77	1	78	12	11	0	0	23	19	0	195	50	0	264	0	24	389
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	191	29	220	0	1	9	6	16	116	170	51	18	17	372	107	569	1,284
Bulk Terminal	5,610	0	5,610	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	1,576	7	0	1,583	0	0	7,218
Total	5,801	29	5,830	0	26	9	6	41	116	170	1,627	25	17	1,955	107	569	8,502
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	742	3	745	0	80	0	7	87	7	631	31	180	0	849	52	925	2,658
Bulk Terminal	2,231	0	2,231	0	241	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,472
Total	2,973	3	2,976	0	321	0	7	328	7	631	31	180	0	849	52	925	5,130
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,024	0	1,024	73	920	0	80	1,073	191	1,489	889	172	4	2,745	40	1,481	6,363
Bulk Terminal	7,386	157	7,543	108	627	3	138	876	88	612	91	0	0	791	0	502	9,712
Total	8,410	157	8,567	181	1,547	3	218	1,949	279	2,101	980	172	4	3,536	40	1,983	16,075
Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	498	49	547	0	431	121	116	668	51	400	527	5	1	984	55	3,126	5,380
Bulk Terminal	3,605	247	3,852	90	447	65	420	1,022	0	373	619	0	0	992	0	1,375	7,241
Total	4,103	296	4,399	90	878	186	536	1,690	51	773	1,146	5	1	1,976	55	4,501	12,621
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	756	5	761	0	438	181	18	637	9	2,619	1,624	111	54	4,417	291	953	7,059
Bulk Terminal	10,218	23	10,241	0	132	85	212	429	254	1,261	1,283	51	0	2,849	0	650	14,169
Total	10,974	28	11,002	0	570	266	230	1,066	263	3,880	2,907	162	54	7,266	291	1,603	21,228
Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, October 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	2,909	492	0	0	0	0	3,401
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,909	492	0	0	0	0	3,401
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	0	0	0	373	0	0	373
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Venezuela	1,315	0	570	727	3,935	0	6,548
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,315	0	570	1,104	3,935	0	6,924
Other							
Angola	0	271	0	0	0	0	271
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	307	0	0	199	492	0	998
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	338	0	0	0	338
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	102	92	490	90	15	0	789
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	349	0	349
Netherlands	0	212	0	0	195	0	407
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	50	3,652	0	3,702
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	258	0	0	0	258
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	349	263	0	612
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	243	0	0	0	243
Virgin Islands	0	0	700	748	999	0	2,447
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	229	0	837	347	0	0	1,414
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1	496	742	114	0	0	1,353
Subtotal Other	639	1,072	3,609	1,898	5,964	0	13,183
Total Imports	4,864	1,564	4,180	3,002	9,899	0	23,508

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, October 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**4,162**	**807**	**4,025**	**2,479**	**7,535**	**0**	**19,009**
Connecticut	262	0	0	0	108	0	370
Florida	0	0	0	154	1,494	0	1,648
Maine	0	92	180	155	756	0	1,184
Maryland	0	0	962	302	517	0	1,781
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	1,234	0	1,234
New Jersey	500	127	902	567	1,322	0	3,418
New York	3,312	375	1,663	1,167	1,020	0	7,537
Pennsylvania	0	212	95	135	420	0	862
Rhode Island	0	0	222	0	0	0	222
South Carolina	6	0	0	0	100	0	106
Virginia	83	0	0	0	565	0	648
PAD District II	**92**	**0**	**155**	**55**	**15**	**0**	**316**
Illinois	92	0	124	0	0	0	216
Michigan	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
North Dakota	0	0	0	55	15	0	69
PAD District III	**599**	**492**	**0**	**349**	**2,023**	**0**	**3,463**
Louisiana	248	0	0	349	1,719	0	2,316
Texas	351	492	0	0	304	0	1,147
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	**11**	**265**	**0**	**118**	**326**	**0**	**720**
California	0	0	0	0	326	0	326
Hawaii	1	265	0	118	0	0	384
Washington	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
All PAD Districts	**4,864**	**1,564**	**4,180**	**3,002**	**9,899**	**0**	**23,508**

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrog and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plu hydroxyl group, CH-(CH)n-OH. “Alcohol” includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predomin constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), a petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engin as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asph and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refine gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Associati Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffi gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases th contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. Th are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported the “Butane” category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or compl decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and a highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to AST Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surfa separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residu oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mix with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic foreign, according to the following:

- Domestic—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defin in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons a included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

    1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

    2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils a temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liqu volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natu gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a fla point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and th has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properti similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 1 percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by AST Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is us primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes a heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil a water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at t temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtur and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractiona raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gase Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categori are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propa mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which a reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoli which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants ma be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or impro certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 55 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofinin acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, includin black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneo products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natur gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be use for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or withou small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignitio

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- Finished Leaded Gasoline—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Finished Unleaded Gasoline—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Gasohol—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, a environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includ hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming in hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the man facture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less th 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short to

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and whi may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on t catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbo which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (includin lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products inclu unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethan liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type j fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-ov 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, an miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oi unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbon recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refinerie natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,00 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipelin Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleu Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonde warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon. C_3H_8, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas stream It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by AST Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and AST Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It i reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Specia fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, an various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

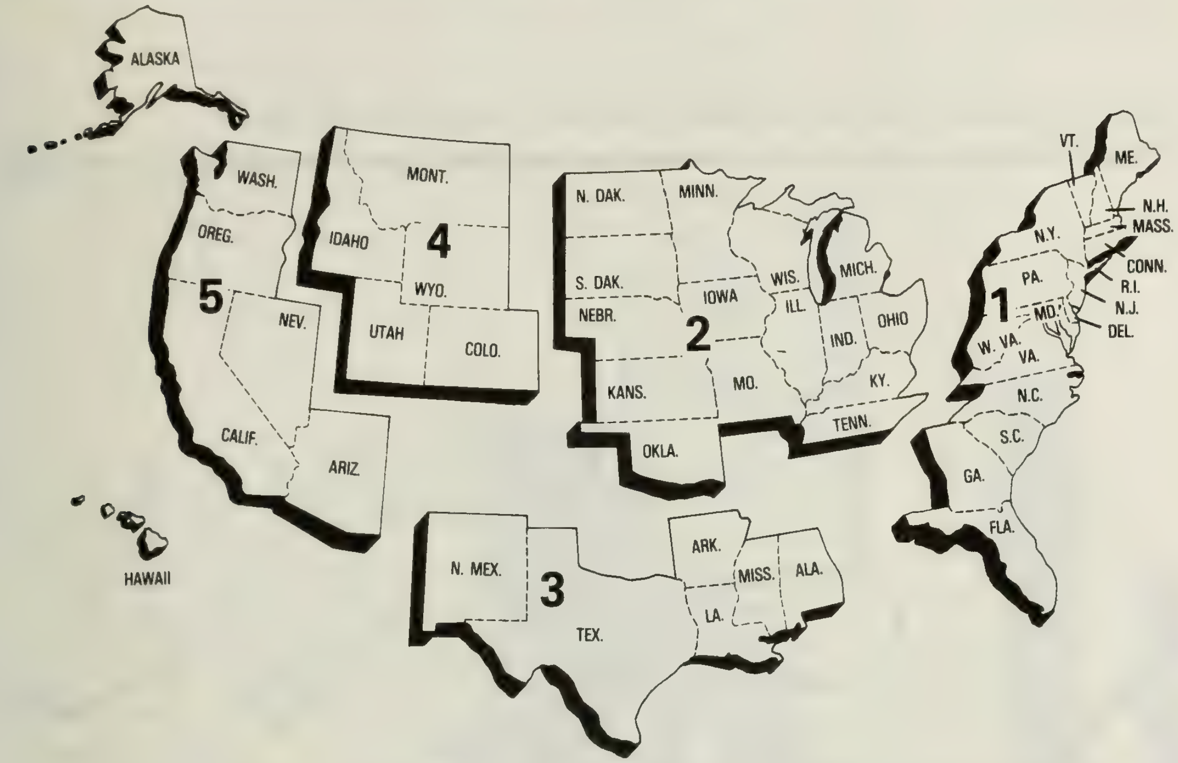
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

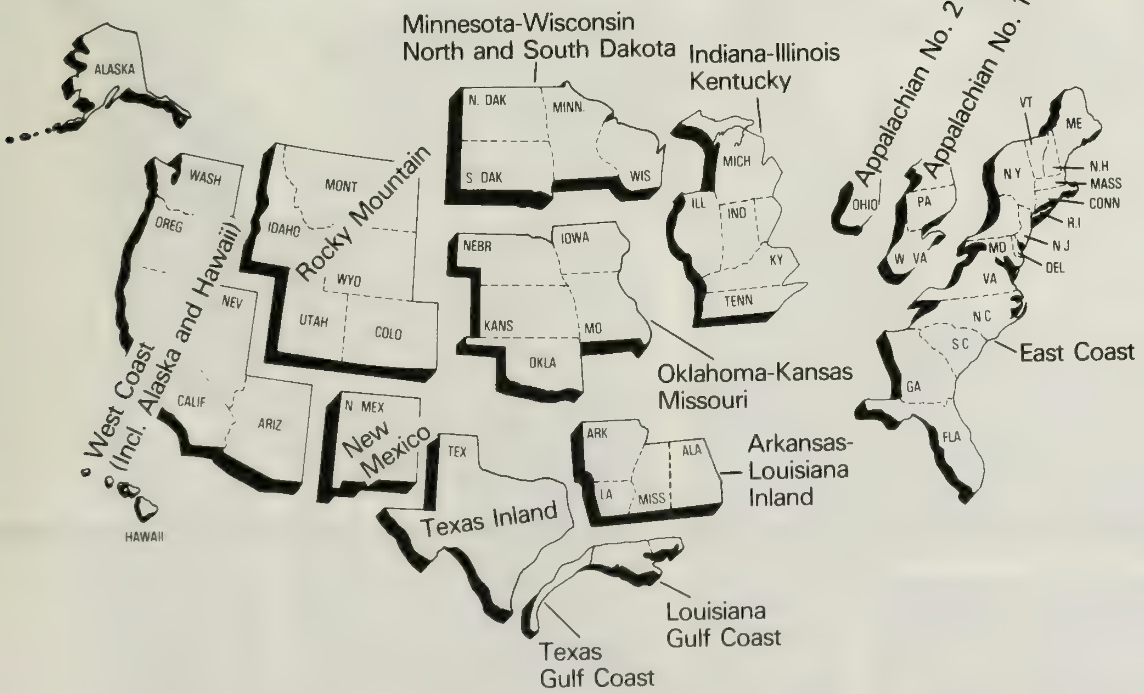
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PA Districts

PAD District	Refining District
I	**East Coast**—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusett Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Sou Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompki Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and counties east thereof.
	Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New Yo not included in the East Coast District.
II	**Appalachian #2**—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Mario Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, ar that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nor Dakota, and South Dakota.
	Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
III	**Texas Inland**—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.
	Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jaspe Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fo Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patrici Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.
	Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelle Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Ston George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobi and Baldwin.
	North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisian Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.
	New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.
IV	**Rocky Mountain**—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	**West Coast**—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

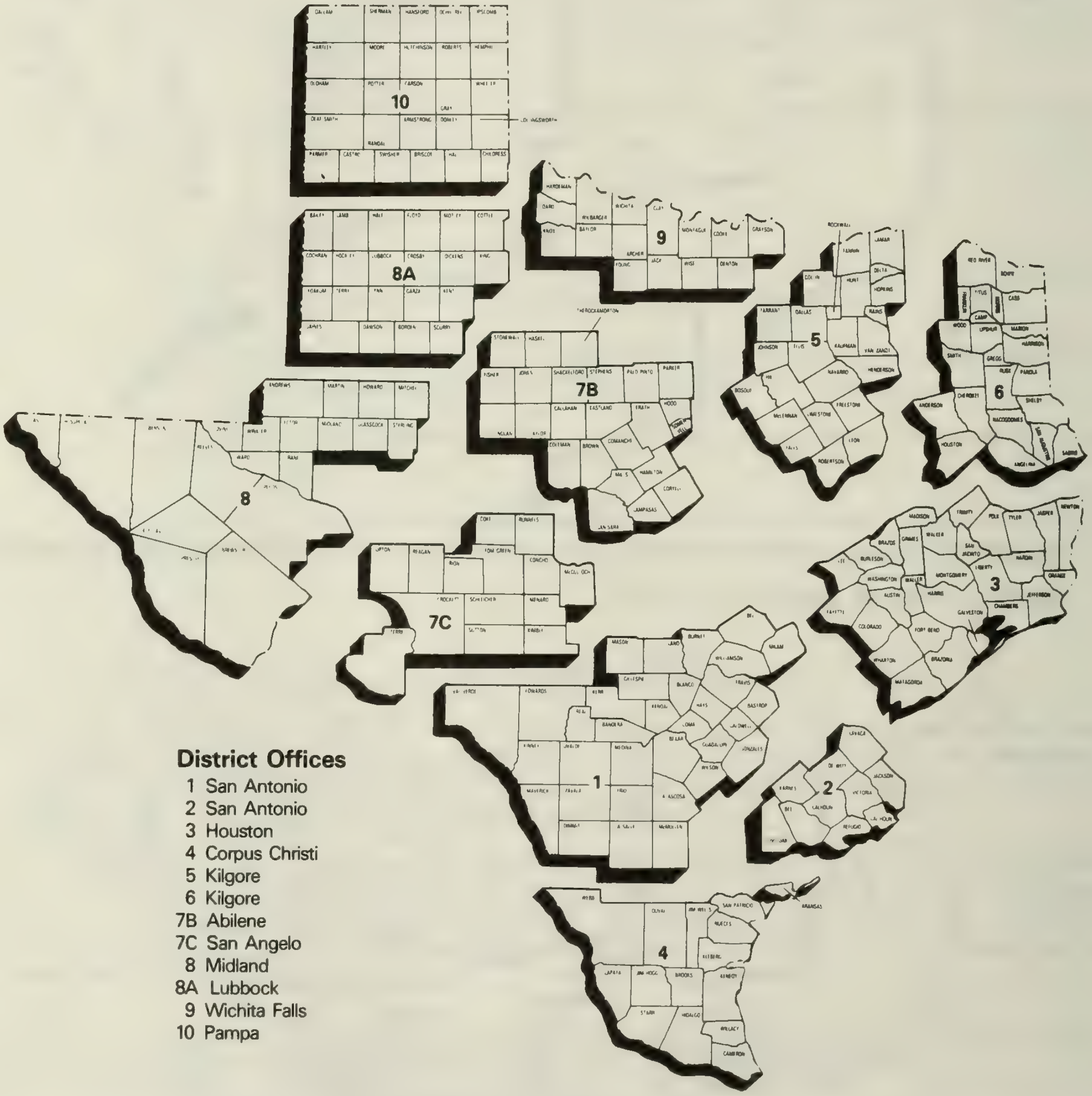
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



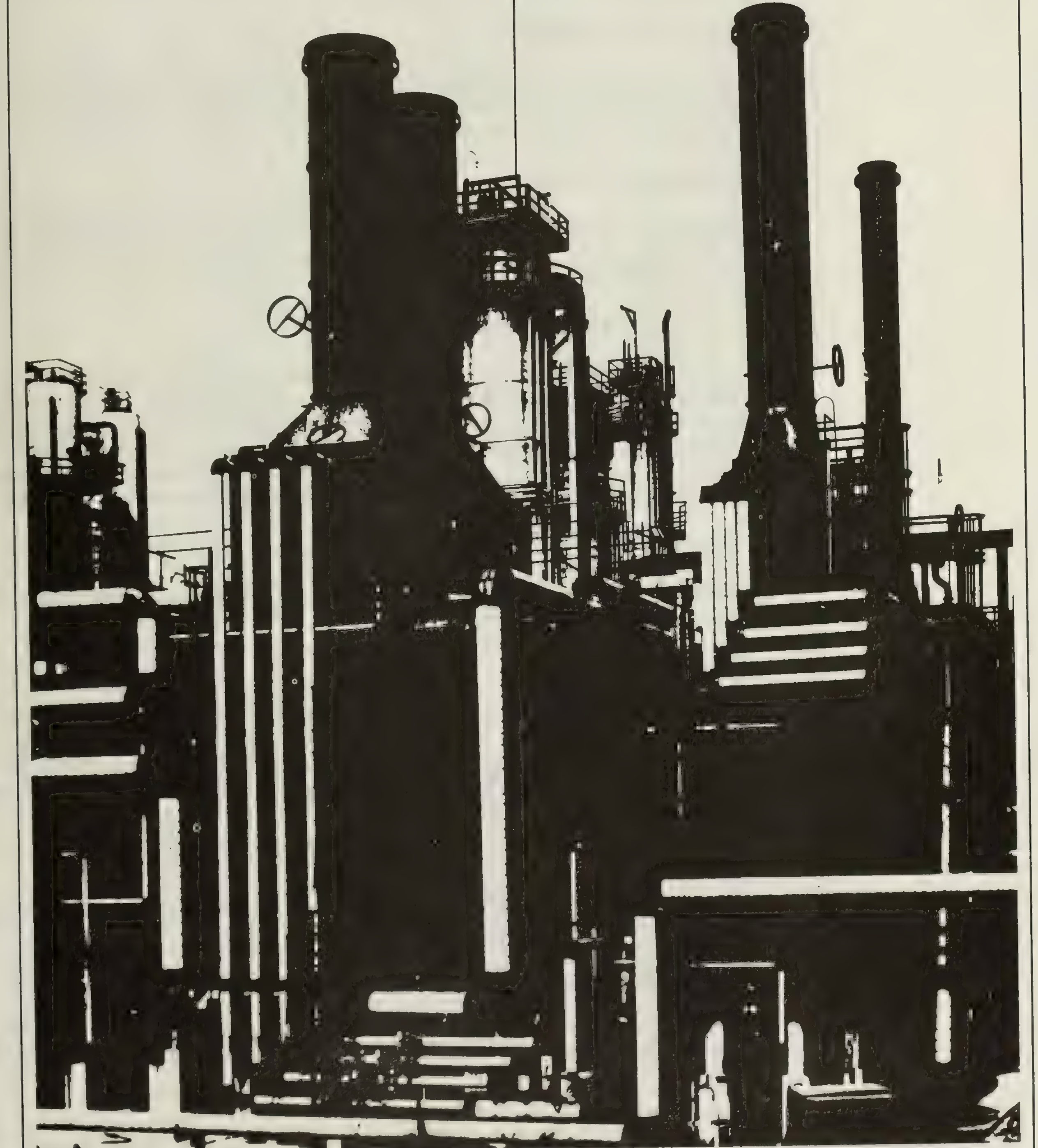
District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
7B Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA–64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA–64, “Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report” evolved from a survey designed and conduct by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production a storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons fro natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liqu hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fraction tors); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Alman* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls throu possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA–64 are show by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report mont Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of t aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For su companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month’s ending stoc value is used for both the current month’s beginning stocks and the current month’s ending stocks. T value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. the event that the previous month’s data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, a identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includ checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month chang (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls a made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA–87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reportin System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the “Refinery Report” (EI 87); the “Bulk Terminal Stocks Report” (EIA–88); the “Pipeline Products Report” (EIA–89); and t

EIA-64

U S Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D C 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93-275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law

Report Type 8 1 0

EIA Company Identification Number ☐☐☐☐☐☐

Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month) ☐☐ Mo ☐☐ Yr

Zip Code of Plant Location ☐☐☐☐☐

If Resubmission, Insert X in Block ☐

Plant Name ______

Form Approved
OMB No 1905-0109

For DOE Use Only ☐

Section 1 Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To					Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
						Fractionating Facility (e)	Storage Facility (f)	Refinery (g)	Chemical Plant (h)	Other (i)			
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline													
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline													
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel													
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operatio and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleu reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of t Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA–87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through t mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA–88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and t Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) recei petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA–89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstat intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA–90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producer terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journ* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and t annual survey EIA–177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA–87, are shown by the example presented below. T EIA–88 and EIA–89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA–90 collects data on crude stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For the companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stoc value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. T value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event th previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All compani that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedi processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data f companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of compani that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance actio Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Report Period: ☐☐☐☐ Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES

(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc. plants Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline Finished leaded motor	132							
Finished unleaded motor	133							
Blending components motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	051							
Jet fuel Naphtha type	211							
Kerosene type	213							
Kerosene (incl. range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil Less No. 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022							X
Road oil	031							
Still gas Petrochemical feedstock use	042	X						X
Other use	044	X						X
Ethane and/or ethylene Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene Petrochemical feedstock use	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha – less than 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	822							
Other oils – over 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	824							
Other finished products Non fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (Inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleu Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the “Refinery Repo (EIA–161); the “Bulk Terminal Stocks Report” (EIA–162); the “Pipeline Product Stock Report” (EI 163); the “Crude Oil Stocks Report” (EIA–164); and the “Imports Report” (EIA–165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under t monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleu companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs a production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–161 through EIA–1 companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–165, the importer of record reports ea shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from t JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of compani that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA–60 system (for imports). All sampl companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA–161: Uses the EIA–87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States ar its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refine petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA–162: Uses the EIA–88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States an its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleu products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA–163: Based on the EIA–89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies i the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstat intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural ga liquids are not included in the EIA–163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport produc covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA–164: Uses the EIA–90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the Unite States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, a terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA–165: Uses the ERA–60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleu products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off metho companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during som previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companie until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvasse firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of th report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's dat are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the mon following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. La respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of t data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA–60: Reports of Oil Imports into the Unite States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA–60) survey was designed b the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as we as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to repor The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P–133–M–O) survey wa designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA–60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA–60 and P–133–M–O is required by all licensed importers an importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is update whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file th ERA–60/P–133–M–O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe wa 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed fo nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA–60 file is never closed resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM–145) and Export (EM–522 and EM–594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501– 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, includin adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock wit drawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural ga processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refinerie

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenu agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received unti several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2. are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until th State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, i reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negativ production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than th amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another produc during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, i reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negativ production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than th amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another produc during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly o survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refiner production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviatio gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative productio will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of tha same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the sam month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." Se Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted tha refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report o Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimate monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to foreca crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PA District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied fo domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasolin blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finishe petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are als reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1. for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM52 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and th Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974–1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA–170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA–170 and EIA–89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA–161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel an residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods tha cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level i calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change betwee the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor o earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added t the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described i Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy o principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annua (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimate published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecesso of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5–7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lower

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

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[1] *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA–0292, June 1981.

[2] Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft,* (Silver Spring, Maryland: February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *An Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA–23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

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[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report.* The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d] From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

[e] From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal.* Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f] From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimates a a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	**1978**	**1977**	**1979**	**1978**	**1977**
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b] From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for th Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979

[c] Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (whic excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. Th annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days i each month.

[d] Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from thes estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau c Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e] Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The dat for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) ar derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, plu the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520–2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e] From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P–306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

[a] Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b] Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c] Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d] API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 – December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

# Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a] Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

[c] Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 – December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

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[1] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084–7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630–6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389–7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831–7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301–7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607–6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187–7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886–7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313–7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823–6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350–7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824–6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105–7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426–7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016–7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956–7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966–7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183–7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806–6,889	6,925

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[1] FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF–33G, 08–06–80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual.* The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF–33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 **Crude Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 **Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 **Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 **Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane** statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplie appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 **Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition** statistics represent the aggregation o statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, an all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oi The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except wher noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied ar aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for “Alaska,” “Lower 48 States,” and “Total U.S.” are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska fo Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United State (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12) of Table 1: “Total Other Sources” equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plu unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) “Production” equals field production of natura gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL “Imports” equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL “Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)” is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plan condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components “Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)” equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20) of Table 1: “Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply” equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21) on Table 1: “Refinery Processing Gain” is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (22) on Table 1: “Crude Used Directly” equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (23) of Table 1: “Total Other Liquids” equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

- Line (24) of Table 1: “Total Production of Products” equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA–90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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